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A

DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS AND TECHNICALITIES,

IN

ANATOMY,
PATHOLOGY,

PHYSIOLOGY,
SURGERY.

ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARIES, AND OTHER WORKS ON THE MEDICAL SCIENCES;
AND ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF THE STUDENTS AT
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.



BY

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DEDICATION.

TO

THE STUDENTS

AT

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE,

THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED,

WITH

THE REGARD AND BEST WISHES

OF

THE COMPILER.



P R E F A C E.



THIS little work has been published with a view to assist the Native Student, in the prosecution of his studies at the Medical College. At the same time, the materials have been so arranged, as to include a manual of General Anatomy, together with such notices of Medical and Surgical Diseases, as, it is hoped, will render it a useful and convenient volume for reference, in after life : while it also affords a substitute for the elaborate Dictionaries of Medicine and Surgery already before the public, the expensive nature of which, places these valuable yet voluminous works beyond the reach of the Native Student.

In accomplishing his task the Compiler has to acknowledge his obligations to the Dictionaries of Hooper, Cooper and Copland ; The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine ; The Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, De Médecine et Chirurgie, and numerous other authorities.



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A DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS AND TECHNICALITIES,

IN

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, AND SURGERY, AT PRESENT IN USE, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION AND ETYMOLOGY.

A

ABD

ABARTICULATION, (from *ab*, and *articulus*, a joint, L.) A species of articulation of bones, which has evident motion.—See *Diarthrosis*.

ABBREVIATION, (from *abbreviatio*, L.) In medicine, certain marks or half words, used by physicians for despatch and conveniency when they prescribe; thus:—the *R.* or *R.* at the head of all prescriptions comprising more than one article, supplies the place of *Recipe*; *ii. s.*, that of *hora somni*; *elect.* that of *Electarium*; *Tinct.* that of *Tinctura*, &c. &c. &c. Simple letters sometimes are employed for words: as, *f.*, for *fiat*; *q. s.*, for *quantum sufficit*; *s. a.* for *secundum artem*.

ABDOMEN, (from *abdo*, to hide, L.) The belly. The largest cavity in the body, bounded superiorly by the diaphragm, by which it is separated from the chest; inferiorly, by the bones of the pubes and ischii; on each side by muscles, the short ribs, and *ossa illia*; anteriorly, by abdominal muscles, and posteriorly, by *vertebræ* of the loins, *os sacrum*, and *os coccygis*.

R

ABD

ABDOMINAL, pertaining to the belly: as, *abdominal aorta*, *abdominal region*, *abdominal ring*, &c. &c. &c.

ABDUCENS LABIORUM—see *Levator anguli oris*.

ABDUCENT, (*Abducens*, from *ab*, from, and *ducere*, to draw, L.) Synonymous with *Abductor*.—See *Abductor*.

ABDUCTOR, the name of a muscle, the office of which is to pull back, or draw the member to which it is affixed, from some other. The antagonist is called *Adductor*.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS MANUS, an internal inter-osseous muscle of the fore-finger. *Semi-interosseous indicis* of WINSLOW. *Abductor indicis* of COWPER. Arises from superior part of metacarpal bone, and *os trapezium*, and is inserted by a broad tendon to superior part of first phalanx of the fore-finger. Use—to draw the fore-finger from the others towards the thumb, and assist in bending it towards the palm.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS, an internal inter-osseous muscle of the fore-toe. Arises, by two origins,

from root of metatarsal bone of fore-toe, and outside of the root of metatarsal bone of great toe; also from *os cuneiforme internum*. Inserted into inside of root of the first joint of fore-toe. Use—to pull the fore-toe inwards, from the rest of the small toes.

ABDUCTOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS, an inter-osseous muscle of the foot. Arises from metatarsal bone of middle-toe, inserted at inside of the root of first joint of middle-toe. Use—to pull the middle toe inwards.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI MANUS, a muscle of little finger. *Extensor tertii internodii minimi digiti* of DOUGLAS. *Hypothenar minor* of WINSLOW. *Abductor auricularis* of some writers. Arises from pisiform bone, and inserted into the inner side of first bone of little finger. Use—to draw the little finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS, a muscle of the thumb. *Abductor pollicis manus*, and *abductor brevis alter* of ALBINUS. *Adductor pollicis* of COWPER. Arises from annular ligament and *os trapezium*, and inserted into first bone of the thumb. Use—to draw the thumb from the fingers.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, a muscle of great toe. *Abductor* of DOUGLAS. *Thenar* of WINSLOW. *Abductor pollicis* of COWPER. Arises from *os calcis* and *os naviculare*, and inserted into internal sesamoid bone, and first joint of great toe. Use—to pull the great toe from the rest.

ABDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS, an inter-osseous muscle of foot. Arises from metatarsal bone of third toe, and inserted into first joint of the third toe. Use—to pull the third toe inwards.

ABERRATION, (from *ab*, from, and *erro*, to wander, L.) A deviation from the ordinary course of nature. In the present day, medical writers apply it mostly to the mind and judgment.

ABLACTATION, (from *ab*, from, and *lacto*, to suckle, L.) The weaning a child from the breast.

ABLUENT, (from *abluo*, to wash away, L.) That which washes away any impurity adhering to the surface.

ABORTION, (from *aborior*, to be sterile, L.) Miscarriage. The usual term of pregnancy is forty weeks, or nine calendar months. Within this period, however, the fœtus may be morbidly expelled at any time. If the expulsion take place within six weeks after conception, it is usually called *miscarriage*; if between six weeks and six months, *abortion*; if during any part of the latter three months, before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour*. By many writers of the present day, *abortion* and *miscarriage* are used synonymously.

ABRASION, (from *abrado*, to tear off, L.) In *Surgery*, it is applied to any part being slightly or superficially torn or broken, as the skin sometimes is, from accident or disease.

ABSCESS, (from *abscedo*, to depart, L.) A tumour containing pus, or a collection of purulent matter. Abscesses are divided into two principal kinds; viz. *Acute* and *Chronic*. For information relative to the former, see *Suppuration*; and for the latter, refer to *Lumbar abscess*.

ABSORBENT, (from *absorbeo*, to suck up, L.) In *Anatomy*, the small, delicate, transparent vessels, which take up substances from the surface of the body, or from any cavity, and carry it to the blood, are called absorbents, or absorbing vessels. They are called according to the liquids which they convey, *Lacteals* and *Lymphatics*.—See *Lacteal* and *Lymphatic*.

ABSORPTION, (derived as above.) In *Anatomy*, a function in an animated body, which is considered a natural action. It signifies the taking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbing vessels. The fluids which are secreted by the different secreting organs (see *Secretion*), and especially those thrown forth to lubricate internal surfaces,

would necessarily accumulate, and become inconvenient, if there were not a correspondent set of vessels perpetually at work to carry off the surplus. But such a set of vessels is every where distributed over the entire range of the body, as well within as without, to answer this express purpose: and they are hence called *Absorbents*: and from the limpidness or clearness of their contained fluid, they have also received the name of *Lymphatics*.

ABSTEMIOUS, (from *ab*, from, and *temetum*, wine, L.) In its literal sense, refraining absolutely from all use of wine; but by medical writers, the term is usually applied to a temperate mode of living in regard to food generally.

ABSTERGENT, (from *abstergo*, to cleanse away, L.) An application that cleanses or clears away foulness.

ABSTINENCE, (from *abstineo*, to abstain, L.) In Medicine, it is applied to persons sparing of their diet, or very moderate in the use of food.

ACCELERATION, (from *ad*, to, and *celero*, to hasten.) In Physiology and Pathology, it is applied to the action of several functions; but particularly to the circulation of the blood, and to the respiration.

ACCELERATOR, (derived as above.) That which propels or drives forward: as,

ACCELERATOR URINÆ, a muscle of the penis. *Ejaculator seminis* of WINSLOW. Arises from sphincter ani—membranous part of urethra, near to the beginning of corpus cavernosum, and inserted into a line in the middle of bulbous portion of urethra, where it joins its fellow. Use—to drive the urine or semen forward, and by grasping the bulbous part of urethra, to propel the blood towards the corpora cavernosa and the glans, by which erection of the penis is assisted.

ACCESSORIUS, (from *accedo*, to approach, L.)

ACCESSORIUS LUMBALIS, a muscle of the loins.—See *Sacro Lumbalis*.

ACCESSORIUS NERVUS, the name given by WILLIS to two nerves which ascend, one on each side of the neck, from the second, fourth, and fifth cervical pairs of nerves; through the great foramen of the occipital bone, and pass out again from the cranium through the foramina lacera, at the base of the skull, to be distributed on the trapezius muscle.

ACCOUCHEMENT, the French word for the act of delivery, in frequent use by modern English writers.

ACCOUCHEUR, the French for a midwife or person who assists in the delivery of the child.

ACEPHALOUS, (from *a*, without, and *kephale*, a head, Gk.) Applied to a *lusus naturæ*, or monster, born without a head.

ACETABULUM, (from *acetum*, vinegar, L.) So called because it resembles the acetabulum, or old saucer of the ancients, in which vinegar was held for the use of the table.

The cup-shaped or cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum, in which the head of the femur is lodged.

ACHILLIS TENDO, named after the celebrated Grecian hero, because, as fable reports, Thetis held him by that part when she dipped him in the river Styx, to make him invulnerable.

In Anatomy, the strong and powerful tendon of the heel, which is formed by the junction of the gastrocnemii and soleus muscles, and which extends along the posterior part of the tibia, from the calf to the heel.

ACOLGY, (from *akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a word, Gk.) The doctrine of remedies.—See *Materia medica*.

ACOUSTIC, (from *akono*, to hear, Gk.) (1.) Belonging to the ear or to sound. (2.) That which is employed with a view to restore the hearing when wanting, or deficient from disease.

ACROMION, (from *akron*, extremity, and *omos*, the shoulder, Gk.) A process of the scapula or

shoulder-blade, to which is joined the scapular extremity of clavicle.

ACTION, (from *ago*, to act, L.) The operation or exertion of an active power. In Physiology, it is synonymous with function. The actions or functions of the body are usually divided into *vital*, *natural*, or *animal*. (1.) The *vital* functions are those absolutely necessary to life, as the action of the heart and lungs. (2.) The *natural* functions are those which are instrumental in repairing the several losses which the body sustains, as digestion, the formation of chyle, &c. (3.) The *animal* actions are those which we perform at will, through the medium of the mind; as the external and internal senses, involuntary action of muscles, the voice, speech, and sleep.

ACUPUNCTURE, (from *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a prick, L.) making small punctures with a needle in a part affected by pain. A method practised in Siam, Japan, and other nations of the East, on all parts of the body. It is also in use in America, and latterly, it has been extensively employed in England, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, and in some recorded instances, with decided effect.

ACUTE, (from *acu*, to sharpen.) In constant use by pathologists, to describe a sharp pain; or to a disease which is attended by violent symptoms, which terminate in a few days, and is attended with danger. It is opposed to a *chronic* disease, which is usually slow in its progress.

ADARTICULATION.—See *Arthro-dia*.

ADDITAMENTUM, (from *addo*, to add, L.) An addition to any part, which, though not always, is sometimes, found. In Anatomy, it is used to describe two portions of sutures of the skull.—See *Lambdoidal* and *Squamous Sutures*.

ADDUCTOR, (from *ad*, and *duco*, to draw, L.) The name of several muscles, the office of which is to bring forwards, or draw together, those parts of the body to which they

are annexed. It is the opposite to *Abductor*.

ADDUCTOR AD MINIMUM DIGITUM, See *Adductor pollicis manus*.

ADDUCTOR AURIS. See *Retrahens auris*.

ADDUCTOR BREVIS ALTER—See *Abductor pollicis manus*.

ADDUCTOR BREVIS FEMORIS, a muscle of the thigh, which, with the *Adductor longus* and *magnus femoris*, forms the *triceps adductor femoris*. Arises from the os pubis below and behind the *adductor longus*, and inserted into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera.—See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

ADDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS, an inter-osseous muscle of the foretoe. Has two origins from metatarsal bone of great-toe and fore-toe, and from *os cuneiforme internum*, and inserted into first joint of foretoe. Use—to pull the fore-toe inwards, from rest of the toes.

ADDUCTOR LONGUS FEMORIS, a muscle situated at posterior part of the thigh, forming one head of the *triceps femoris*. Arises from the os pubis on the inner side of the *pectineus*, and inserted into *linea aspera*.—See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS FEMORIS. This muscle also forms one head of the *triceps femoris*. Arises from the os pubis, and along the edge of *obturator*, or *thyroid foramen*, and inserted into *linea aspera*.—See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

ADDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, an inter-osseous muscle of the foot. Arises from metatarsal bone of little toe, and inserted into first joint of little toe. Use—to pull the toe inwards.

ADDUCTOR OCULI.—See *Rectus internus oculi*.

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS, a muscle of the thumb, Syn. *Adductor pollicis*. *Adductor ad minimum digitum*. Arises from metacarpal bone of middle finger, and inserted into first bone of the thumb. Use—to pull the thumb towards the fingers.

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, a muscle of the great toe. *Antithenar* of

WINSLOW. Arises from os calcis, os cuboides, oscunieforme externum, and from metatarsal bone of second toe, and inserted into external sesamoid bone and metatarsal bone of great toe. Use—to bring the great toe nearer to the rest.

ADDUCTOR PROSTATÆ. Syn. *Levator prostatae*. *Prostaticus superior* of WINSLOW. *Compressor prostatae* of ALBINUS.

ADDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS, an interosseous muscle of the foot. Arises from the metatarsal bones of third and little toe, and inserted into first joint of third toe. Use—to pull the third toe outward.

ANDENOLOGY, (from *adeen*, a gland, and *logos*, a treatise, Gk.) The doctrine of the glands.

ADEPS, fat. A concrete oily matter contained in the cellular membrane of animals, of a white or yellowish colour, with little or no smell or taste. It differs in different animals in solidity, colour, taste, &c., and likewise in the same animal at different ages. In infancy, it is white, and not very solid; in the adult, it is firm and yellowish; and in animals of an advanced age, its colour is deeper, and its taste in general stronger.

Fat appears to be useful in the animal economy: it forms a sort of elastic cushion in the orbit, upon which the eye moves with facility; in the soles of the feet, and in the hip, it forms a sort of layer, which renders the pressure of the body upon the skin, and other soft parts, less severe: its presence beneath the skin concurs in rounding the outlines, in diminishing the bony and muscular projections, and in beautifying the form.

ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION. In surgery, that kind of inflammation which makes parts of the body adhere, or grow together. Examp.—The process by which recent incised wounds are united, without any suppuration; it is frequently used synonymously with *union by the first intention*.

ADIPOSE, (from *adeps*, fat, L.) Fatty, as adipose membrane, &c.

ADIPOSE ARTERIES. Those which supply the fat about the kidneys; branches of the phrenic.

ADVENTITIOUS, (from *advenio*, to come to, L.) Accidental. Any thing that accidentally, and not in the common course of natural causes, happens to make a part of another. In pathology, it is applied to accidental structures, which are sometimes produced by disease; but more particularly to morbid structures resembling membrane: hence these are called *adventitious membranes*. It is used in medicine in opposition to hereditary. We speak of some diseases, as Gout, Mania, and Scrofula as hereditary, because the predisposition, and increased liability to acquire them, is usually traceable from the parents.

In cases, however, supposed to have been produced from accidental causes, unconnected with hereditary taint, they may be said to be adventitious.

ADYNAMIA, (from *a*, without, and *dunamis*, power, Gk.) A defect of vital power.

ÆTHMOID.—See *Ethmoid*.

ÆTIOLOGY, (from *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the causes of disease.

AFFECTION. (This word is expressed in Greek by *pathos*.) The term is applied indifferently with disease: hence we say, nervous, rheumatic, gouty, inflammatory affection, &c.

AFFUSION, (from *ad*, and *fundo*, to pour upon, L.) In pathology the term is usually applied to the pouring a liquid on the body, or some part of it: thus in the treatment adopted by some physicians in fever, we hear of *cold affusions*, which means pouring cold water on the surface of the whole, or any part, of the body.

AFTER-BIRTH.—See *Placenta*.

AFTER-PAINS.—See *Parturition*.

AGALACTIA, (from *a*, without, and *gala*, milk, Gk.) A defect of milk in child-birth.

AGEUSTIA, (from *a*, without, and

genomai, to taste, Gk.) A defect or loss of taste.

AGGLUTINANT, (from *ad*, to, and *gluten*, glue, L.) Adhesive. Applied to external applications, which heal the parts by causing them to stick together.

AGLACTATIO, synonymous with *agalactia*.

AGONIA, sterility, impotence.

AGRYPNIA, (from *a*, without, and *upnos*, sleep, Gk.) Watchfulness, sleeplessness.

AGUE, a species of fever which has regular intermissions, leaving the patient free from fever for a time, and then returns periodically, and passes through its regular stages. The febrile paroxysm of an ague consists of three periods or stages, viz. the *cold*, with which it commences, then succeeds the *hot*, and terminates in the *sweating*. The interval between the close of the first and commencement of the second paroxysm, in agues, differs according to the type of the disease: hence they have been classed accordingly—*Quotidian*, in which the paroxysm takes place every twenty-four hours; *Tertian*, every forty-eight hours; *Quartan*, about every seventy-two hours. *Erratic* or *irregular ague*, in which the fever returns periodically, though its intermission may extend to a much longer period than the foregoing.

ALA. In Ornithology, the wing of a bird. In Anatomy, applied to the processes of some bones, as *Alæ majores* and *minores* of sphenoid bone; *Ala auris*, the upper and outer part of external ear; *Ala nasi*, the cartilage of the nose, which forms the outer part of the nostrils, &c. &c. &c.

ALÆFORMIS. Alæform. Wing-shaped.

ALBICANTIA CORPORA, two small round bodies, or projections from the base of the brain, of a white colour.

ALBUGINEA OCULI, called also *Tunica*, or *Membrana albuginea oculi*, and by some *Tunica adnata*. This membrane, which gives the white-

ness peculiar to the forepart of the eye, and lies betwixt the *sclerotica* and *conjunctiva*, is formed by the tendinous expansion, in which the six muscles of the eye-ball terminate at the anterior part of the *tunica conjunctiva*.

ALBUGINEA TESTIS, *Tunica albuginea testis*, a strong, white, and dense membrane, forming the innermost covering of the testicle, and immediately in contact with it.

ALBUMEN, (the white of an egg.) The term is applied also to a substance called coagulable lymph. It is one of the chief constituent principles of all the animal solids. Besides the white of egg, it abounds in the serum of blood, the vitreous and crystalline humours of the eye, and the fluid of dropsy. It is also extensively found in vegetable substances.

ALGEDO, (from *algos*, pain, Gk.) A violent pain about the anus, perinæum, bladder, testes, and urethra, arising from the sudden stoppage of gonorrhœal discharge. Nearly obsolete.

ALIENATION, (from *alieno*, to estrange, L.) A term applied to any wandering of the mind.

ALIMENT, (from *alo*, to nourish, L.) That which being subject to the action of the organs of digestion, is capable of affording nourishment to the body. Synonymous with *nourishment*.

ALIMENTARY CANAL, a name given to the whole of those passages which the food passes through from the mouth to the anus. This canal may be said to be the true characteristic of an animal, there being no animal without it, and whatever has it, being properly ranged under the class of animals.

ALPHUS, (from *alphaino*, to change, Gk.) A species of leprosy.

ALTERATIVE, from *altero*, to change, L.) That which re-establishes the healthy functions of the body, without producing any sensible evacuation by perspiration, vomiting, or purging.

ALUSIA, (from *aluisis*, a wandering, Gk.) Dr. Good has given an

account of some kinds of mental illusions under this term, under the head *sentimentalism*, or mental extravagance.

ALVEARUM, (from *alveare*, a beehive, L.) That part of the meatns auditorius externus, which contains the wax.

ALVEOLAR. Appertaining to the *alveoli* or sockets of the teeth.

ALVEOLUS. The socket of a tooth.

ALVINE. Belonging to the belly, stomach, and intestines.

ALVINE CONCRETIONS. Compact and hard substances which form in various parts of the intestinal canal, the stomach, and gall-bladder; known by the names gastric or intestinal concretions; hepatic, biliary concretions or calculi; gall stones, hepatico-gastric calculi.

AMAUROSIS, (from *amauroo*, to darken, Gk.) Syn. *gutta serena*; *suffusis nigra*. By the French, *l'amaurose*; by the Germans, *Schwarzer staar*. A disease of the eye, which has been differently defined by different writers. We have selected Mr. LAURENCE's as the most comprehensive. Amaurosis, or *gutta serena*, are names applied indifferently to those forms of blindness which result from an affection of the nervous structure of the eye, whether it be seated in the retina, optic nerve, or sensorium: or whether this affection be produced immediately by vascular congestion, inflammation, or organic change: or indirectly by sympathy with other organs.

AMENORRHŒA, (from *a*, without, *men*, a month, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) A partial or total obstruction of the menstrual discharge in women from other causes than pregnancy and old age.

AMENTIA, (from *a*, without, and *mens*, the mind, L.) Idiotism. Imbecility of intellect. When it originates at birth, it is called *amentia congenita*, natural stupidity; when from the infirmities of age, *amentia senilis*, dotage or childishness; when from some accidental cause, *amentia acquisita*.

AMNESIA, (from *a*, without, and *mensis*, memory, Gk.) Forgetfulness, want of memory.

AMNIOS, (from *amnos*, a lamb, Gk.) *Amnion*. The soft internal membrane which surrounds the fœtus in utero. This membrane contains a thin watery fluid in which the fœtus is suspended. This fluid is called the *liquor amnii*, and by the nurses, the *waters*.

AMPHIARTROSIS, (from *amphi*, both, and *arthrosis*, an articulation, Gk., so called from its partaking both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis.) A mixed species of connection of bones, which admits of an obscure motion, as is observed in the metacarpal and metatarsal bones, and the vertebræ.

AMPHIBIUM, (from *amphi*, both, and *bios*, life, Gk.) An animal that lives both on land and in the water.

AMPUTATION, (from *amputo*, to cut off, L.) A surgical operation, which consists in the removal of a limb: thus we say, a leg, a finger, the penis, &c. when cut off, are amputated; but when speaking of a tumour or excrecence, it is said to be removed, or dissected out.

AMYGDALA. The fruit called the almond. In Anatomy, the term is sometimes applied to the gland-like body of the throat, of which there are two; they bear some resemblance to the almond, and are called *amygdalæ*, or almonds of the throat.

ANÆMIA, (from *a*, without, and *aima*, blood, Gk.) Without blood, Syn. with *exsanguineous*, a deficiency of blood, or the state of the body after a great loss of blood.

ANÆSTHESIA, (from *a*, and *anistanomai*, to feel, Gk.) Loss of the sense of touch. Diminished or lost sense of feeling.

ANAGLYPHE, (from *anaglypho*, to engrave, Gk.) See *calamus scriptorius*.

ANALEPSIA, (from *ana*, through, and *lambano*, to take again, Gk.) A species of epilepsy, which proceeds from a disorder of the stomach.

ANALOGY, (from *ana*, through,

and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) In medicine, the term is applied to a certain relation between diseases; pleurisy, for example, being a species of inflammation produced like inflammation of other parts, is to be treated like them.

ANAPHRODISIA, (from *a*, without, *aphrodisia*, the feast of Venus, Gk.) Impotence, want of generative power.

ANASARCA, (from *ana*, through, and *sarx*, flesh, Gk.) A dropsy, from a serous fluid collected between the skin and flesh, in the cellular membrane of the limbs, or any other part of the body.

ANASTOMOSES, (from *ana*, through, and *soma*, a mouth, Gk.) The communication of vessels with one another. Anatomists and surgeons imply by this term, the communications of the blood-vessels with each other, by which the continuance of a free circulation of the blood is greatly ensured. In all cases in which the main artery or veins of a limb are obliterated, it is particularly conspicuous.

ANATOMY, (from *ana*, through, and *temno*, to cut up, Gk.) The dissection or dividing of organized substances, to expose the structure, situation, and uses of parts. The anatomy of brutes and vegetables is comprised under the term *comparative anatomy*, because their dissections were instituted to illustrate or compare by analogy their structure and functions with those of the human body.

ANCHYLOSIS, (from *agchulos*, crooked, Gk.) A stiff joint, an intimate union of two bones, which were naturally connected by a movable kind of joint, either by bony or other adventitious deposit.

ANCON. The elbow is sometimes so called.

ANCONIUS. A small triangular muscle, situated on the back part of the elbow. Arises from the ridge, and from the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the back part of the ulna. Use—to assist in extending the fore-arm.

ANCONIUS, *externus*—*internus*—*major*, Syn. with *triceps extensor cubiti*.—See *Triceps*.

ANDROGYNUS, (from *aner*, a man, and *gune*, a woman, Gk.) An hermaphrodite.

ANEURISM or ANEURYSM, (from *aneurano*, to dilate, Gk.) Tumours liable to form in different parts of the body by a preternatural dilatation of part of an artery; as also those swellings which are occasioned by a collection of arterial blood effused in the cellular membrane, in consequence of a rupture or wound of the coats of the artery. The first kind is called *true* aneurism; the last, *spurious* or *false* aneurism. There is also another species, which has been called the *varicose* aneurism.

ANGIOLOGY, (from *aggeion*, a vessel, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A dissertation or treatise on the vessels of the body.

ANGINA PECTORIS, a disease so called from the seat of the disorder, and the sense of strangulation and anxiety with which it is attended. The term *angina* has been applied to several other diseases, as *angina polyposa*, or *trachealis*. See *Croup*, *Angina tonsillaris*. See *Tonsillitis*.

ANIMALCULE. This word is applied in a general manner to those creatures which are so diminutive as not to be discerned but by the aid of glasses, and more especially, to such as are invisible to the naked eye.

ANNULAR, (from *annulus*, a ring, L.) Ring-shaped, as *annular ligaments*, *annular cartilages* of the trachæa, *annulus abdominis*, or abdominal ring.

ANODYNE, (from *a*, without, and *odune*, pain, Gk.) A medicine which eases pain, and procures sleep.

ANOMALOUS, (from *a*, without, and *nomos*, a law, Gk.) In pathology, applied to those diseases the symptoms of which do not appear with that regularity which is generally observed.

ANOREXIA, (from *a*, without, and *orexis*, appetite, Gk.) Anorexy, a want of appetite.

ANTAGONIST. In Anatomy, the

term is applied to those muscles which have opposite functions, as the extensors and flexors of any limb.

ANTERIOR AURIS. One of the common muscles of the ear. Arises near the posterior part of the *zygoma*, and inserted into an eminence on the back part of the helix. Use—to draw the concha a little forwards and upwards.

ANTERIOR INTERCOSTAL NERVE. A branch of the great intercostal, called also the *splanchnic* nerve.

ANTERIOR MALLEI.—See *Laxator tympani*.

ANTHELIX.—See *Antihelix*.

ANTHELMINTIC, (from *anti*, against, and *elmus*, a worm, Gk.) Any medicine which procures the expulsion of worms from the stomach and intestines.

ANTHRAX, (from *anthrax*, a small live coal, Gk.) A carbuncle, a hard and circumscribed inflammatory tumour, which usually forms on the cheek, neck, or back, resembling a large boil, but different in its characters, being connected generally with great constitutional disturbance.

ANTI. This Greek preposition is very frequently used in composition, preceding other words, as *antibilious*, *antivenereal*, *antiarthritic*, *antiasthmatic*, &c.

ANTHELIX, (from *anti*, against, and *elix*, the helix, Gk.) The inner circle of the external ear.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, (from *anti*, against, and *phlego*, to burn, Gk.) Against inflammation. A term applied to those medicines, plans of diet, and other circumstances which tend to lessen or oppose inflammation, which, in other words, weaken the system by diminishing the activity of the vital power.

ANTISEPTIC. This term is applied to whatever possesses the power of preventing animal substances from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction when already begun.

ANTISPASMODIC. Medicines or remedies possessing the power of allaying or removing spasm.

ANTRUM, Syn. *Antrum Highmorianum*; *Antrum genæ*; *Sinus Maxillarius*; *Antrum maxillæ superioris*; *Maxillary sinus*. A large cavity in the middle of each superior maxillary bone, between the orbit and roof of the mouth, lined by the mucous membrane of the nose.

ANUS, (L.) The fundament. The termination of the intestinal canal at the rectum. Its office is to form an outlet for the fæces. The anus is furnished with muscles which are peculiar to it, viz. 1. The *Sphincter ani*, which forms a broad circular band of fibres at the extremity of the gut, keeps the opening habitually closed. 2. The *Levatores ani*, serve to dilate and draw it up to its natural situation after the expulsion of the fæces.

The term *anus* is sometimes applied to a small opening of the third ventricle of the brain, which leads into the fourth.

The anus is subject to various diseases, as *Piles* or *Hæmorrhoids*; *ulceration*; *abscesses* leading to *fistula in ano*; *excrescences*; *stricture* from partial or total obliteration of the canal; *prolapsus*, &c.

ANUS IMPERFORATE. This term is applied to a malformation which is seen in some infants at the time of birth. It consists in the extremity of the rectum, or the anus, being entirely or partly closed by a membrane, or fleshy adhesion, or as in some instances, when no vestige of the intestinal opening can be found, as the skin retains its natural colour over the whole space between the parts of generation and the os coccygis, without being more elevated in one place than another.

ANUS ARTIFICIAL. In Surgery, this term is applied to an accidental opening in the parietes of the abdomen, to which opening some part of the intestinal canal leads, and through which the fæces are wholly or in part discharged. This disease is always preceded by some injury to the intestinal canal, as the bursting of an abscess externally, ulceration of the bowel, or a penetrating wound

of the abdomen. In the operation for Hernia, where the strangulated portion of intestine is supposed to have sloughed, it has been suggested as the only means of saving life, to make an artificial anus, opposite the protruded bowel.

ANXIETY. In the progress of all acute diseases, this is considered a symptom indicative of great danger.

AORTA, (from *aer*, air, and *tereo*, to keep, Gk.) So called, because the ancients supposed that only air was contained in it.)

The great artery, which arises from the left ventricle of the heart, forms a curvature in the chest, descends into the abdomen, and from which every artery of the body is given off, except the *pulmonary*.

That portion of the artery which goes from the heart to the curvature or arch of the vessels, is called the *ascending aorta*. And that portion which commences at the termination of the arch, as far as its bifurcation into the iliacs, is called the *descending aorta*. The diseases and accidents to which this artery is liable, are chiefly, thickening and constriction of the aorta; obliteration of the cavity of the vessels; aneurisms; rupture within the pericardium; steatomatous tumours of the aorta.

APATHY, (from *a*, without, and *pathos*, passion, Gk.) Insensibility; or a privation of all passion, all emotion, or perturbation of mind.

APERIENS, (from *aperio*, to open, L.) Aperient, in medicine, is applied to those remedies which gently (not violently) open the bowels.

APERTOR, (from *aperio*, to open, L.) That which opens a part, as *apertor oculi*.—See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

APEX, (L.) The extremity of a part; as the apex or point of the tongue, apex of the heart, &c.

APHELXIA, (from *aphelko*, to separate or abstract, Gk.) Revery; absence or abstraction of the mind.

Dr. MASON GOOD, in his "Study of Medicine," describes three species of this disorder.

(1) *Aphelxia socors*. Absence of mind.

(2) *Aphelxia intenta*. Abstraction of mind.

(3) *Aphelxia otioso*. Brown study.

APHONIA, (from *a*, without, and *phonce*, the voice, Gk.) without voice; dumbness; speechlessness.

The three chief causes from which loss of speech may arise are (1) *Destruction of the tongue*. A privation of the tongue, however, is not always accompanied with dumbness. (2) *Atony*, or defect of muscular power of the vocal organs. (3) *Congenital deafness*, or deafness produced during infancy.

APHORIA, (from *a*, without, and *phero*, to breed, Gk.) Barrenness.—See *Sterility*.

APHORISM (from *aphorizo*, to distinguish, Gk.) A maxim, or principle, comprehended in a short sentence.

APHRODISIA (from *Aphroditæ*, VENUS, Gk.) An immoderate desire of venery.

APHTHA, (from *apto*, to inflame, Gk.) A disease to which children are more particularly liable, commonly known by the name of *thrush*. It consists of a number of small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, and around the mouth and palate. When the disease is mild, it is usually confined to these parts, and is easily cured; but when it is violent, and of long standing, it is apt to extend through the whole course of the alimentary canal, from the mouth to the anus, in which instances it has generally a dangerous tendency, and frequently proves fatal.

APONEUROSIS, (from *apo*, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gk.) So called from an erroneous supposition of the ancients, that it was formed by the expansion of a nerve.) In Anatomy, a strong fibrous or tendinous expansion, which forms a covering to muscles and joints. It forms a tendinous sheath to some muscles which it envelopes, as the rectus abdominis. It is closely connected to the muscles in some parts of the body, so as to be almost

inseparable ; to others, it is loosely attached. Abscesses, or the formation of matter beneath the aponeuroses or fasciæ of muscles, or *tendinous thecæ*, (as they are called in the neighbourhood of Bone) are usually attended by considerable mischief to the soft parts and great constitutional derangement: owing to the firmness of this membrane, the progress of the pus towards the surface of the skin is much retarded, and, in consequence, as the quantity of matter increases, it spreads extensively, (that is, if it is left to take its own course,) under the aponeuroses in every possible direction, separates the muscles from the fascia, and the muscles from each other, and the abscess does not burst till great injury has been produced.

APOPHYSIS, (from *apophuo*, to proceed from, Gk.) In Anatomy, it means a process, protuberance, appendix, or projection of a bone beyond a plain surface. It is employed in opposition to *Epiphysis*. The former applying to those projections which seem to have grown *out* of the bone, while the latter signifies a portion of a bone situated on another, but distinct and separable from it; as, for instance, the ends of long bones in infancy.

APOPLECTIC, (from *apoplexia*, an apoplexy, Gk.) Belonging to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, (from *apo*, and *plesso*, to strike or knock down, Gk., because persons, when seized with this disease, fall down suddenly.)

This disease has been differently defined by different writers: as a general signification, it may be described as one in which the animal functions are suspended; while the vital and natural functions continue: respiration being generally laborious and frequently attended with *stertor*. It is generally produced from some direct pressure on the brain, as from the rupture of a blood-vessel, general congestion of the vessels, from whatever cause, or collection of serous or other effusions.

APORIA, (from *a*, without, and

porus, a duct, Gk.) Restlessness, uneasiness occasioned by the interruption of perspiration, or any stoppage of the natural secretions.

APPARATUS, (from *appareo*, to appear, or be ready at hand, L.) This term is applied to the instruments and the preparation and arrangement of every thing necessary in the performance of any operation, Medical, Surgical, or Chemical.

In Surgery, it is a rule to have the apparatus ready before an operation is begun. All preparations of this kind should be made, if possible, out of the patient's room and presence, as they might agitate and render him timid.

APPENDICULA, (diminutive of *appendix*.) A little appendage.

APPENDICULA CÆCI VERMIFORMIS. A worm-like process, about four inches in length, and the size of a goose-quill, which hangs to the cœcum, in the human body.

APPENDICULÆ EPIPLOICÆ. The small appendices of the colon and rectum, which are filled with adipose substance.

APPENDIX. An appendage; that which belongeth to any thing.—See *Apophysis*.

APPETITE. A natural periodical call, or desire to eat or drink.

APYREXIA, (from *a*, without, and *pyrexia*, a fever, Gk.) Apyrexia, without fever. The intermission of feverish heat.

AQUEDUCT, (from *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a canal or passage, L., so named, because it was supposed to contain a watery fluid.) A canal for water.

AQUÆDUCT OF FALLOPIUS. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, formed by the division of the meatus auditorius internus, into two canals, one of which is named as above, after its discoverer **FALLOPIUS**, and transmits the *portio mollis*, or true auditory nerve, to be distributed to the internal ear.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR. A thin transparent watery fluid, which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

ARACHNOID, (from *arachne*, a spider, and *eidos*, form, Gk.) Resembling a cob-web.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE, *Membrana arachnoides*. A thin transparent membrane of the brain ; by some anatomists considered as the serous membrane of that organ : situated between the *dura* and *pia mater*, and enveloping the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis.

The fine membrane which surrounds the crystalline lens, and vitreous humour of the eye is sometimes so called.

ARBOR, (a tree, L.) In Anatomy, the term is applied to parts which ramify like a tree ; as,

ARBOR VITÆ, (the tree of life.) The cortical substance of the cerebellum.

ARCANUM, (a secret, L.) A medicine, the efficacy or preparation of which is kept from the world, to enhance its value.

ARCUATUS. (from *arcus*, a bow, L.) Bowed ; bent like a bow.

ARDENS, (from *ardeo*, to burn, L.) Ardent ; burning hot, an *ardent fever* ; *ardor febrilis*—is sometimes employed by physicians to express the height of a febrile paroxysm. Scalding of the urine, or a sense of heat in the urethra, when making water, is termed *ardor urinæ*.

ARENA, (L.) Sand or gravel.

AREOLA, (diminutive of *area*, a void space, or circle, L.) A small red or brownish circle, called also *halo*, which surrounds the nipples of females. During and after pregnancy, it becomes considerably larger, and of a deeper brown colour.

The term is also used to describe an inflammatory margin or ring which surrounds pustules.

ARETÆNOIDES.—See *Arytænoides*.

ARISTRIOS.—See *Astragalus*.

ARM, *Brachium*. That part of the upper extremity which extends from the shoulder to the wrist.

ARME, (from *aro*, to adapt, Gk.) A junction of the lips of wounds ; the joining of the sutures of the head. (Seldom used.)

ARMILLA, (diminutive of *armus*, the arm.) In Anatomy, the annular ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus is sometimes so called.

ARRHÆA, (from *a*, without, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) The suppression of any natural flux, as the menses, &c.

ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS.—See *Ductus arteriosus*.

ARTERIOTOMY, (from *arteria*, an artery, and *tenno*, to cut, Gk.) The act of opening an artery for the purpose of abstracting blood for the relief of diseases. The temporal is the only artery on which this operation is performed for the purpose stated.

ARTERY, (from *uer*, and *tereo*, to keep, Gk. So called because the ancients believed they contained air only.) A membranous pulsating tube that arises from the heart. Arteries are composed of three membranes : a common or external ; a muscular ; and an internal one. There are only two arteries which arise directly from the heart ; viz. the *pulmonary*, from the right ventricle, and the *aorta*, from the left : the other arteries are all branches of the aorta. Their termination is either in the veins or in capillary exhaling vessels, or they anastomose with one another. It is by their means that the blood is carried from the heart to every part of the body, for nutrition, preservation of life, generation of heat, and the secretion of the different fluids.

The action of the arteries, called the pulse, corresponds with that of the heart, and is effected by contraction of their muscular and great elasticity of their outermost coat.

A table of the Arteries.

All the arteries originate from the pulmonary artery and the aorta.

The *pulmonary* artery arises from the right ventricle of the heart, soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed by innumerable ramifications through the lungs.

The *aorta* arises from the left ventricle of the heart, and supplies eve-

ry part of the body with blood in the following order :

(a.) It first forms an *arch*.

(b.) It then divides along the spine ; and,

(c.) It divides into the two *iliacs*.

THE ARCH OF THE AORTA gives off three branches :

1. *Arteria Innominata*, which divides into *Right Carotid* and *Right Subclavian*.

2. *Left Carotid*.

3. *Left Subclavian*.

THE CAROTIDS are divided into *External* and *Internal*.

The *External Carotids* give off—

1. *Thyroid*.

2. *Lingual*.

3. *Labial*.

4. *Inferior Pharyngeal*.

5. *Occipital*.

6. *Posterior Auris*.

7. *Internal Maxillare*, from which the *spinous artery* of the *dura mater*, the *inferior maxillare*, and *several branches* about the *palate* and *orbit* arise.

8. *Temporal*.

The *Internal Carotids* give off—

1. *Ophthalmic*.

2. *Middle Cerebral*.

3. *Communicans*, which *innoscules* with the *vertebral*.

The *Subclavians* give off the following :

1. *Internal Mammary*.

2. *Inferior Thyroid*.

3. *Vertebral*, which proceeds within the *vertebræ*, and forms within the *cranium*, the *basilary artery*, from which the *anterior cerebelli*, the *posterior cerebri*, and many branches about the *brain* are given off.

4. *Cervicalis profunda*.

5. *Cervicalis superficialis*.

6. *Superior intercostal*.

7. *Supra scapular*.

As soon as the *subclavian* arrives at the *armpit*, it is called the *Axillary artery* : and when the latter reaches the *arm*, it is called the *Brachial*. The *Axillary Artery* gives off—

1. *Four mammary arteries*.

2. *Sub-scapular*.

3. *Posterior circumflex*.

4. *Anterior circumflex*, which *ramify* about the *shoulder-joint*.

The *Brachial Artery* gives off—

1. *Many lateral branches*.

2. *Profunda superior*.

3. *Profunda inferior*.

4. *Great anastomosing artery*, which *ramifies* about the *elbow-joint*.

The *Brachial Artery* then divides about the *bend of the arm*, into the *Ulnar* and *Radial arteries*, which are *ramified* to the *ends of the fingers*.

The *Ulnar Artery* gives off—

1. *Several recurrent branches*.

2. *Common Interosseal*.

The *Radial Artery* gives off—

1. *Radial recurrent*.

2. *Superficialis volæ*.

The DESCENDING AORTA gives off—

In the *breast*—

1. *Bronchial*.

2. *Æsophageal*.

3. *Intercostals*.

4. *Inferior diaphragmatic*.

Within the *abdomen*—

1. *Cæliac*, which divides into three branches.

1. *Hepatic*, from which are given off, before it reaches the *liver*.

(a.) *Duodeno gastric*, which sends off the *right gastro-epiploic* and the *pancreatico-duodenal*.

(b.) *Pylorica superior hepatica*.

2. *Coronaria ventriculi*.

3. *Splenic*, which gives off the *small pancreatics*, the *posterior gastric*, the *left gastro-epiploic*, and the *vasa breviora*.

2. *Superior mesenteric*.

3. *Emulgents*.

4. *Spermaties*.

5. *Inferior mesenteric*.

6. *Lumbar arteries*.

7. *Middle sacral*.

The AORTA then bifurcates into *Iliacs*, each of which divides into *external* and *internal*.

The *Internal Iliac*, called also *Hypogastric*, gives off—

1. *Lateral sacral*.

2. *Gluteal*.

3. *Ischiatic*.

4. *Pudic*, from which the *external hæmorrhoidal*, the *perineal*, and the *arteria penis* arise.

5. *Obturatorij.*

The *External Iliac* gives off in the groin—

1. *Epigastric.*
2. *Circumflexa Iliaca.*

It then passes under Poupart's ligament, and is called the *Femoral artery*, and gives off—

1. *Profunda.*
2. *Ramus anastomoticus magnus.*

Having reached the ham, where it gives off some small branches, it is called the *popliteal*. It then divides into the *anterior* and *posterior tibial*.

The *Tibialis antica* gives off—

1. *Recurrent.*
2. *Internal malleolar.*
3. *External malleolar.*
4. *Tarsal.*
5. *Metatarsal.*
6. *Dorsalis external halicis.*

The *Posterior tibial* sends off—

1. *Nutritia tibiæ.*
2. *Internal plantar.*

3. *External plantar*, from which an arch is formed, that gives off the *digitals of the toes*.

ARTHRITIC, (from *arthritis*, the gout, Gk.) Pertaining to the gout.

ARTHRITIS, (from *arthron*, a joint, Gk., because it is commonly confined to the joints.) Inflammation of a joint; often applied to the gout, and to rheumatism of a joint.

ARTHRODIA, (from *arthroo*, to articulate, Gk.) A species of moveable connection of bones, in which the head of one bone is received into the superficial cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction, as the head of the humerus in the glenoid cavity.—See *Diarthrosis*.

ARTHRODYNIA, (from *arthron*, a joint, and *odune*, pain, Gk.) Pain in a joint, as that produced by rheumatism.

ARTHROPNOSIS, (from *arthron*, a joint, and *puon*, pus, Gk.) A collection of pus in a joint. It is, however, frequently applied to other affections.

ARTHROSIA, (from *arthroo*, to articulate, Gk., whence also *arthrosis* and *arthritis*.) Articular inflammation.

ARTHROSIS, (from the preceding.) Articulation.

ARTICULAR, (from *articulus*, a joint, L.) Belonging to a joint.

ARTICULARIS MORBUS. A name given to a disease which more immediately infests the joints. Synonymous with *arthritis*, or *gout*.

ARTICULATION, (from *articulus*, a joint, L.) The connections of the various joints in the body one with the other, is so called. Anatomists distinguish three kinds of articulations:—1. *Diarthrosis*; 2. *Synarthrosis*; 3. *Amphiarthrosis*—which see, under their respective heads.

ARYTÆNO. Belonging to the arytænoid cartilage of the larynx; as,

ARYTÆNO EPIGLOTTIDEUS. A muscle of the epiglottis. It is composed of a number of fibres running between the arytænoid cartilage and epiglottis. Use—one acting, pulls the side of the epiglottis towards the external opening of the glottis; when both act, they pull it close upon the glottis.

ARYTÆNOID, (from *arutaina*, a funnel, and *eidos*, shape, Gk.) Funnel-shaped. Applied to parts of the body which are so formed, as the arytænoid cartilages of the larynx, and also to the muscles, veins, and nerves, which are connected with the arytænoid cartilages.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS OBLIQUUS. A muscle of the glottis. *Arytænoideus minor* of DOUGLAS. Arises from the base of one arytænoid cartilage, and crossing its fellow, is inserted near the tip of the other arytænoid cartilage. Their use is to pull the arytænoid cartilages towards each other.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS TRANSVERSUS. A single muscle of the glottis. *Arytænoideus major* of DOUGLAS. Arises from the side of one arytænoid cartilage, and is inserted into the other arytænoid cartilage. Use—to shut the glottis.

ASAPHATUM, (from *a*, without, and *saphes*, clear, Gk.) A cutaneous disorder, described by some writers as *serpigo* or *impetigo*, an intercutaneous

itch: when squeezed, a long thread escapes, with a black head.

ASAPHIA, (from the same.) A defect in utterance or pronunciation.

ASCARIDES, the plural of *Ascaris*.

ASCARIS, (from *askeo*, to move about, Gk., so called from its continued troublesome motion.) The name of a genus of intestinal worms called by Rudolphi *Oxyurus*. The species which are, found in the human body are, *Ascaris vermicularis*, the thread or maw-worm, not exceeding half an inch in length: it inhabits the rectum.

Ascaris lumbricoides, a long and round worm, resembling the common earth-worm, but generally larger and longer.

ASCENDENS OBLIQUUS—See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

ASCENDING Aorta.—See *Aorta ascending*.

ASCITES, (from *askos*, a sack or bottle, Gk., so called from its bottle-like protuberancy.) Dropsy of the belly. It has been distinguished into two kinds: the one is when the fluid collects in the cavity of the belly, or peritoneum, which is the true *Ascites*; the other, when it is collected in a cyst, as that of the ovarium, omentum, or some other organ, when it is called *Ascites saccatus*.

ASINUS, (L.) The ass. Its milk is preferred to cows and other kinds of milk, in phthisical cases, and where the stomach is weak; as containing less oleaginous particles, and being more easily converted into chyle. It is a popular substitute for the mother's milk in infants, in cases where it is not desirable for the mother to continue suckling her child.

ASITIA, (from *a*, without, and *sitos*, food, Gk.) Without food.

ASPE. Rough. In Anatomy it is applied to roughness on bones, as *linea aspera*, &c.

ASPHYXIA, (from *a*, without, and *spheuxis*, a pulse, Gk.)

ASPHYXY. This word is mostly used to describe that lifeless state of the body produced by accidental

causes, and in which the life is capable of being restored. In this state, there is a total suspension of the powers of the mind and body. Asphyxy offers several varieties, from a difference of occasional cause.

1. *Asphyxia suffocationis*. Asphyxy from suffocation, produced by hanging or drowning: countenance turgid and livid.

2. *Asphyxia mephytica*. Choke-damp; produced by inhaling carbonic acid, or some other irrespirable exhalation: countenance pallid.

3. *Asphyxia electrico*. Produced by a stroke of lightning, or electricity: limbs flexible, countenance pale, blood uncoagulable.

4. *Asphyxia ligida*. Frost-bitten asphyxy; produced by intense cold: limbs rigid, countenance pale and shrivelled.

There are, in addition to the above causes, some narcotic poisons, which produce very similar results, provided the dose is not sufficiently large to destroy life instantly: as the infusion of tobacco, *when injected into the intestines*, and the Upas antiar, when applied to a wound. These have the power of rendering the heart insensible to the stimulus of the blood, and thus suddenly stopping the circulation.

Ass.—See *Asinus*.

ASSIMILATION, (from *ad*, to, and *similis*, like.) The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASTHENIA, (from *a*, without, and *sthenos*, strength, Gk.) Debility.

ASTHENOLOGY, (from the same, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.

ASTHMA, (from *asthazo*, to breathe with difficulty, Gk.) A disease characterized by a difficulty of breathing, returning at intervals, attended by a sense of constriction across the breast, and in the lungs, with a wheezing, cough, and expectoration. The disease does not often appear during infancy or youth, but more commonly occurs in persons advanced in years. The symptoms soon become habitual, and the disease is not considered dangerous, so long

as it does not lay the foundation of other diseases, as more particularly *phthisis*, *dropsies of the chest* and *abdomen*, *aneurisms of the heart*, &c. by some it is considered to have an hereditary tendency. There are two species of this disorder recognized by some writers, viz. (1.) *Asthma siccum*, dry, nervous asthma; (2.) *Asthma humidum*, humid or common asthma.

ASTRAGALUS, (from *astragalus*, a cockle or die, because it is shaped like the die used in ancient games, Gk.) In Anatomy, *Astragalus os*, the ankle-bone, or first bone of the foot; a bone of the tarsus, upon which the tibia moves. It is placed posteriorly and superiorly in the tarsus.

ASTRINGENT, (from *astringo*, to constrict, L.) Substances or fluids which possess the power of making the living fibres become contracted, condensed, and corrugated. They are employed in medicine to diminish excessive discharges; and by causing greater compression of the nervous fibrillæ, may lessen morbid sensibility or irritability. In Surgery they are chiefly used as external applications, either for restoring diminished tonic power, or checking various discharges.

ATAXIA, (from *a*, without, and *tasso*, to order, Gk.) Want of regularity in the symptoms of a disease, or of the functions of an animal body.

ATECHNIA, (from *a*, without, and *ticto*, to bring forth, Gk.) Venereal impotency; inability to procreate children.

ATHEROMA, (from *atheroma*, pulse pap, Gk.) Encysted tumours, which contain a white curd-like substance, are called *atheromatous*.

ATHLETIC, (from *athlios*, combat, Gk.) The term is usually applied to persons possessing great muscular power; of strong and hale constitutions.

ATHRIX, (Gk.) 1. Weakness; 2. (from, *a*, without, and *thrix*, a hair, Gk.) Baldness.

ATHYMIA, (from *a*, without, and

thumos, courage, Gk.) 1. Pusillanimity. 2. Despondency or melancholy.

ATLAS, (from *atlas*, to sustain, because it sustains the head; or from the fable of Atlas, who was supposed to support the world upon his shoulders, Gk.) The name of the first vertebra in the neck. It differs from the rest, in having no body, no spinous process, the vertebral foramen much larger than in any of the others. Its shape is annular, or nearly so. The atlas is fixed in the bending motions of the head, forwards and backwards: in the rotatory movements, the atlas moves with the head, on the tooth-like process of the dentata.

ATONIC, having a diminution of strength.

ATONY, (from *a*, without, and *teino*, to extend, Gk.) Weakness, or a defect of muscular power.

ATRASIA, (from *a*, without, and *titrao*, to perforate, Gk.) 1. Imperforate. 2. A disease where the natural openings, as the anus or vagina, have not their usual orifice. —See *Anus imperforate*.

ATRICES, (from *a*, without, and *thrix*, hair, Gk.) Small tubercles about the anus, which occasionally recede and again return.

ATROPHY, (from *a*, without, and *trephe*, to nourish, Gk.) A wasting away of the flesh. *Atrophy* or *athrophia* means literally innutrition; a designation peculiarly significant, as the disease in all its forms or varieties seems to be dependent on a defect in the quantity, quality, or application of the nutrient part of the blood, and thus lays a foundation for the three following varieties (1.) *Inopiæ*. Atrophy of want; the blood being innutritious from scarcity or pravity of food. (2.) *Profusionis*. Atrophy of waste; the blood deprived of nutrition by profuse evacuations. (3.) *Debilitatis*. Atrophy of debility: the nutrition not sufficiently introduced into the blood by the chylic organs, or not sufficiently separated from it by the assimilating.

ATTOLLENS, (from *attollo*, to lift up, L.) Applied to some muscles the office of which is to lift up the parts they are affixed to; as,

ATTOLLENSAUREM. A muscle of the ear. *Attollens auriculæ* of ALBINUS and DOUGLAS; *superior auris* of WINSLOW, and *attollens auriculam* of COWPER; arises from the tendon of the occipito frontalis muscle, from which it is almost inseparable; and inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix. Use—to draw the ear upwards, and to make the parts tense into which it is inserted.

ATTOLLENS OCULI.—See *Rectus superior oculi*.

ATTONITUS, (from *attono*, to surprise.) Apoplexy and epilepsy.

AUDITORY, (from *audio*, to hear, L.) Belonging to the organ of hearing: as, auditory nerve, &c.

AUDITORY NERVE.—See *Portio mollis*.

AUDITORY PASSAGE.—See *Meatus auditorius internus*.

AURA EPILEPTICA. A sensation which is felt by epileptic patients, as if a blast of cold air ascended from the lower parts towards the head.

AURICULA, (diminutive of *auris*, the ear, L.) An Auricle, or little ear. (1.) In Anatomy, the external ear, upon which are several eminences and depressions: as the *helix*, *antihelix*, *tragus*, *antitragus*, *conchæ auriculæ*, *scapha*, and *lobulus*. (2.) Applied to parts which resemble a little ear, as the *auricles of the heart*.

AURIGO, the jaundice. See *Icterus*.

AURIS, (from *aura*, air, L.) The ear; and also the organ of hearing.—See *Ear*.

AUSCULTATION, (from *ausculto*, to listen, L.) Auscultation is either *immediate* or *mediate*. The former is a method which Pathologists have resorted to, since the days of HIPPOCRATES, to assist them in their diagnosis of certain diseases. It consists in listening to the sound or noise which the several parts of the body give when struck, or without any percussion, in order to

form a judgment of the condition of those parts; the ear of the practitioner being placed immediately close to the part, without any intervening instrument to assist. Since the appearance, however, of LAENNEC'S celebrated work on the diseases of the chest, now translated into English by Dr. FORBES, *mediate auscultation* has been almost exclusively practised. This latter consists of the method of judging of the nature and conditions of various diseases by the particular sound which they communicate to the ear through the medium of the instrument called the *stethoscope*. Thus in diseases of the lungs and pleura, very important information may be derived respecting the condition of those parts, by attending minutely to the changes in the sound of respiration, to the sound of the voice, and coughing within the chest. In Surgery, the *stethoscope* is usefully employed in detecting the real nature of various doubtful swellings, particularly those of an aneurismal character. It has been used with much success in determining pregnancy, where the history was obscure. It has also been found of great utility in ascertaining the existence and state of various collections of fluids, and particularly of pus.

It has enabled practitioners to pronounce with certainty the communications occasionally existing between abscesses of the liver and the interior of the lungs. In cases of fracture, where the crepitus is obscure, the *stethoscope* removes all doubt. The method of using this instrument, and the circumstances by which it affords instruction, can only be gathered by a careful perusal of LAENNEC'S work, aided by attentive practice.

AUTOPSIA, (from *autos*, himself, and *optomai*, to see, Gk.) Autopsy, or ocular evidence. In frequent use amongst Pathologists of the present day, to describe the morbid appearances as seen on opening dead bodies.

AUXILIARY. Applied to means

which co-operate in curing diseases, and to parts which assist others in performing certain functions. The *pyramidales* (small muscles at the lower part of the belly) were called auxiliary muscles.

AVENS (from *aves*, to desire, L.) Immoderate thirst.

AXILLA. In Anatomy, the space under the arm, which is commonly called the arm-pit.

AXILLARIS ARTERIA. The axillary artery is a continuation of the subclavian, and gives off in the axilla four mammary arteries, the subscapular, and the posterior and anterior circumflex arteries, which ramify about the joints.

AXILLARIS NERVUS. The axillary nerve. A branch of the brachial plexus, and sometimes of the radial nerve.

AZYGOS, (from *a*, without, and *zugos*, a yoke, Gk.) So called because it has no fellow. Several single muscles, veins, bones, &c. are so named.

AZYGOS PROCESSUS. A process of the os sphenoides.

AZYGOS UVULÆ. A muscle of the uvula. *Palato-staphilinus* of DOUGLAS—*Epistaphilinus* of WINSLOW. Arises from the suture which joins the palate bones, and inserted into the tip of the uvula. Its use is to raise the uvula upwards and shorten it.

AZYGOS VENA; *azygos vein*. This vein is situated in the right cavity of the thorax, upon the dorsalvertebræ, and empties itself into the *vena cava superior*.

BALDNESS. This affection of the hair has been named *calvities* and *alopecia*, also *ophiasis*. Whatever tends to give an established relaxation and want of tone to the cutaneous vessels, becomes a cause of baldness, and hence it is a frequent sequel of fevers of various kinds. Baldness often arises, however, from the very opposite state; instead of relaxation, the cutaneous secretions are dry and rigid; in which case very little nourishment is afforded to the roots or bulbs, and, as a consequence, they become arid and

brittle, particularly at the top or crown of the head, and are perpetually breaking off at their origin.

BALNEUM, (from *balaneion*, a bath, Gk.) A bath, or convenient receptacle of water for persons to wash or plunge in, either for health or pleasure. Several kinds of baths are employed for medical purposes. (1.) The *cold bath*. The diseases and morbid symptoms for which the cold bath, under one form or another, may be applied with advantage, are very numerous. In *ardent fever*, its use has been found very important. It is highly necessary, however, before using it, to be fully alive to the caution which this vigorous remedial process requires; since it is only, when conducted under proper management, that it forms a highly valuable remedy in this dangerous disorder. The topical application of cold water, in cases of local inflammation, has become an established practice in Surgery. Another striking instance of the powerful effects of topical cold, in stimulating a part to action, is shown in the use of cold or even iced water to the vagina, during the dangerous hæmorrhages that sometimes take place from the uterus, during or immediately after child-birth.

(2.) The *shower bath*. This is a modern invention, in which the water is made to fall from a height with considerable force on the body, after the fashion of heavy rain, by means of an apparatus, made expressly for the purpose, which is pierced by numerous apertures, through which the water is made to escape from the reservoir. The use of the shower bath applies, in every case, to the same purposes as the cold bath.

(3.) The *tepid bath*. This consists of water heated to about 90 degrees. In a medicinal point of view, it produces the greatest effect in ardent fever, where the temperature is little above that of health, but the powers of the body weak, not able to bear the vigorous application of cold immersion.

(4.) The *hot bath* consists of water

heated from 93 to 98 degrees. The hot bath has a peculiar tendency to bring on a state of repose, to alleviate any local irritation, and thereby induce sleep. Warm bathing is a popular remedy for relieving those complaints that seem to depend on an irregular or diminished action of any part of the alimentary canal; and the state of the skin produced by the use of a hot bath is considered highly favourable to the healthy action of the stomach and bowels. It is also extensively used in the cure of herpetic eruptions, &c. &c. &c.

(5.) The *vapour bath*. The vapour bath, called also *Balneum laconicum*, has only of late years been adopted by the English. In Russia, however, its use is carried to such an extent, as to form almost a daily luxury for all the people in every rank of life. In that country, it is used as a sovereign remedy for a great variety of disorders: as, *gout*, *acute and chronic rheumatisms*, *palsy*, *cutaneous eruptions*, *ulcers*, &c. Besides the various water baths already noted, we may mention *medicated baths*, which of late years have been more or less extensively patronized by the medical profession. These consist of water saturated with various mineral, vegetable, or sometimes animal substances. Of still later date, we have also an *acid medicated bath*, first invented by Dr. SCOTT of Calcutta, for the cure of certain morbid states of the liver. As the supposed efficacy of these baths has not led to their general adoption as remedial agents, it may be presumed, their effects on the human constitution are equivocal.

BALNEUM ARENÆ. A sand bath.

BALNEUM CALIDUM. A hot bath.

BALNEUM FRIGIDUM. A cold bath.

BALNEUM MEDICATUM. A medicated bath.

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM. A sulphurous bath.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM. A tepid bath.

BALNEUM VAPORIS. A vapour bath.

BAMBALIO, (from *bambano*, to speak inarticulately, Gk.) One who stammers or lisps.

BANDAGE. An apparatus consisting of one or several pieces of linen, or flannel, and intended for covering, or surrounding parts of the body. Their chief use is to keep dressings, compresses, remedial applications, &c. in their proper situation; to compress blood vessels, so as to restrain hæmorrhage; to rectify certain deformities, by holding the deranged parts in a natural position, &c. It is impossible to give clear ideas of the numerous sorts of bandages, at present in use, by a printed description of them; nor does the proper method of applying them to diseased parts admit of useful explanation. The surgeon can only acquire all the necessary information concerning them, by experience and attentive practice.

BANDY LEG. This term is applied to a curvature of the bones of the leg outward, or in any direction.

BARBADOES LEG. The disease which is so called is indigenous to Barbadoes, an island of the West Indies. It is not, however, confined to Barbadoes, but is extensively known in most tropical climates. It constitutes the *Elephant leg* of the Arabians. It has been known from time immemorial in India, and is particularly prevalent in Bengal Proper.

In this disease, one or both legs, being affected, become tumid, hard, livid, and enormously enlarged and mis-shapen; the skin at first is glabrous or smooth, afterwards thick, scaly, and warted, becoming successively bulging and indented.

BARREN, BARRENNESS.—See *Sterility*.

BARYCOIA, (from *barus*, heavy, and *akono*, to hear, Gk.) Deafness.

BARYPHONIA, (from *barus*, dull, and *phone*, the voice, Gk.) A difficulty of speaking.

BASE.—See *Basis*.

BASIATIO, (from *basio*, to kiss, L.) Venereal connection between the sexes.

BASILARIS, (from *Basileus*, a king, Gk.) Several parts of the body, bones, arteries, veins, processes, &c. were so named by the ancients, from their

situation being connected with or leading to the liver or brain, which they considered as the seat of the soul of royalty.

BASILARIS ARTERIA ; Basiliary artery. An artery of the brain : so called because it lies upon the basiliary process of the occipital bone. It is formed by the junction of the two vertebral arteries within the skull, and runs forward to the *sella tursica* along the *pons varolii*, which it supplies, as well as the adjacent parts, with blood.

BASILARIS PROCESSUS. Basiliary process of the occipital bone.

BASILARY.—See *Basilaris*.

BASILICA MEDIANA, OR VENA. The large vein that runs in the internal part of the arm, and evacuates its blood into the axillary vein. The branch which crosses, at the head of the arm, to join this vein, is called the *basilic median*. They may either of them be opened in the operation of blood-letting.

BASIO—cerato—chondro—glossus.—See *Hyoglossus*.

BASIO—glossus.—See *Hyoglossus*.

BASIO—pharyngæus.—See *Constrictor pharyngis medius*.

BASIS, (from *baino*, to go, Gk.) Base. In Anatomy, this word is frequently applied to the body of any part, or to that part from which the other parts appear, as it were, to proceed, or by which they are supported.

BATH.—See *Balneum*.

BETTARISMUS, (from *Battos*, a Cyrenæan prince, who stammered.) Stammering.

BDELLUS, (from *Bdeo*, to break wind, Gk.) A discharge of wind by the anus.

BERI BERI, (a word of oriental origin, signifying a disease which prevails in various parts of the East-Indian continents. Much ambiguity exists as to the etymology of this term. Dr. HERKLOTS, author of the *Qanoon i-Islam*, says, it is perfectly unintelligible to the natives, from whom it is said to have originated. *B'hayree*, being the Hindoostanee term for a *sheep*, we may by repeat-

ing it, form such a name as *Beri-beri*, (*sheep-sheep*.) Its supposed origin from this being founded on the fact, that many patients afflicted with this disease have the gait of that animal. *Soond B'hayree*, however, signifying *numbness* and *sheep*, would seem, from inquiries we have made, to be the term by which the disease is recognized in Hindoostan; but *Soond B'hayree* again, is the term in general use, for all diseases in which paralysis takes a part. It is known only to Europeans, as *Beri-Beri*: while Dr. MALCOLMSON, the latest authority on the subject, informs us, that the Telingees give it the name of *timmeree waivo*; the former word signifying “*palsy, numbness, tingling*,” and the latter word, “*rheumatism*.” The disease is thus described by Dr. T. G. MALCOLMSON.

“It usually commences gradually, with a feeling of numbness, sense of weight, and slight weakness and stiffness below the middle of the thighs, sometimes preceded by muscular pains. There is slight œdema of the feet and legs, especially along the tibiæ. The walk is unsteady and tottering, even when the patient is not aware of weakness in the limbs, which are occasionally tremulous: spasms occur in the calves and soles of the feet, sometimes becoming general and occasionally shooting to the chest and larynx, obstructing respiration and speech. The want of power often rapidly increases to almost total palsy, especially of the extensor muscles; and, in a few cases, the patient after slight indisposition, suddenly loses the use of his legs. The patient is often found dead in bed, or sinks after several fainting fits or throbbings at the heart; or the œdema rapidly increases and extends up the trunk, violent dyspnœa and inability to lie down in bed comes on, with anxiety, cold sweats, cold extremities, rapid feeble pulse, urgent thirst, and partial suppression of urine.”

BI, (from *bis*, twice, L.) In com-

position, signifies twice or double, and is frequently attached to other words in Anatomy; as *biceps*, having two heads; *bicuspides*, having two points, or fangs; *bivalve*, with two valves, &c.

BIBITORIUS, from *bibo*, to drink, L., because by drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, it causes those who drink to look into the cup.)—See *Rectus internus oculi*.

BICEPS BRACHII.—See *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

Biceps cruris.—See *Biceps flexor cruris*.

BICEPS EXTERNUS.—See *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

BICEPS FLEXOR CRURIS, *Biceps cruris* of ALBINUS—*Biceps* of WINSLOW, DOUGLAS, and COWPER. A muscle of the thigh, situated on the hinder part. Arises by two distinct heads: one from the upper and posterior part of the tuberosity of the os ischium, the other from the linea aspera, a little below the termination of glutens maximus: and is inserted by a strong tendon into the upper part of the head of the fibula. Use—To bend the leg. This muscle forms what is called the outer ham string.

BICEPS FLEXOR CUBITI. *Biceps brachii* of ALBINUS.—*Coraco-radialis*, or *Biceps* of WINSLOW—*Biceps internus* of DOUGLAS—*Biceps internus humeri* of COWPER. A muscle of the arm, situated on the fore part of the os humeri. Arises by two heads: one from the upper edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula; the other from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted by a strong round tendon into the tubercle in the upper end of the radius. Use—To supinate the hand and to bend the fore-arm.

BICORNIS, (from *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn, L.) Two-horned; sometimes applied to the os hyoides, which has two processes, called its cornua or horns.

BIFURCATIO. *Bifurcation*.

BIFURCATUS, (from *bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork, L.) Bifurcate, forked. A vessel, nerve, or bone is said to bifurcate, when it divides into two

branches: thus the bifurcation of the aorta—of the trachæa—the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, &c.

BIHERNIUS, (from *bis*, double, and *hernia*, a rupture, L.) Having a double hernia, or one on each side.

BILE.—See *Bilis*.

BILIS, (L.) Bile. A dark-green bitter fluid, secreted by the liver: in part flowing into the intestines, and in part into the gall-bladder, by means of the biliary ducts. The bile passes from the liver into the *ductus hepaticus*, which conveys it into the *ductus communis choledochus*, from whence it is in part carried into the duodenum. The other part of the bile regurgitates through the *ductus cysticus* into the gall-bladder: for hepatic bile cannot flow into the duodenum, except during digestion, because this intestine contracts when empty; hence it necessarily regurgitates into the gall-bladder. The branches of the *venæ portæ* are the chief contributors to the secretion of bile.

BILIARY. Of, or belonging to bile.

BILIARY DUCT; *Ductus biliosus*. The very vascular *glandules*, which compose almost the whole substance of the liver, terminate in very small canals, called *biliary ducts*, which at length form one trunk, the *ductus hepaticus*. Their use is to convey the bile, secreted by the liver, into the hepatic duct: this uniting with a duct from the gall-bladder (*ductus cysticus*) forms one common canal, called the *ductus communis choledochus*, which opens into the first of the small intestines, the *duodenum*.

BILIOUS. This term is very generally made use of to express diseases which arise from too copious a secretion of bile; thus *bilious remittent fever*, *bilious cholic*, *bilious diarrhœa*, &c.

BIMESTRIS, (from *bis*, twice, and *mensis*, month, L.) Two months old.

BIOLOGY, (from *bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The science or doctrine of life.

BISTOURY, (*Bistoire*, French,) a small knife used by surgeons in the performance of operations; its shape and size being varied according to the fancy of the operator, and to suit the particular purposes for which it may happen to be wanted.

BIVALVIS; Bivalve. Two-valved. In Anatomy, applied to the valves of the absorbents.

BIVENTER, (from *bis*, twice, and *venter*, a belly, L.) A muscle is so called which has two bellies: as, *biventer maxillæ inferioris*.—See *Digastricus*.

BLACK DISEASE.—See *Melæna*.

BLACK VOMIT.—See *Melæna*.

BLADDER.—See *Urinary bladder* and *Gall-bladder*.

BLADDER INFLAMED.—See *Cystitis*.

BLADE-BONE.—See *Scapula*.

BLAIN. A small watery vesicle of the skin.

BLEAR-EYE. A weak and weeping eye, with a chronic inflammation of the eyelids.—See *Lippitudo*.

BLEEDING.—See *Blood-letting* and *Hæmorrhage*.

BLENNA, (Gk.) Mucus.

BLENNORRHAGIA, (from *blenna*, mucus, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) A discharge of mucus. Some writers who maintain that Gonorrhœa is attended with a mucus, and not a purulent discharge, prefer the name of *Blennorrhagia* for the disease. The appellation, however, is not free from objections.

BLENNORRHŒA, (derived as above.) A discharge of mucus: applied mostly to a discharge from the urethra and vagina, though it is equally applicable to a discharge of mucus from the nose, throat, bronchiæ, or bowels. There are three distinct species—(1.) *Blennorrhœa simplex*, is a simple increased secretion of mucus from the urethra, and proceeds generally from mere local irritation, unaccompanied by contagion, or virulence of any kind, and is chiefly found in persons in whom the affected organ is in a state of debility. (2.) *Blennorrhœa chronica*, is usually denominated *gleet*. A slimy discharge from the mucous glands of the urethra,

without any specific venom or infection, and generally continues a long time. It is the common sequel of a *clap*, or gonorrhœa, which has been badly treated or neglected; as when stricture results, it may, however, occur independently of clap by excess of venereal indulgence, and from causes producing general weakness. (3) *Blennorrhœa venerea* is used synonymously with *Gonorrhœa*.—See *Gonorrhœa*.

BLINDNESS. The privation or want of sight.

BLINDNESS NOCTURNAL.—See *Hemeralopia*.

BLISTER. The name of a vesicle on the skin, filled with a serous fluid, whether formed by a blistering application, or arising from any other cause.

BLOOD; *Sanguis*, (L.) A red homogeneous fluid, of a saltish taste and glutinous consistence, which circulates in the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins. The quantity of blood in the body is estimated at about twenty-eight pounds in the adult; of this four parts are contained in the veins, and a fifth in the arteries. The importance of the blood is very considerable; it distends the cavities of the heart and blood-vessels, and prevents them from collapsing; it stimulates to contraction the cavities of the heart and vessels, by which means the circulation of the blood is performed; it generates within itself animal heat, which it propagates throughout the body; it nourishes the whole body: and lastly, it is that source from which every secretion of the body is separated.

BLOOD-LETTING. Under this term is comprehended every artificial discharge of blood, made with a view to cure or prevent a disease. Blood-letting is divided into *general* and *topical*. As examples of the former, *venesection* and *arteriotomy* may be mentioned; and of the latter, the application of *leeches*, *cupping glasses*, *scarifications*, and the *division of visibly distended vessels*, with a lan-

cet, which is frequently done in cases of opthalmy.

BLOODY FLUX.—See *Dysenteria*.

BONE.—See *Os*.

BOTHRION, (from *bothrion*, a little pit, Gk.) *Bothrium*, (1) the socket of a tooth; (2) an ulceration of the cornea.

BOUGIE, is a smooth flexible instrument, which is introduced into the urethra for the cure of diseases of that passage; and is so named from its generally containing wax in its composition, and bearing some resemblance to a wax taper, the French name for which is *Bougie*. The name however cannot be said to be very appropriate, since most of the bougies employed in modern surgery, so far from having any similitude to a wax taper, are formed altogether of soft metal: these last are generally solid, but those made of silver metal are hollow, and are more commonly called *Catheters*.

BOWED.—See *Arcuatus*.

BRACHIÆUS.—See *Brachial*.

BRACHIAL, (from *brachium*, the arm, L.) Of, or belonging to, the arm.

BRACHIAL ARTERY; *Arteria brachialis*. The brachial artery is the continuation of the axillary artery, which, as it passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of brachial. It runs down on the inside of the arm, on the coraco brachialis and anconeus, and along the inner edge of the Biceps muscle. Below the bend of the elbow, it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries; sometimes, however, the division takes place higher up the arm.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS.—See *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

BRACHIALIS INTERNUS; *Brachiæus* of WINSLOW—*Brachiæus internus* of COWPER. A muscle of the fore-arm, situated on the fore-part of the os humeri. It arises from the middle of the os humeri, at each side of the insertion of the deltoid muscle, and is inserted by a strong short tendon into the coronoid process of the ulna. Use—to bend the fore-arm, and to prevent the capsular ligament of the joint from being pinched.

BRACHII OS.—See *Os humeri*.

BRACHIO CUBITAL LIGAMENT.—See *Ligamentum brachio cubitale*.

BRACHIO RADIAL LIGAMENT.—See *Ligamentum brachio radiale*.

BRACHIUM, (from *braxion*, the arm, Gk.) That part of the upper extremity which extends from the shoulder to the wrist.

BRAIN.—See *Cerebrum*.

BRAIN, LITTLE.—See *Cerebellum*.

BRANCHIA (from *brexo*, to make moist, Gk.) A swelled tousil, or glandular tumour of the fauces.

BREAST.—See *Mamma*.

BREAST BONE.—See *Sternum*.

BREGMA (from *brexo*, to moisten, Gk.) The parietal bones were formerly so called. In the present day, the term is usually employed synonymously with *fontanel*, to describe the separation which is seen in the heads of infants between the parietal bones and middle of the Os Frontis.—See *Fontanel*.

BREVIS, (short, L.) In Anatomy, applied to distinguish parts differing only in length, and to some parts the termination of which is not far from their origin: as, *vasa brevia*, the branches of the splenic vein.

BROMATOLOGY, (from *broma*, food, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A discourse or treatise on food.

BRONCHIA, (from *brogxos*, the throat, Gk.)—See *Trachæa*.

BRONCHIAL. Appertaining to the windpipe or bronchia—as bronchial gland, artery, &c.

BRONCHIALIS ARTERIA; Bronchial artery. A branch of the aorta given off in the chest.

BRONCHIALIS GLANDULA; Bronchial gland. Large blackish glands, situated about the bronchia and trachæa.

BRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the bronchia.—See *Croup*.

BRONCHOCELE, (from *brogxos*, the windpipe, and *kele*, a tumour.) The *Derbyshire neck* is the name by which it is known in England. In Switzerland, where it is very prevalent, it is called *Goitre*. HEISTER thought it should be named *Tracheocele*. In those parts of Hindoostan, where

the disease is found, it is recognized by the name of *Ghæga*. It consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland, which, with the disease of the surrounding parts, sometimes not only occupies all the space from one angle of the jaw to the other, but forms a considerable projection on each side of the neck, advancing forward beyond the chin, and forming an enormous mass, which hangs pendulous over the chest. The swelling varies in shape generally according to the nature of its composition: in some cases, it is spherical and hard; in others, irregular, unequal, and of a soft spongy character. The tumour itself may be quiescent or pulsating. The skin retains its natural colour; but when the tumour is of very long standing, and great size, the veins of the neck become more or less varicose.—It may be considered a disease of purely local origin, and seldom productive of constitutional disturbance.

BRONCHOPHONISM, (from *brogros*, the windpipe, and *phonæ*, the voice, Gk.) The sound of the voice in the bronchia, or large tubes of the trachea within the chest.

BRONCHOTOMY, (from *brogros*, the windpipe, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) *Bronchotomy*, *Tracheotomy*, *Laryngotomy*. This is an operation in Surgery, by which an opening is made into the larynx or trachæa, either for the purpose of making a passage for the air into and out of the lungs, when any disease prevents the patient from breathing through the mouth and nostrils; or of extracting foreign substances, which have accidentally fallen into the trachæa; or lastly, in order to be able to inflate the lungs in cases of suspended animation. Its practicable nature, and little danger, are founded on the facility with which certain wounds of the windpipe, even of the most complicated kind, have been healed, and on the nature of the parts cut, which are not furnished with any vessel of consequence.

BRONCHUS, (from *brexo*, to pour, Gk.) The ancients believed that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids, by the bronchia: whence its name. (1) The windpipe. (2) A defluxion from the fauces.

BUBO, (from *boubon*, the groin, Gk.) by this term in Surgery, we understand a swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly of those in the groin and the axilla. The disease may arise from the mere irritation of a local disorder, from the absorption of some irritating matter, such as the venereal poison, or from constitutional causes. Of the first kind of Bubo, that which is named the *sympathetic*, is an instance. Of the second, the venereal Bubo is a specimen.

The *pestitential bubo*, which is a symptom of the plague, and scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands, may be regarded as examples of buboes from constitutional causes.

BUBONOCELE, (from *boubon*, the groin, and *kele*, a tumour,) a species of hernia in which the bowels protrude at the abdominal ring. It is also called an *inguinal hernia*, because the tumour takes place in the groin.

BUCCA, (Hebrew.) The cheek. The hollow inner part of the cheek, that is inflated by the act of blowing.

BUCCAL. Of or belonging to the cheek.

BUCCINALÆ GLADULÆ. The small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which assist in secreting saliva into that cavity.

BUCCINATOR, (from *boukanon*, a trumpet: so called from its use in forcing the breath to sound the trumpet,) *Retractor anguli oris* of ALBINUS. The trumpeter's muscle. This large muscle forms in a manner the walls of the cheek. It arises chiefly from the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, and partly also from the end of the alveoli of the upper jaw, close by the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone:

it is inserted by direct fibres into the corner of the mouth. It is perforated in the middle of the cheek by the duct of the parotid gland. It has the following uses:—it flattens the cheek, and so assists in swallowing liquids; it turns or helps to turn the morsel in the mouth whilst chewing; in blowing wind-instruments, it both receives and expels the wind; it dilates like a bag so as to receive the wind in the cheeks, and it contracts upon the wind, so as to expel it, and to swell the note. In blowing the strong wind-instruments we cannot blow from the lungs, for it distresses the breathing; we reserve the air in the mouth, which we keep continually full, and from this circumstance, the muscle has received the name of *Buccinator*.

BUGANTIA. A chilblain.—See *Pernio*.

BULBOSUS; Bulb. In Anatomy, applied to soft parts, which are naturally enlarged, as the bulbous portion of the urethra.

BULLA, (L.) A bubble. A clear vesicle which arises from burns or scalds; or other causes.

BURN.—See *Ambustio*.

BURSA, (from bursa, a bag, Gk.)

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ. These are small membranous sacs situated about the joints, particularly the large ones of the upper and lower extremities. For the most part, they lie under tendons. Under the same head is comprehended the membranes forming the sheaths of tendons, as they have the same structure, and perform the same office; they are filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate surfaces, upon which the tendons play, in their passage over the joints.

BURSALIS.—See *Obturator externus* and *internus*.

CACAPHONIA, (from kakos, bad, and phonæ, the voice, Gk.) Defective articulation.

CACHEXIA, (from kakos, bad, and exis, a habit, Gk.) A bad condition

or habit of body, known by a depraved or vitiated state of the solids and fluids.

CACHEXIÆ, (the plural of Cachexia.) A class of diseases in CULLEN'S Nosology, embracing three orders: viz. *Marcores, Intumescencie, and Impetigines.*

CACCHINNATIO, (from cachinno, to laugh aloud, L.) Immoderate laughter, as in some hysteric and maniacal affections.

CACOCNOLIA, (from kakos, bad, and kole, bile, Gk.) A vitiated or unhealthy condition of the bile.

CACODIA, (from kakos, bad, and ozo, to smell, Gk.) A defect in the sense of smelling.

CACOPHONIA, (from kakos, bad, and phonæ, the voice, Gk.) (1.) A defect in the organ of speech. (2.) A bad pronunciation.

CADAVÉR, (from cado, to fall: because, the body, when deprived of life, falls to the ground.) A carcase or body deprived of life.

CADUCUS, (from cado, to fall, L.) In Anatomy, applied to a membrane; synonymous with *Deciduous*, and *Parasiticus*. In Pathology, *morbus caduce*, the falling sickness.—See *Epilepsy*.

CÆCITAS, (from cæcus, blind, L.) Blindness.

CÆCUM, (from cæcus, blind: so called from its being perforated at one end only.) The blind gut. The first of the large intestines situated in the right iliac fossa. It is in this intestine that the ileum terminates by a valve, called the valve of the cæcum. It has a small appendix attached to it, between four and five inches in length, shaped like a worm, and has consequently received the name of *appendix vermiformis cæci*.

CÆCUS; Blind. Applied in Anatomy to canals which terminate abruptly, or in a pouch; as the *intestinum cæcum, foramen cæcum* of frontal bone, &c.

CÆSARIAN. Derived from Julius CÆSAR, who is said to have been cut out of his mother's womb: hence

those who are so brought into the world are called *Cæsares*, and the operation is termed the *Cæsarian*.

CÆSARIAN OPERATION, called also **HYSTEROTOMIA**. By the *Cæsarian* operation is commonly understood that in which the foetus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and womb. The term, however, in its most comprehensive sense is applied to three different proceedings. It is sometimes employed to denote the incision which is occasionally practised in the cervix uteri, in order to facilitate delivery; but this particular method is called the *Vaginal Cæsarian operation*, for the purpose of distinguishing it from the former, which is frequently called by way of contrast, the *Abdominal Cæsarian operation*. With these cases, we have also to class the incision, which is made in the parietes of the abdomen, for the extraction of the foetus, when, instead of being situated in the uterus, it lies in the cavity of the peritoneum, in consequence of the uterus having been ruptured, so as to allow of the escape of the child.

There are three cases in which this operation may be necessary—(1.) When the foetus is perceived to be alive, and the mother dies either in labour, or in the last two months. (2.) When the foetus is dead, but cannot be delivered by the natural passages, either in consequence of deformity of the mother, or the disproportionate size of the child. (3.) When both the mother and the child are living, but delivery cannot take place from the same causes as in the second instance. Some accredited cases are recorded, in which both the mother and child have been saved by the timely performance of the *Cæsarian operation*, and the mother even borne children afterwards.

CALCANEUM, (from *calx*, the heel, L.)—See *Os Calcis*.

CALCIS OS. The large bone which forms the heel is so named. It is situated at the posterior part of

the foot, and beneath the astragalus, to which bone it is united by ligaments; anteriorly it is articulated to the os cuboides.

CALCULIFRAGUS, (from *calculus*, a stone, and *frango*, to break, L.) Stone-breaker; having the power to break stone in the human body. (1.) Applied to medicines which are supposed to have this power.—See *Lithontriptic*. (2.) The name of an instrument which is introduced into the bladder, to break down a stone or calculus.—See *Lithontrite*.

CALCULUS, (diminutive of *calx*, a lime-stone.) In *Pathology*, a stone-like concretion formed in the urinary bladder, the kidney, the gall bladder in the intestines, and other parts of the body.

CALCULUS BILIARIS.—See *Gallstone*.

CALCULUS PODAGRICUS.—See *Chalkstone*.

CALEFACIENT, (from *calidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make, L.) That which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied; as do most stimulating applications.

CALIGO, (L.) (Dimness, darkness, cloudiness, obscurity.) The dimness of sight which takes place without any apparent cause, for the most part makes its approach imperceptibly, and is often a common consequence of old age. But the term is also employed to designate that diminished or destroyed sight which is caused by the interposition of a dark body between the object and the retina—hence the following species:

CALIGO PALPEBRARUM. The obstruction to the light being in the eye-lids.

CALIGO CORNEÆ. Opacities of the cornea, &c.

CALIGO PUPILLÆ. The pupil being closed.

CALIGO HUMORUM. The aqueous or vitreous humours being faulty.

CALLOSITY. Preternatural hardness.

CALLOSUS. Callous, indurate, hard. In Surgery, it is applied to

parts which are morbidly hard: as the callous edges of ulcers.

CALLOUS.—See *Callosus*.

CALLUS, (L.) The bony matter deposited between the divided ends of broken bones, about the fourteenth day after the fracture. It is in reality nothing more than the new bone, or an osseous substance formed by a process of nature, very similar to the growth of any other part of the body.

CALVA, (from *calvus*, bald, L.) The scalp or upper part of the cranium or top of the head; so called because it often grows bald first.

CALVARIA, (from *calvus*, bald, L.) The upper part of the cranium which becomes soon bald. It comprehends all above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital eminence.

CALVITIES, Syn. with baldness.—See *Baldness*.

CAMARA, (from *kamara*, a vault, Gk.) (1.) The fornix of the brain. (2.) The vaulted part of the auricle of the heart. (3.) A chamber: applied to a part of the eye filled with a fluid, as the anterior and posterior chambers.

CAMERA, (L.) A chamber or cavity. The chambers of the eye are so termed.

CANALIS, (from *kanos*, an aperture, Gk.) A canal. In Anatomy, applied to many parts: as *Canalis carotideus*, *Canalis nasalis*, &c.

CANALIS ARTERIOSUS. A canal peculiar to the fœtus; through which the blood passes from the pulmonary artery into the aorta: it disappears after birth.

CANALIS NASALIS. Nasal duct. A canal going from the internal canthus of the eye, to the lower meatus of the nose, where it terminates; it is situated in the superior maxillary bone, and is lined with the pituitary membrane continued from the nose.

CANALIS PETITIANUS. Canal of Petit. A triangular cavity formed by the separation of the two laminae of the hyaloid membrane, at the anterior part of the eye.

CANALIS SEMICIRCULARIS. The semicircular canal. There are three in each ear, placed in the posterior part of the labyrinth. They open by five orifices into the vestibule.

CANALIS VENOSUS. A canal peculiar to the fœtus, that conveys the maternal blood from the *vena porta* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*; it disappears after birth.

CANCELLI, (L.) Lattice-work. Applied to the reticular substance situated between the two plates of bones: it is most conspicuous in the extremities of the long bones.

CANCER, (derived from *cancer*, a crab, L.)

CARCINOMA. The disease has two principal forms; one named *scirrhus* or *occult cancer*; the other *ulcerated* or *open cancer*. An indolent scirrhus is a hard and almost insensible tumour, commonly situated in a glandular part, and accompanied with little or no discoloration of the surface of the skin. But when the disease has proceeded from the indolent to the *malignant* state, the tumour is unequal in its figure, it becomes painful, the skin acquires a purple or livid hue, and the cutaneous veins are often varicose. The pain is remarked to be acute and lancinating, and its attacks recur with more or less frequency; at length the tumour breaks, and is converted into cancer, strictly so called, or the disease in the state of ulceration. In the female, the breast and the uterus are the parts most frequently affected. But the disease in both sexes fixes itself on various textures, as the lips, the eye, the tongue, the rectum, the pylorus, &c.

CANCER SCROTI; Chimney-sweepers' cancer. This is a disorder to which chimney-sweepers are peculiarly liable, its supposed origin being referred to the irritation produced by soot. It is at its commencement a sort of wart-like excrescence, which always makes its first appearance at the inferior part of the scrotum, where in a short time it produces a superficial, ragged, painful sore, with hard and rising edges. The disease

in time spreads to the skin and membranes of the scrotum, affecting the testicle, which it enlarges, hardens, and renders thoroughly diseased. As it advances it makes its way up the permatics process into the abdomen, most frequently indurating the inguinal glands: when arrived within the abdomen, the viscera become affected, and soon after this the patient dies.

CANCERUM, (from *cancer*, a spreading ulcer.) The canker. A deep, foul, irregular, foetid ulcer, with jagged edges, on the inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva.

CANINE, (from *canis*, a dog, L.) Whatever partakes of or has any relation to the nature of a dog.

CANINE MADNESS.—See *Hydrophobia*.

CANINE TEETH. The four eye-teeth are so called from their resemblance to those of the dog. They are also called the *Cuspidati*. There are two in each jaw, situated on either side of the incisores.

CANINUS. The name of a muscle, because it is near the canine tooth.—See *Levator anguli oris*.

CANNA. The tibia is sometimes called the *Canna major*, and the fibula, *Canna minor*, *cruris*.

CANNULA, (diminutive of *canna*, a reed, L.) The name of a surgical instrument, which is tubular. It is often adapted to a sharp-pointed instrument, with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumour containing a fluid: as in *Hydrocele* and *Ascites*: the perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn, and the cannula left, in order that the fluid may be drawn off through it.

CANTHUS, (from *kanthos*, the tire, or iron binding of a cart-wheel.) The angle or corner of the eye, where the upper and under eye-lids meet. That next the nose is called the internal or greater canthus, and the other at the outer angle, the external or lesser canthus.

CANULA.—See *Cannula*.

CAPILLARIS.—See *Capillary*.

CAPILLARY, (from *capillus*, a little

hair: so called from its resemblance to hair or fine thread, L.) In Anatomy, the very minute ramifications of the arteries, which terminate upon the external surface of the body, or on the surface of internal cavities are called *capillary*, because they appear as small as hairs.

CAPILLUS, (L.) The hair. Small, cylindrical, transparent, insensible, and elastic filaments, which arise from the skin, and are fastened in it by means of small roots. The hair is distinguished by different names in certain parts.

(1.) *Capillus*, on the top of the head.

(2.) *Crinis*, on the back of the head.

(3.) *Circinnus*, on the temples.

(4.) *Ciliun*, on the eye-lids.

(5.) *Supercilium*, on the eye-brows.

(6.) *Vibrissa*, in the nostrils.

(7.) *Barba*, on the chin.

(8.) *Pappus*, on the middle of the chin.

(9.) *Mystax*, on the upper lip.

(10.) *Pilus*, on the body.

CAPISTRATIO, (from *capistrum*, a bridle: so called because the prepuce is restrained, as it were, with a bridle.)—See *Phimosis*.

CAPITATUS, (from *caput*, the head, L.) Headed; growing in heads.

CAPITIS OBLIQUUS INFERIOR ET MAJOR.—See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

CAPITIS PAR TERTIUM FALLOPII.—See *Trachelo mastoideus*.

CAPITIS POSTICUS.—See *Rectus capitis posticus major*.

CAPITIS RECTUS.—See *Rectus capitis posticus minor*.

CAPITULUM, (diminutive of *caput*.) A small head or knob.

CAPSULA, (diminutive of *capsa*, a chest or case, L.) A capsule. In Anatomy, a membraneous production, enclosing a part like a bag: as the capsular ligaments, which envelope some joints, the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.

CAPSULA RENALES.—See *Renal glands*.

CAPSULAR. Surrounding a part like a bag. Applied to a ligament, which surrounds every moveable articulation, and contains the synovial fluid.

CAPSULE.—See *Capsula*.

CAPSULE OF GLISSON. A strong tunic, formed of cellular tissue, which accompanies the vena portæ, and its most minute ramifications throughout the whole liver.

CAPUT, (L.) The head. In Anatomy, the cranium, head, or skull. It is situated above or upon the trunk, and united to the cervical vertebræ. It is distinguished into skull and face. (1.) On the skull are observed,

The *vertex*, or crown.

The *sinciput*, or fore parts.

The *occiput*, or hinder part.

The *temples*.

The arteries of the head are branches of the carotids; and the veins empty themselves into the jugulars.

(2.) The upper extremity of a long bone is called the head or caput: as of the humerus or femur.

(3.) The origin of a muscle: as the long head of the Biceps.

CAPUT GALILAGINIS; Veru montanum. A cutaneous eminence in the urethra of men, before the neck of the bladder, around which the seminal ducts of the prostate gland open.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM. The wry neck.

CARBUNCLE. The name of a disease.—See *Anthrax*.

CARBUNCULATE. In Pathology, the face and nose of those who have lived freely, is often the seat of small confluent tumours or irregularities, which always have an inflammatory appearance, and have a purple colour. They are vulgarly called *grog-blossoms*. By some the disease is called *acne*. It is supposed to arise from a sympathy between the skin, and hence it is proverbially regarded as a proof of having indulged in the use of spirits and vinous liquors.

CARBUNCULUS.—See *Anthrax*

CARCINOMA. See *Cancer*.

CARDIA, (from *kear*, the heart,

Gk.) This term was formerly applied to the heart. The superior opening of the stomach is called the *Cardiac opening*, or *orifice*, from its proximity to the heart.

CARDIAC, (from *kardia*, the heart, Gk.) Of or belonging to the cardia or heart.

CARDIAC PASSION. Ancient writers frequently mention a disorder under this name, which consists of that oppression and distress which often accompanies fainting.

CARDIALGIA, (from *kardia*, the cardia, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) *Cardolium*. Pain at the stomach. It is an uneasy sensation at the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with oppression, faintness, and often with an inclination to vomit. Cardialgia is a symptom which attends most stomachic disorders.

CARDIONCHUS, (from *kardia*, the heart, and *ogkos*, a tumour, Gk.) A tumour of the heart: and has been applied to an aneurism in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart.

CARDITIS. Inflammation of the heart; a disease of a dangerous tendency; and may be detected by the symptoms of pyrexia, pain and oppression at the region of the heart, great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, cough, irregular pulse, palpitation, a fainting, and the other symptoms of inflammation.

CARDO. A hinge. The articulation called *Ginglymus*. By some the second cervical vertebra is so called.

CARIES. A term now universally applied to a disease of bone, supposed to be very analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. By the ancients, *caries* was considered as synonymous with *necrosis*; but in the present day, these two diseases are separately recognized. Bones of a spongy texture are more frequently attacked by caries, than such as are compact: hence the vertebræ, astragalus, and other bones of the tarsus; those of the carpus, the sternum, the bones of the pelvis, and the heads of the long bones, are

often affected. The disease is also more frequently found in young, than in grown up, or old, persons.

CARIOUS. When a part of a bone is exposed, and nearly deprived of its vitality, it is said to be carious; hence *carious* or decayed tooth, &c.

CARMINATIVE, (from *carmen*, a verse or charm, L.) That which allays pain, and dispels flatulency of the *primæ viæ*.

CARNEUS; Carneous. Fleshy. Applied to some of the muscles of the heart.

CARNIFORMIS, (from *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Having the appearance of flesh.

CARNIVOROUS, (from *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour, L.) Applied to animals that live on flesh.

CAROTID, (from *karoo*, to cause to sleep; Gk.; because if tied with a ligature, the animal becomes comatose, and has the appearance of being asleep.) The name of the chief artery of the neck. *Arteria carotidea.* The carotids are two large arteries that proceed, one on each side of the cervical vertebræ, to the head, to supply it with blood. The right carotid is given off from the *arteria innominata*. The left arises from the arch of the aorta. Each carotid is divided into external and internal; and the external gives off eight branches to the neck and face, viz. *anteriorly*, the superior thyroideal, the sublingual, the inferior maxillary, the external maxillary: *posteriorly*, the internal maxillary, the occipital, the external auditory, and the temporal. The internal carotid or cerebral artery gives off four branches within the cavity of the cranium, viz. the anterior cerebral, the posterior, the central artery of the optic nerve, and the internal orbital.

CARPUS, (from *kuptos*, the wrist, Gk.) The carpus or wrist. It is situated between the fore-arm and hand.

CARTILAGE, (from *caro*, flesh, L.) A white elastic, glistening substance, growing to bones, and commonly called *gristle*. Cartilages are divid-

ed by Anatomists into those which cover the moveable articulations of bones, called *obducent*; and those which are situated between the articulations, named *inter-articular*; also *uniting* cartilages, which unite one bone with another; their use is to facilitate the motions of bones, or to connect them together.

CARTILAGINEUS; Cartilaginous. In Anatomy, applied to parts which have naturally, or from disease, cartilaginous consistence.

CARTILAGO ANNULARIS. The ring-like cartilage of the larynx.—See *Cartilago cricoidea*.

CARTILAGO ARYTÆNOIDEA.—See *Larynx*.

CARTILAGO CRICOIDEA. The cricoid cartilage. It belongs to the larynx, and is situated between the thyroid and arytænoid cartilages, and the trachæa. It constitutes, as it were, the basis of the many annular cartilages of the trachea.

CARTILAGO ENSIFORMIS; Xiphoid cartilage

CARUNCULA, (diminutive of *caro*, flesh, L.) A caruncle, or little fleshy excrescence: as the *carunculæ mytifformes* and *carunculæ lachrymalis*.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. A small fleshy, glandiform body, red externally, situated in the internal canthus of each eye, before the union of the eyelids.

CARUNCULA MYTIFORMES. When the hymen has been lacerated by attrition, there remain in its place two or more caruncles, which have received the name of mytiform.

CASEUS, (from the Arabic term *casah*, milk.) Having the appearance of cheese. The contents of some encysted tumours are caseus, or cheese-like.

CASTRATION, (from *castro*, to emasculate, L.) In Surgery, the operation for the removal of a testicle.

CASTRATUS. One who is castrated.

CATACHLIDESIS, (from *kataxlidao*, to indulge in delicacies, Gk.) A gluttonous indulgence in sloth and

delicacies, to the generation of diseases.

CATALEPSIS, (from *katulambano*, to seize, to hold, Gk.) Catalepsy; trance. The disease consists of a total suspension of sensibility, and voluntary motion: mostly of mental power; the pulsation of the heart and breathing continuing; the body yielding to, and retaining any position in which it may be placed. The causes of this nervous affection are very obscure, but for the most part they are influenced by some strong mental excitements. The countenance is generally florid, the eyes open, and apparently fixed intently upon an object; but in most cases, without perception. The paroxysm generally attacks without any previous warning, and is doubtful in its duration. Sometimes only a few hours, at other times, several days. The cure of this disease is to be effected by stimulants: no good has been found to result from blood-letting, nor means which reduce the nervous influence.

CATAMARASMUS, (from *katamaraino*, to grow thin, Gk.) An emaciation of the body.

CATAMENIA, (from *kata*, according to, and *men*, the month, Gk.) The monthly discharge from the uterus in females, called also *menstruation*.

CATAPHORA, from *kataphero*, to make sleepy, Gk.) A preternatural propensity to sleep; a mild lethargy.

CATAPLASMA, (from *kataplasso*, to spread like a plaster, Gk.) A poultice. This may be made of various substances; but those most commonly used for medical and surgical purposes are composed of linseed meal or bread, mixed with milk or water. Poultices are chiefly employed to check inflammation of the external parts, particularly in joints, to promote the supplicative process, where the formation of matter is inevitable to ulcers and other sores on the body. It is the most convenient method of keeping

diseased parts moist, and forms also a protection from external injury.

CATAPLEXIS, (from *kata*, and *plesso*, to strike, Gk.) A sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation, in any member or organ.

CATAPTOSIS, (from *katapipto*, to fall down, Gk.) Such as happens in apoplexy.

CATARACT, (from *katarasso*, to confound or disturb, Gk; because the disease confounds, if not, destroys vision.) A disease of the eye. It is a species of obstructed sight, or blindness arising from opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule, preventing the rays of light passing on to the retina. Its course is very insidious, beginning generally with a dimness of sight; and this generally continues a considerable time before any opacity can be observed in the lens.

As the disease advances, the opacity becomes sensible, and the patient imagines there are particles of dust, or motes upon the eye, or in the air, which are called *Muscae volitantes*. This opacity gradually increases, till the person becomes either entirely blind, or can merely distinguish light from darkness. There are different kinds of cataracts, and these have been named after their consistence. When the opaque lens is more indurated than in the natural state, or retains a tolerable degree of firmness, the case is termed a *firm* or *hard* cataract. When the substance of the lens is converted into a whitish fluid, lodged in the *capsule*, it is called a *milky* cataract. When the consistence of the lens is jelly or curd-like, it is named a *soft* or *caseous* cataract. Besides these, some authors recognize other distinctions. The cataract may be distinguished from *gutta serena*, (see *Amaurosis*,) by the pupils in the latter being stationary, and not affected by the admission of light, and from no opacity being observed in the lens. But it is difficult to determine when the opacity is in the lens or in the capsule. If the retina

be not diseased, vision may, in most cases, be restored, either by the operation of couching, *i. e.* the depressing the lens; or by extracting the lens, by means of an internal incision.

CATARRHÆXIS, (from *katarregnuo*, to burst out, Gk.) A violent or copious eruption or effusion. It has been applied to a discharge of pure blood from the intestines, such as takes place in dysentery.

CATARRH, (from *kata*, increased action, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) The terms *Catarrhus bronchus* and *coryza*, are used synonymously. There are two species of catarrh. One is what is generally known as a common cold in the head or chest. The other is the epidemic, which sometimes prevails, called *influenza*. The symptoms of common catarrh are a sense of fulness in the head, and of weight over the eyes, which are inflamed and lachrymose. The nostrils are obstructed, and pour forth a thick acrimonious discharge, which excoriates the skin, as it descends, accompanied with frequent sneezing. The voice becomes more or less hoarse, the fauces sore, and the lungs loaded, often producing a troublesome cough.

Catarrh is also found frequently, as a symptom in measles, small-pox, worms, dentition, and rheumatism.

In the other species, called *influenza*, the disease is epidemic: the attack is very sudden; there is great heaviness over the eyes, and the fever which accompanies it, is strikingly depressive. It differs chiefly from the other, in the suddenness of its appearance, the severity of its symptoms, and very generally, in the rapidity of its transition. Very little is known of the causes which give rise to this disease; it has been found to occur in all countries, and under every condition of the atmosphere.

CATARRHUS BELLINSULANUS. The Mumps.—See *Parotitis*.

CATARRHUS SUFFOCATIARIS.—See *Croup*.

CATARRHUS VESICÆ. A chronic inflammation of the mucous coat of the bladder.

CATASTASIS, (*Katastasis*, Gk. The constitution, state, or condition of any thing.)

CATHARMA, (from *kathairo*, to remove, Gk.) An excrement or humour purged off from the body.

CATHARSIS. Purgation of the excrement, or humours, either medically or naturally.

CATHARTIC. That which taken internally, or applied externally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. A purgative medicine.

CATHEDRA, (from *kathesomai*, to sit, Gk.) The anus, or rather the whole of the buttocks, as being the part on which we sit.

CATHETER, (from *katheimi*, to thrust into, Gk.) An instrument used in Surgery, to draw off the urine from the bladder, when the person is unable to pass it. Catheters are either made of silver or a mixture of metals, or of elastic gums; that for the male urethra should be about ten inches in length. That for an adult female, about six inches. Catheters are frequently used, instead of bougies, to break down obstructions in the urethra.

CATHETERISMUS. The operation of introducing the catheter.

CATHOLICON, (from *kata*, and *olikos*, universal, Gk.) A universal medicine: formerly applied to medicine that was supposed to purge all the humours.

CATHYPNIA, (from *kata*, and *upnos*, sleep, Gk.) A profound but unhealthy sleep.

CATLING. A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed knife; used by surgeons in amputations, to divide and separate the interosseous ligament from the bones, or for the detachment of soft parts, where the large amputating knife cannot be used.

CATOCHUS, (from *katexo*, to detain, Gk.) A spasmodic disease, in which the body is rigidly held in an upright position.

CATOPSIS, (from *katoptomai*, to see clearly, Gk.) An acute and quick perception. Formerly applied to the acuteness of the faculties,

which accompanies the latter stages of consumption.

CAUDA, (from *cado*, to fall: because it hangs down behind, L.) A tail. The tail of animals. The name formerly given to the os coccygis, that being, in tailed animals, the beginning of the tail.

CAUDA EQUINA. The spinal marrow, at its termination about the second lumbar vertebra, subdivides into a large bundle of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble the horse's tail: hence the name.

CAUDATIO, (from *cauda*, a tail, L.) An elongation of the clitoris.

CAUDATUS, (from *cauda*, a tail, L.) Caudate; tailed.

CAUL. (1.) The English name for the *omentum*, or adipose covering of the intestines. (2.) The soft internal membrane which envelopes the foetus in utero, called, *amnion*, which is sometimes torn by the child's head, passing from the womb, and comes away with it wholly separated from the placenta.

CAUMA, (from *kauma*, heat, Gk.) The heat of the body in a fever.

CAUSIS, (from *kaio*, to burn, Gk.) A burn; or rather the act of combustion, or burning.

CAUTERIZATION, (from *cauterium*, the cautery, L.) The act of applying the cautery.

CAUTERY. This term is now only used by surgeons to express the red-hot iron, or *actual cautery*, which, until the invention of the ligature, was the only means of arresting hæmorrhages from divided arteries. By the French, the actual cautery is still much used for this, and other surgical purposes.

CAVA VENA.—See *Vena cava*.

CAVERNA, (from *cavus*, hollow, L.) A cavern: applied by some writers to the pudendum muliebre.

CE'LE. A tumour caused by the protrusion of any soft part. Hence the compound terms *enteoceles*, *epiplocele*, &c.

CELLULA, (diminutive of *cella*, a cell, L.) A little cell or cavity.

CELLULAR. Having little cells. Hence in Anatomy the terms *Cel-*

lular membrane; *Cellular texture*; *Cellular tissue*; *Mastoid cells*.

CELOTOMIA, (from *kele*, hernia, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation for a strangulated hernia, by cutting.

CENTRUM, (from *kenteo*, to point or prick, Gk.) The middle point of a circle.

CENTRUM OVALE. When the two hemispheres of the brain are removed on a line with a level of the corpus callosum, the internal medullary part presents a somewhat oval centre, which is called *centrum ovale*.

CEPHALÆA, (from *kephale*, the head, Gk.) The flesh of the head which covers the skull.

CEPHALAGIA, (from *kephale*, the head, and *algos*, pain, Gk.)—See head-ache.

CEPHALE. The head.

CEPHALIC. Pertaining to the head. (1.) In *Pharmacy*, a variety of external and internal remedies are so called, as being adapted for the cure of disorders of the head. (2.) In *Anatomy*, applied to several parts of the head, and to a vein of the arm, which it was supposed went to the head. *Cephalic vein*.

CEPHALITIS, (from *kephale*, the head, Gk.) Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Synonymous with *Phrenitis*.

CERATO, (from *keras*, a horn, Gk.) Some muscles have this word as a part of their names, from their shape: as,

CERATO GLOSSUS.—See *Hyo-glossus*.

CERATO HYOIDEUS.—See *Stylo hyoideus*.

CERCHNUS, (from *kerxo*, to wheeze, Gk.) Wheezing, noisy respiration, a common symptom in catarrh, pneumonia, asthma, &c.

CERCOSIS, (from *kerkos*, a tail, Gk.) (1.) A polypus of the uterus. (2.) An enlargement of the clitoris.

CEREA, (from *cera*, wax, L.) The substance resembling wax, which is found at the bottom of the external meatus auditorius.

CEREBELLUM, (diminutive of *cere-*

brum.) The little brain. A somewhat round viscus, of the same use and composition as the brain, divided by a fibrous septum, into a right and left lobe, and situated under the tentorium, in the inferior occipital fossæ. In the cerebellum are to be observed the *crura cerebelli*; the *fourth ventricle*; the *valvula magna cerebri*, and the *protuberantiæ vermiciformes*, &c.

CEREBRUM, (*quasi carabrum*, from *kara*, the head, Gk.) The brain. A large round viscus, divided superiorly into a *right* and *left hemisphere*, and inferiorly into *six lobes*, two anterior, two middle, and two posterior, situated within the cranium, and enveloped by its proper membranes. The *dura-mater* or *fibrous membrane*, the *pia-mater* or *vascular membrane*, and the *tunica arachnoides* or *serous membrane*.

The brain is contained within the *cranium*, and the nerves take their origin from it, which constitute the organs of the senses, and over the body, bestowing sensation, and acting as the agents of the will. It is the true seat of sensation, and believed to be the instrument of thought. The substance of the brain is delicate and soft, and possesses a degree of elastic resistance. It is protected and supported by the skull and *dura-mater*: its peculiar matter is supported and nourished by the *pia-mater*. The brain consists distinctly of two very different substances, *viz.* (1.) The *cineritious* or ash-coloured matter, forming the superficial or outer part of the brain, called also the *cortical*. (2.) The *medullary matter*, which forms the central and internal part of the brain.

CEREBRUM ELONGATUM. The name given by some Anatomists to the *medulla oblongata* and *medulla spinalis*.

CERUMEN AURIUM. The waxy secretion of the ear, situated in the *meatus auditorius externus*.

CERVICAL, (from *cervix*, the neck, L.) Belonging to the neck: as, *cervical nerves*, *cervical vertebræ*, &c.

CERVICAL ARTERY. *Arteria cervicalis*. A branch of the subclavian.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ. The seven uppermost of the vertebræ which form the spine.

CERVIX. The neck. (1.) That part of the body which is between the head and the shoulders. (2.) Applied also to portions of organs which have a distinct neck: as, *cervix uteri*, the neck of the uterus: *cervix vesicæ*, the neck of the bladder, neck of a bone, &c.

CHALASIS, (from *chalias*, to relax, Gk.) Relaxation.

CHALAZION, (from *chalaxa*, a hail-stone, Gk.) An indolent, moveable, tubercle on the margin of the eye-lid, like a hail-stone. A species of hordeolum, or what is commonly called a sty.

CHALCOIDEUM OS. The cuneiform bone of the foot.

CHALK-STONE. *Calculus podagricus*. A name given to the concretions in the hands and feet of people violently afflicted with the gout, from their resembling chalk, though chemically different. Dr. WOOLLASTON first demonstrated their true composition to be uric acid, combined with soda, and thus explained the mysterious pathological relation between gout and gravel.

CHALYBEATE, (from *chalybs*, iron or steel.) Of or belonging to iron. Any medicine into which iron enters, or any mineral water in which iron abounds.

CHAMBER; *Camara*. The space between the capsula of the crystalline lens, and the cornea of the eye, is divided by the iris into two spaces, called *chambers*: the space before the iris is called the anterior chamber, and that behind it, the posterior. They are filled with an aqueous fluid.

CHANCRE, (a French word.) A sore which arises from the direct application of the venereal poison to any part of the body. Of course it mostly occurs in the genitals. Such venereal sores as break out from a general contamination of the system, in consequence of

absorption, never have the term *chancre* applied to them.

CHARACTER, (from *karakter*, description, form, Gk.) This term is in general use in all the departments of science, and means an assemblage of marks, symptoms, &c. by which the thing is known and distinguished from others.

CHARPIE. A French word, signifying *lint*.

CHEEK-BONE.—See *os jugale*.

CHEMICAL. Of or belonging to Chemistry.

CHEMISTRY; *Chimia*, *Chymia*. Among the various definitions of this term, we have selected that of Dr. URE, who describes it as, “the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce.” The objects to which the attention of Chemists is directed comprehend the whole of the substances that compose the globe.

CHEMOSIS, (from *chaino*, to gape, Gk. Because it gives the appearance of a gap or aperture.) Inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva of the eye, in which the white of the eye is distended with blood, and elevated above the margin of the transparent cornea.

CHILBLAIN.—See *Pernio*.

CHILD-BED FEVER.—See *Puerperal fever*.

CHIRAGRA, (from *cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, a seizure, Gk.) The gout in the joints of the hand.

CHIROTHECA, (from *cheir*, the hand, and *tithemi*, to put, Gk.) A glove of the scarf-skin, with the nails, which is brought off from the dead subject after the cuticle is loosened by putrefaction, from the parts under it.

CHIRURGIA, (from *cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, a work; Gk. because Surgical operations are done by the hand.)

CHIRURGERY, or Surgery.

CHIRURGICUS. Surgical, appertaining to surgery.

CHIRURGUS. A Surgeon.

CHLOROSIS, (from *chloros*, green,

pale, Gk. So called from the yellow, greenish look those have who are affected by it.) The Green-sickness. Love-sickness. A disease which affects young females who labour under a retention or suppression of the menses.

CHOLADES, (from *chole*, the bile, Gk.) The small intestines are sometimes so called, because they contain bile.

CHOLÆUS, (from *xolaios*, bilious, Gk.) Biliary.

CHOLAS, (from *chole*, the bile, Gk.) All the cavity of the right hypochondrium, and part of the neighbourhood, is so called, because it contains the liver, which is the strainer of the gall-bladder.

CHOLEDOCHUS, (from *chole*, the bile, and *dexomai*, to receive, Gk.) That which receives or retains the bile, as the common biliary duct. *Ductus choledochus communis*, formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts, and conveys the bile into the duodenum.

CHOLERA, (according to CELSUS, this word is derived from *cholæ*, bile, and *reo*, to flow, Gk. signifying literally, *bile-flux*.) According to the best European authorities, this disease assumes a variety of forms, and hence it has been differently described and defined by various writers. We shall content ourselves by describing it, as it is generally found in India, for which purpose we quote the authority of Mr. TWINING.

“The first symptoms which most commonly attract the attention, and excite the alarm of the patient, are frequent vomiting and purging. The importance and danger of these symptoms must be estimated according to the nature and duration of various concurrent phenomena. With the first efforts of vomiting and purging, the ordinary contents of the stomach and intestines, in most instances, seem to be entirely expelled; after which, as the disease proceeds, a fluid like rice-water is voided by stool, and that which is vomited, is nearly of

the same sort. Sometimes the evacuations are nearly as clear as pure water, mixed with films of mucus. The incipient degree of favourable change in the disease is marked by the transition from this state of the stools to a drab colour, and subsequently to a darker colour, as the improvement goes on. Besides these symptoms, there is sudden and extreme prostration of strength; the countenance pale or livid; the eyes sunk in their sockets, and the features unnaturally sharp. By these two last symptoms, the disease can generally be recognized at a glance. In bad cases, the voice becomes feeble, shrill, and pectoral; respiration short and difficult; coldness of the whole body, with profuse perspiration, but more especially of the extremities, and shrivelled state of the fingers. Spasms of the legs is generally present to a greater or less degree."

CHOLICELE, (from *chole*, bile, and *chele*, a tumour, Gk.) A swelling formed by the bile accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOLOLITHIC, (from *chole*, bile, and *lithos*, a stone, Gk.) Of or belonging to gall-stone.

CHONDROLOGY, (from *chondros*, a cartilage, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A discourse on cartilages.

CHORDA, (from *chordæ*, which properly signifies an intestine or gut, of which a chord may be made.) (1.) A cord, or assemblage of fibres. (2.) The tendon of a muscle. (3.) A painful tension of the penis in the venereal disease.—See *chordee*.

CHORDA MAGNA.—See *Tendo Achillis*.

CHORDA TENDINEA. The cord-like substance which connects the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the auricular valves.

CHORDA TYMPANI. A branch of the seventh pair of nerves. The *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves, having entered the tympanum by the *meatus auditorius internus*, sends a small branch to the stapes, and another more con-

siderable one, which runs across the tympanum from behind forwards. It is called the *Chorda tympani*, because it crosses the tympanum as a cord crosses the bottom of a drum.

CHORDEE. (*Chordè*, French.) A spasmodic or inflammatory contraction of the penis, which occurs during the acute inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa. When inflammation is not confined merely to the surface of the urethra, but affects the corpus spongiosum, it produces in it an extravasation of coagulable lymph, as in the adhesive inflammation, which, uniting the cells together, destroys the power of distention of the corpus spongiosum urethræ, and makes it unequal in this respect to the corpora cavernosa penis, and therefore a curvature takes place at the time of an erection, which is called a *Chordee*. The disease is sometimes attended by a profuse bleeding from the urethra.

CHOREA; *Chorea Sancti Viti*. *St. Vitus' dance*, (from *chorea*, a dance with singing). This disease was formerly called the dance of St. Guy by the French, and of St. Werr by the Germans, from the circumstance of its being so prevalent in Swabia, and other parts of Germany, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that patients crowded to a chapel near Ulm, dedicated to this saint, who had, by the aid of priests, obtained great celebrity in its cure.

The disease is defined by a tremulous, irregular, involuntary, and ludicrous motion of the muscles of voluntary motion, more marked on one side than the other, without pain, occurring in both sexes, more frequently in the female, and chiefly between the age of eight and fifteen.

It attacks chiefly those who are of a weak constitution, or whose natural good health and vigour have been impaired by confinement, or by the use of scanty and improper diet. The disease commences with a variable, and often a ravenous appetite, loss of usual vivacity

and playfulness, a swelling and hardness of the lower belly, and in general, a constipated state of the bowels, aggravated as the disease advances; and slight irregular, involuntary motions of different muscles, particularly those of the face, which are thought to be the effect of irritation, precede the more violent convulsive motions, which now attract the attention of the friends of the patient. As the disease advances, the patient loses the power of walking steadily; his gait resembles a jumping or starting; sometimes he cannot walk at all, and seems palsied; the muscles of the arms are similarly affected, as also those of the face and head, and occasionally those of the trunk of the body: during sleep the convulsive motions generally cease altogether. Sometimes the power of speech is completely suspended, and deglutition is difficult. The countenance is pale, and expressive of languor and vacancy. When the complaint is of long standing, and the symptoms severe, fatuity to a certain extent interrupts the exercise of the mental faculties. The disease is supposed to be produced by an irritability of the nervous system, chiefly dependent on debility, particularly of the digestive organs: the ordinary occasional causes being bad nursing, innutritious diet, accumulated feces, worms, or some other intestinal irritant.

CHORION, (from *choreo*, to escape, Gk. Because it always escapes from the uterus with the foetus.) The second or external membrane, which envelopes the foetus in utero. Its use seems to be to convey the maternal supply of blood to the umbilical chord of the foetus.

CHOROID, (*choroides*, from *chorion*, the chorion, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) Resembling the chorion: applied to a membrane of the eye.

CHOROID MEMBRANE; *Membrana choroides*. The second tunic of the eye, lying immediately under the sclerotica, to which it is connected by vessels. The choroid membrane

commences at the optic nerve, and passes forwards with the sclerotic coat, to the beginning of the cornea, where it adheres very firmly to the sclerotic membrane, by means of a cellular membrane, in the form of a white fringe, called the *ciliary circle*. It then recedes directly downwards and inwards, forming a round disc, which is variously coloured, and hence the colour of the eye is determined. This coloured portion reflected inwards is termed the *Iris*, and its posterior surface is termed *Uvea*. The choroid membrane appears, when injected, to consist of a net-work of blood-vessels connected by cellular tissue. The internal surface of this membrane is covered with a black pigment, called the *pigmentum nigrum* of the choroid.

CHOROID PLEXUS; *Plexus choroides*. Two soft and vascular substances, formed by duplicatures of the *pia-mater*, and situated at the bottom of the lateral ventricles. Each plexus begins at the foramen of **MUNRO**, through which it is continued into the velum. From the foramina of **MUNRO**, the plexuses proceed obliquely backwards upon the thalami optici, external to the margins of the fornix, and are continued through the inferior horns of the ventricles to their termination. Upon the thalami optici the choroid plexuses are united by the velum, which extends across between them.

CHROMATISMUS, (from *chromatizo*, to colour, Gk.) The morbid discoloration of any of the secretions: as, of the urine, or blood.

CHRONIC, (from *chronos*, time, Gk.) Of long continuance: applied to diseases, and used in opposition to the term *acute*. Chronic diseases are characterized by the slowness of their progress, and by not being so dangerous as *acute*.

CHRUPSIA, (from *chroa*, colour, and *opsis*, sight, Gk.) *Visus coloratus*. A disease of the eyes, in which the person perceives objects of a different colour from their natural one.

CHRYSALIS, (from *chrusalis*, Gk.)

The middle state in which all lepidopterous, and most other insects remain for some time, between the caterpillar form, and their appearance as perfect insects.

CHYLE, (from *chulos*, the juice : so called from *chuo*, juice, Gk.) The milk-like liquor observed some hours after eating, in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery, and in the thoracic duct. It is separated by digestion from the chyme, and is that fluid substance from which the blood is formed.

CHYLIFICATION, (from *chylus*, *chyle*, and *fiō*, to become, L.) The process carried on in the small intestines, and principally in the duodenum, by which the chyle is separated from the chyme.

CHYLOPOIETIC, (from *chulos*, *chyle*, and *poieo*, to make, Gk.) Anything connected with the formation of chyle : as, for example, that portion of the alimentary canal from which the chyle is secreted, and the vessels through which it passes, are respectively termed *chylopoietic viscera*, *chylopoietic vessels*.

CHYLOSIS, (from *chulos*, juice, Gk.) Chylification, or the changing the food into chyle.

CHYLUS.—See *Chyle*.

CHYME, (from *chumos*, which signifies humour, or juice, Gk.) The injected mass of food that passes from the stomach into the duodenum, and from which the chyle is prepared in the small intestines, by the admixture of the bile.

CHYMIA. Chemistry.

CHYMIATRIA, (from *chumia*, chemistry, and *idomai*, to heal, Gk.) The art of curing diseases by the application of chemistry to the uses of medicine.

CHYMOSES.—See *Chemosis*.

CICATRISANT, (from *cicatrizo*, to skin over, L.) That which disposes wounds and ulcers, to dry up and heal, and to be covered with a skin.

CICATRIX, (from the same.) A scar upon the skin, which is seen after the healing of a wound or an ulcer.

CICATRIZATION, (from the same.) That process by which ulcers and sores are healed.

CILIA, **CILIAR**, (from *cilium*, because it resembles the eye-lash.) The eye-lashes.

CILIAR LIGAMENT ; *Ligamentum ciliare*. The circular portion that divides the choroid membrane from the iris, and which adheres to the sclerotic membrane. It appears like a white circular ring.—See *Choroid membrane*.

CILIARIS MUSCULUS. That part of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle which lies nearest the cilia, has, by some Anatomists, been described as a distinct muscle, and hence its name.

CILIARY PROCESSES. The white folds at the margin of the uvea of the eye, covered with a black matter, which proceed from the uvea to the crystalline lens, upon which they lie.

CILIUM, (from *cilleo*, to move about, L.) The eye-lid or eye-lash.

CILLOSIS, (from *cilium*, the eye-lid.) A spasmodic trembling of the eye-lids.

CINERITIOUS, (from *cinis*, ashes, L.) Of the colour of ashes. A name applied to the cortical substance of the brain, from its resemblance to an ash-colour.

CIRCOCELE.—See *Cirsocele*.

CIRCULAR. Round : very generally used in Anatomy, and the different branches of Natural History, to describe parts which are round or annular.

CIRCULATION, (from *circulo*, to compass about, L.) *Circulatio sanguinis*. The circulation of the blood. This may be briefly described as follows : The heart is a hollow muscle, composed of two cavities, separated by a partition. These cavities are each divided into an auricle and a ventricle, which communicate with one another : thus the heart is divided into a right and left side, the former receiving the venous, and the latter, the arterial, blood. There are two large veins called the *venæ cavæ*, which convey

dark-coloured blood to the right auricle : a portion of this cavity being muscular, is capable of being stimulated by the presence of blood ; hence it contracts and propels its contents into the right ventricle, which in its turn contracts. The fluid, which is prevented by a valve from returning into the auricle, passes into the pulmonary artery, and is conveyed to the lungs, which organs perform the office of respiration. Air is circulated throughout the structure of the lungs. The pulmonary artery also ramifies throughout them, and by this means the blood is brought in contact with the air which we inhale. A chemical change is thus produced, which converts the black blood coming from the venous system into blood of a bright red colour. This red blood is then received into the four pulmonary veins, and conveyed back to the heart, enters the left auricle, from whence it passes to the left ventricle ; from this it receives its impulse from the contraction of the heart, and is distributed to the system by means of the arterial system.

CIRCULUS, (diminutive of *circus*, a circle, L.) A circle or ring.

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. The artery which runs round the iris, and forms a circle, is so termed.

CIRCUMCISION, (from *circumcido*, to cut about, L.) The cutting off the prepuce from the glans penis ; an ancient custom, still practised amongst the Jews. Surgeons occasionally have recourse to this operation to relieve certain diseases of the penis, as *Phymosis*, where the prepuce cannot be retracted, in cases where it is necessary to expose diseased parts beneath.

CIRCUMFLEXUS. A muscle of the palate. *Tensor palati* of INNES. *Circumflexus palati mollis* of ALBINUS. *Staphilinns externus* of WINSLOW. *Musculus tubæ novæ* of VALSALVA. *Palato salpingeus* of DOUGLAS. *Pterigo staphylinus* of COWPER. Arises from the cartilage of the eustachian tube, and from a fossa

at the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. It descends along the inside of the pterygoideus, and ends in a thin tendon, which turns round the hamular process at the extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, and proceeds horizontally inwards to the palate ; inserted into the middle of the soft palate. Use—to extend the width of the soft palate.

CIRCUMLIGATURA.—See *Paraphymosis*.

CIRSOCELE, (from *kirsos*, a varix, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) *Varicocele*. A morbid or varicose distention and enlargement of the spermatic veins : it is frequently mistaken for an omental hernia. The uneasiness it occasions is a kind of pain in the back, generally relieved by suspension of the scrotum. It is most frequently confined to that part of the spermatic process which is below the abdominal ring.

CIRSOPHTHALMIA, (from *kirsos*, varix, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gk.) A varicose state of the vessels of the eye.

CISTERNA, (from *cista*, a cyst, L.) (1.) The fourth ventricle of the brain. (2.) The lacteal vessels in the breasts of women.

CISTIC.—See *Cystic*.

CLAP, (so called from the old French word *clapises*, which were public shops, kept and inhabited by single prostitutes, and generally confined to a particular quarter of the town : as is even now the case in several of the great towns in Italy.)—See *Gonorrhœa*.

CLAVICLE. In Anatomy, the collar-bone. The clavicle is placed at the root of the neck, and at the upper and lateral boundaries of the chest. It extends from the sternum to the tip of the shoulder, where it is united to the acromion process of the scapula. Its shape is somewhat sigmoid. It supports the shoulders, and keeps them in their position, and prevents them falling on the chest. At its articulation with the sternum, it has no capsular ligament, but it is provided with a small

moveable cartilage, which is supposed to facilitate its motions.

CLAVICULUS. The clavicle.

CLAVUS, (a nail, L.) A corn, so called from its resemblance to the head of a nail. It is a roundish, horny, cutaneous extuberance, with a central nucleus, sensible at its base: found chiefly on the toes, and arising from the pressure of tight shoes.

CLAVUS OCULORUM. A staphylo-ma, or tumour on the eye-lids.

CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS, (from *kleis*, the clavicle, and *mastoeides*, the mastoid process, Gk.)—See *Sterno cleido mastoideus*.

CLIMACTER, (from *klimazo*, to proceed gradually, Gk.) The progression of the life of man. It is usually divided into periods of seven years.

CLIMACTERIC, (from *klimax*, a gradation, Gk.) The ordinary duration of life seems to have undergone little or no change from the Mosaic age, in which, as in the present day, it varied from threescore and ten to fourscore years. In passing through this term, however, we meet with particular epochs, at which the body is peculiarly affected, and suffers a considerable alteration. The ancients believed that very important changes took place in the economy at these periods; the first being the seventh year, and the subsequent epochs answering to the numbers resulting from the multiplication of three, seven, and nine, into each other: as the twenty-first, the forty-ninth, the sixty-third, and the eighty-first years. The two last were called grand climacterics, as the life of a man was supposed to have reached its allotted term. The changes which take place at these epochs are of two opposite kinds: that of renovation, and that of decay. Sometimes we find the system at these periods exhibiting suddenly a very extraordinary renovation of powers. Persons who have been deaf for twenty years, abruptly recover their hearing, so as in some cases to

hear very acutely: others, as abruptly recover their sight: in others, the process of dentition is recommenced: examples having been recorded of whole sets of teeth being cut at these periods.—On the other hand, instead of a renovation of powers at the periods before us, we sometimes, and more frequently, perceive as sudden and extraordinary a decline. This change has been called the *Climacteric disease*. We behold a man apparently in good health, without any perceptible cause, abruptly sinking into a general decay. His strength, his spirits, his appetite, his sleep fail equally; his flesh falls away; and his constitution appears to be breaking up. The disease may be considered as a gradual decay of the vital energies. It is frequently arrested by timely medical aid, and in some instances, an extraordinary renovation of lost powers succeeds.

CLIMACTERIC DISEASE.—See *Climacteric*.

CLIMATE. The prevailing constitution of the atmosphere relative to heat, wind, and moisture peculiar to any region.

CLINICAL, (from *kline*, a bed, Gk.) Anything concerning a bed, thus clinical lectures, notes; a clinical physician, &c. which mean, lectures given at the bed-side, observations taken from patients when in bed, a physician who visits his patients in their bed, &c.

CLINOID, (from *kline*, a bed, and *eidas*, resemblance, Gk.) Resembling a bed: the four process surrounding the sella tursica of the sphenoid bone are so called, of which two are anterior and two posterior.

CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS.—See *Erector clitoridis*.

CLITORIS, (from *kleio*, to enclose, or hide, Gk; because it is hid by the labia pudendorum.) A small glandiform body, like a penis in miniature; it is situated above the nymphæ, and before the opening of the urethra, in women. Anatomy has discovered, that the clitoris is composed, like the penis, of a cavernous substance,

and of a glans, which has no perforation, but is like that of the penis, exquisitely sensible. The clitoris is the principal seat of pleasure during coition; it is distended with blood, and after venereal orgasm, it becomes flaccid and falls. The clitoris in children is larger, in proportion, than in full grown women: it often projects beyond the external labia at birth.

CLITORISMUS. An enlargement of the clitoris.

CLONIC, (from *klonos*, agitation, commotion, Gk.) An agitation or irregular movement: applied to convulsive movements of parts, as if by spasm.

CLUB. A term applied in Pathology, to distortions of the foot: as, *club-foot*.

CLUNESIA, (from *clunes*, the buttocks, L.) An inflammation of the buttocks.

CLYSTER, (from *cluzo*, to cleanse, Gk.)—See *Enema*.

CNESIS, (from *knao*, to scratch, Gk.) A painful itching.

COACERVATE. To heap up together. Applied to the menstrual, bilious, and other fluids, when retained a long time.

COAGULABLE. Possessing the property of coagulation.

COAGULATION, (from *con*, and *ago*, to drive together, L.) The separation of the coagulable particles contained in any fluid, from the more thin and not coagulable; thus, when milk curdles, the coagulable particles form the curd: and when acids are thrown into any fluid containing coagulable particles, they form what is called a *coagulum*.

COAGULUM. A term applied frequently to blood and other fluids, when they assume a jelly-like consistence.

COALESCENT, (from *coalesco*, to grow together, L.) Coalescence: the growing together of two or more bodies, or of two parts which were before separated.

COATED.—See *Tunicatus*.

COBWEB. The web of the spider.

The term is often used in reference to appearance.—See *Arachnoid*.

COCYGEUS, (from *kokkux*; because it is inserted into the coccyx, Gk.) A muscle of the os coccygis, situated within the pelvis, arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and covers the inside of the sacro ischiatic ligament. Inserted into the extremity of the os sacrum, and nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. Use—to support and move the os coccygis forwards, and to tie it more firmly to the rectum.

Coccygis os. The small triangular bone, appended to the extremity of the os sacrum. In advanced age, it is one solid piece; but in the earlier stages of life, it consists of four distinct portions. This bone in man is equivalent to the bones in the tails of animals. It has no holes like the sacrum; has no communication with the spinal canal, and transmits no nerves, but points forwards to support the lower part of the rectum. In women, it is much more moveable than in men, and during the time of labour, it recedes, and thereby enlarges the capacity of the pelvis, by which child-birth is facilitated.

COCHLEA, (from *kochazo*, to turn round, Gk.) A cavity of the internal ear, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail. It is divided into an apex and a base. The base is directed towards the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. In the cochlea are to be observed the *modiolus*, or central pillar; the *lamina spiralis*, which divides the convoluted tube into two passages.—These passages are called the *scalæ*. That which terminates in the vestibule is called the *scala vestibuli*. The other communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra rotundum, and is called the *scala tympani*. At the apex of the cochlea, the *modiolus* presents an expansion, which is named the *infundibulum*.

COCHLEARE, (from *cochlea*, a cockle, L.) A spoon. This term is used by

physicians in prescribing: it is generally abbreviated thus, *Cochl.* When a particular medicine is intended to be given, in certain quantities, of which a spoon is employed as a measure; it is ordinarily described by the words *Cochl. amplum* or *magnum*, a large-spoonful, calculated to hold half a fluid ounce: *Cochl. medium*, a dessert-spoonful, supposed to hold about two fluid drachms; *Cochl. minimum*, a tea-spoonful, which holds about one fluid drachm.

CÆLIA, (from *koilos*, hollow, Gk.) A cavity in any part of the body: as, the belly, the womb, &c.

CÆLIAC. Appertaining to the belly.

CÆLIAC ARTERY; *Arteria cœliaca*. The first branch given off from the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen. It sends branches to the diaphragm, stomach, liver, pylorus, duodenum, omentum, and spleen.

CÆLOMA, (from *koilos*, hollow, Gk.) An ulcer in the tunica cornea of the eye.

COHESION, (from *cou*, and *hæreo*, to stick together, L.) That power by which the particles of bodies are held together.

CORUS, (from *coeo*, to go together, L.) The conjunction of the male and female in the act of procreation.

COLD. A popular name for a catarrh.

COLIC.—See *Colica*.

COLICA, (from *colon*, colon, the name of one of the intestines, Gk.) The colic or belly-ache. Severe gripping pains in the bowels, with costiveness, and often with vomiting. Colic was formerly considered as seated chiefly, if not entirely, in the colon; but writers of the present day apply the term to acute pains of the bowels, attended by costiveness, and unaccompanied by fever. There are several species of this disorder. When its principal symptoms are sharp and spasmodic pains, it is called *spasmodic colic*: and when, with the pain, there is constipation, and much faecal matter is purged off, *stercoraceous colic*. When the pain is accompanied with a vo-

miting of bile, or with obstinate costiveness, it is called a *bilious colic*; if flatus causes the pain, that is, if attended with temporary distention, relieved by the discharge of wind, it takes the name of *flatulent* or *windy colic*: when accompanied with heat and inflammation, it is called *inflammatory colic* or *enteritis*. Sometimes, in very extreme cases, faecal matter is vomited by the mouth: in which case, it is termed *passio iliaca*, or *iliac passion*.

COLICA SINISTRA. The lower mesenteric artery and vein.

COLICA DEXTRA, or **SUPERIORA**. The upper mesenteric artery and vein.

COLLAPSUS, (from *collabor*, to shrink down, L.) Collapse. A term used to signify a wasting or shrinking of the body; or under certain states of disease which occasion extraordinary depression of the vital power. Thus in cholera, a marked symptom of the disease, is the collapsed state of the countenance.

COLLIQUATIVE, (from *colliqueo*, to melt, L.) Any excessive evacuation is so called, which melts down, as it were, the strength of the body: hence *colliquative perspiration*, *colliquative diarrhœa*, &c.

COLLUM, (L.) The neck.

COLLUVIES, (from *colluo*, to cleanse, L.) Filth, excrement. The discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLYRIUM, (from *koluo*, to check, and *rous*, a defluxion, Gk.) Every medicine was formerly so called, which was applied to check any discharge. The term is now only given to fluid applications for the eyes, or eye waters.

COLON, (*kolon* quasi *koilon*, from *koilos*, hollow, Gk.; so called from its capacity, or from its generally being found empty, and full of wind in dissection.) The colon is the second of the large intestines, and occupies the greater portion of the canal. It is continued from the cœcum, and proceeds upwards as far as the liver in the right lumbar region; this portion of the intestine is called the *ascending*, or *right lumbar*

colon. From this it extends across the epigastric region, and in this situation, forms what is called the *transverse arch of the colon*. From the left iliac region, it descends into the pelvis, and in its passage takes a turn, which renders its shape sigmoid, hence this portion is termed the *sigmoid flexure of the colon*. In the pelvis, it is continued into the rectum.

COLPOCELE, (from *kolpos*, the vagina, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) A hernia or tumour situated in the vagina. *Hernia vaginalis*.

COLUMNA, (L.) A column or pillar. Many parts of the body, which in their shape or office resemble columns, are so named: as, *columnæ carneæ* of the heart; *columna oris*, the uvula, &c.

COMA, (from *keo*, to lie down, Gk.) This term is used in pathology—and signifies a propensity to sleep. It was formerly applied to any total suppression of the powers of sense; but now it means a lethargic drowsiness.

COMATOSE. Having a strong propensity to sleep.

COMMUNUTE, (from *comminuo*, to break down, Gk.) Applied to fractures, where the bone is broken into several pieces.

COMMISSURA, (from *committo*, to join together, L.) A suture, juncture, or joint. A term applied in Anatomy to the corners of the lips, where they meet together: and also to certain parts of the brain, which go across and join one hemisphere to the other.

COMMISSURA ANTERIOR CEREBRI; *Anterior commissure of the brain*. This is a rounded cord of white substance, extending transversely across the anterior extremity of the middle ventricle, and immediately in front of the anterior crura of the fornix.

COMMISSURA MAGNA CEREBRI.—See *Corpus callosum*.

COMMISSURA POSTERIOR CEREBRI; *Posterior commissure of the brain*. A rounded cord of white substance, which extends transversely across the posterior extremity of the mid-

dle ventricle, and immediately beneath the basis of the pineal gland.

COMPARATIVE. That which illustrates by comparison. The Anatomy or dissection of animals and vegetables is called *comparative*, with a view to distinguish it from, and compare the result with human Anatomy.

COMPLEXUS. A muscle situated on the back part of the neck. Arises from the transverse processes of the seven uppermost dorsal vertebræ, and the four inferior cervical vertebræ, by as many distinct tendinous origins. Inserted into the inferior edge of the protuberance in the middle of the os occipitis. Use—to draw the head backwards: to cooperate with other muscles in rotating the head, and in fixing it steadily upon the spine.

COMPLEXUS MINOR.—See *Trachelo mastoideus*.

COMPRESS, (from *comprimo*, to press together, L.) Soft linen, lint, or other substances, folded together into a sort of pad, for the purpose of being placed over parts, which require a regular pressure. In Surgery, compresses are chiefly used for the purpose of suppressing hæmorrhage.

COMPRESSION. A diseased state of the body, or of a part, the effect of something pressing upon it. The term is generally applied to the brain. Compression of the brain, whether produced by bone, or extravasated blood, is to be distinguished from inflammation and concussion, by the eyes being half open, the pupils dilated, and unaffected by the contact of light; the limbs relaxed, breathing stertorous, and slow pulse. Nor is the patient ever sick at stomach, when the pressure on the brain and general insensibility are considerable.

COMPRESSOR, (from *comprimo*, to press together, L.) A name applied to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act.

COMPRESSOR NARIS. *Renæus vel nasalis*, of DOUGLAS. *Transversalis vel mytiformis*, of WINSLOW. *Dila-*

tores alarum nasi, of Cawper. A muscle of the nose that compresses the alæ towards the septum nasi, particularly when we want to smell acutely. Its more obvious use, however, is to draw the ala nasi outwardly, and thereby dilate the nostril. Arises, from the outer part of the ala nasi, and the adjacent part of the superior maxillare bone. Inserted, into the dorsum of the nose, some of the fibres being continued into that portion of the occipito-frontalis muscle which descends upon the nose.

CONCEPTION, (from *concipio*, to conceive, L.) The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium. In order to have a fruitful coition, it is necessary that the semen be propelled into the uterus, or vagina, so that its fecundating vapour shall be conveyed through the fallopian tube to the ovarium: it is also necessary that there be a certain state of the ovarium of the female, in order to impregnate it.

CONCHA. A shell. In Anatomy, the term is used to describe parts which bear some resemblance to a shell: as, the *concha* of the external ear, the deep excavation in the middle of the *pinna*.

CONCOCTION, (from *concoquo*, to digest, L.) Concoction, digestion. The alteration which the food undergoes in the primæ viæ.

CONCRETION, (from *concreresco*, to grow together, L.) The condensation of any fluid or other substance into a more solid consistence: hence bilious and urinary concretions.

CONCUSSION, (from *concutio*, to shake together, L.) Concussion of the brain. Various alarming symptoms, followed sometimes by the most fatal consequences, are found to attend great violence offered to the head: and upon the strictest examination, neither fissure, fracture, nor extravasation of any kind can be discovered. Concussion of the brain may take place without any direct injury inflicted on the head, but when it has been violently shaken. The symptoms attending a concus-

sion are generally in proportion to the degree of violence which the brain itself has received. If the concussion be very great, all sense and power of motion are immediately abolished, and death follows soon; but between this degree, and that slight confusion (or *stunning* as it is called), which attends most violences done to the head, there are many shades.

CONDIMENTUM, (from *condio*, to preserve or season, L.) A condiment, preserve, or sweetmeat.

CONDUCTOR, (from *conduco*, to lead or guide, L.) A surgical instrument, the use of which is to direct the knife in certain operations. It is more commonly called a *director*.

CONDYLE, (from *kondylos*, an ancient cup shaped like a joint, Gk.) An elongated, and unequally rounded eminence of a bone, in any of the joints.

CONDYLOMA, (from *kondylos*, a tubercle or knot, Gk.) A small, very hard tumour. The term is generally applied to the excrescences of this description about the anus and pudendum of both sexes.

CONFLUENT. Running together. In Pathology, applied to eruptions. Thus in small-pox, when the pustules spread and run into each other, the disease is named *Confluent small-pox*.

CONFORMATION, (from *conformo*, to shape or fashion, L.) The natural shape or form of any part.

CONGESTION, (from *congero*, to amass, L.) An unnatural collection of blood, mucus, bile, or other things in their proper vessels or places. Thus we say, when blood vessels are much distended, they are congested. When the liver is overcharged with bile or blood, there is congestion of the liver, &c.

CONGLOBATE, (from *conglobo*, to gather into a ball, L.) In Anatomy, applied to a gland, *glandula conglobata*, which is formed of a contortion of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, having neither a cavity nor any excretory

duct; such are the mesenteric, inguinal, axillary glands, &c.

CONGLOMERATE, (from *conglobero*, to heap upon one, L.) In Anatomy, applied to a gland, *glandula conglomerata*, which consists of a number of smaller glomerate glands, the excretory ducts of which all unite into one common duct; such as the *submaxillare*, the *parotid*, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE MEMBRANE; *Tunica Conjunctiva*. The thin delicate membrane of the eye which lines the lids, and is reflected upon the anterior third of the eye. That part of the conjunctiva which lines the lids has its vessels uniformly filled with blood, while that part reflected upon the eye is transparent. From the lids the conjunctiva is reflected first upon the opaque white membrane of the eye, which is the sclerotica, and then upon the transparent membrane, which is the cornea. The conjunctiva is so closely united to the sclerotica as scarcely to be separated. The conjunctiva is generally regarded as a mucons membrane.

CONNIVENS, (from *connireo*, to make as if he did not see, L.) Connivent. In Anatomy, applied to the valvular projections from the internal surface of the small intestines, which are called *valvule conniventes*, from converging or approaching each other.

CONSTIPATION, (from *constipo*, to crowd together, L.) *Syn. Coprositus—Obstipatio. Costiveness.*

Costiveness and obstipation are frequently used synonymously; there is, however, a slight difference between these terms: *costiveness*, meaning that the bowels act, though tardily: while in *obstipation*, they do not act at all. Costiveness, in its usual constitutional form, is rather troublesome, than dangerous; nor can it at all times be considered a disease, for many people, more especially the poorer and hard-working classes, are not accustomed to have their bowels emptied oftener than twice a week. The ordinary cause of costiveness is a great action

of the absorbents of the bowels, under which they remove the more fluid part of the chyme from the intestines, and of the moisture from the faecal part, so that they become hardened. This increased action of the absorbents is often produced from hard exercise, under which the skin is kept regularly perspiring; by a stimulating diet, and such as tends to constrict the bowels: by too small a quantity of fluids, compared with the solid substance.

CONSTITUTION, (*Constitutio*, L.) This term signifies the general condition of the body, as evinced by the peculiarities in the performance of its functions: such are the peculiar predisposition to certain diseases, or liability of particular organs to disease: the varieties in digestion, in muscular power, and motion, in sleep, &c. Some marked peculiarities of constitution are observed to be accompanied with certain external characters: such as, a particular colour or texture of the skin, and of the hair, and also with a peculiarity of form, and disposition of mind. The word is sometimes used synonymously with *temperament*.

CONSTRICTIONS, (from *constringo*, to bind together, L.) Constrictive; styptic.

CONSTRUCTOR, (from the same.) A name given to those muscles which contract any opening of the body.

CONSTRUCTOR ALÆ NASI.—See *Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*.

CONSTRUCTOR ANI.—See *Sphincter ani*.

CONSTRUCTOR ISTHMI FAUCIUM. *Glossostaphilinus*, of WINSLOW, DOUGLAS, and COWPER. A muscle that draws the *velum pendulum palati* towards the root of the tongue, which it raises at the same time, and, with its fellow, contracts the passage between the two arches, by which it closes the opening of the fauces.

CONSTRUCTOR LABIORUM.—See *Orbicularis oris*.

CONSTRUCTOR PALPEBRARUM.—See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGEI. The

muscular fibres of the upper part of the œsophagus.

CONSTRICtor PHARYNGIS INFERIOR—MEDIUS—and SUPERIOR. The back part and sides of the pharynx are covered by a thin layer of muscular fibres. These fibres are so arranged as to allow of their division into three distinct muscles; the *constrictor inferior*, covering the lower part of the pharynx; the *constrictor medius*, covering the middle; and the *constrictor superior*, covering the upper part. The fibres of the three constrictors overlap each other successively, from below upwards, and the muscles of each side meet in the middle of the pharynx, where there is a white tendinous line formed at their junction. The use of these three muscles is to contract the bag of the pharynx. Each constrictor muscle diminishes the capacity of that part of the pharynx upon which it is situated, and presses the sides of the bag against its contents. By the successive action of these muscles the food is forced downwards into the œsophagus.

CONSTRICtor VESICÆ URINARIÆ.—See *Detrusor urinæ*.

CONSUMPTION, (from *consumo*, to waste away, L.) See *Phthisis*.

CONTABESCENTIA, (from *contabesco*, to pine or waste away, L.) An atrophy, or wasting of the body.

CONTAGION, (from *contango*, to meet or touch each other, L.) Contagion is used synonymously with miasm, infection, and virus. It is considered as a generic term, embracing all those poisons which communicate specific diseases; all the effluvia, miasmata, infections, and poisons that cause simple fevers, eruptive fevers, the plague, and those poisons which excite uniformly the diseases which give birth to them, as the venereal disease, the itch, &c. Of these, some are conveyed through the air from their places of birth, and produce their diseases by being received into the lungs: as the miasm of agues and typhus; others are also conveyed in the same manner, and also by contact with the

diseased, or inoculation: as, small-pox, plague, scarlet fever, &c. Others again are poisons that require contact with the diseased, or inoculation, and cannot be communicated in any other way: as syphilis, cow-pox, itch, &c.

CONTINUED, (from *continuo*, to persevere, L.) Applied to diseases which go on with a regular tenor of symptoms, but mostly to fevers, the symptoms of which continue, without intermission, until the disease terminates: hence continual or continued fevers, (*febris continua*,) in distinction to intermittent fevers.

CONTORSIO, (from *contorqueo*, to twist about, L.) A contortion or twisting about. In Surgery, this word is used to describe the twisted state of the head or vertebræ, the result of accident or disease. Also the twisting of the divided ends of arteries, with the view of preventing hæmorrhage. A mode, lately introduced by certain French surgeons, in preference to tying them with ligatures: thus contortion of the head, vertebræ, of the arteries, &c.

CONTRACTILITY. A property in bodies, the effect of the cohesive power, by which their particles resume their former propinquity, when the force ceases which was applied to separate them. It also denotes the power which muscular fibres possess, of shortening themselves.

CONTRACTION, (from *contraho*, to draw together, L.) A contraction. Applied generally in the usual acceptance of the term; but in *Pathology*, to stiffened joints, originating from disease in their articulations; to the spasm or cramp of muscles, or intestines, &c. Thus, *contraction of the knee or other joints*; *contraction of the muscles of any part of the body*; *contraction of the intestines*.

CONTRA-INDICATION, (from *contra*, against, and *indico*, to show, L.) A symptom, or that which in a disease forbids the exhibition of a remedy, which would otherwise be employed: for instance, bark and acids are usually given in putrid fevers; but

if there be difficulty of breathing, or inflammation of any viscus, they are contra-indications to their use.

CONTUSION, (from *contundo*, to knock together, L.) A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, (from *convalesco*, to grow well, L.) The restoration to health after the cure of a disease.

CONVOLUTA OSSA.—See *Spongiosa ossa*.

CONVOLUTUS. Rolled up or folded. Applied to bones, membranes, &c.

CONVULSION, (from *convello*, to pull together, L.) A convulsion is an agitation of all the limbs of the body, or of a part, known by alternate relaxations, with violent and involuntary contractions of the muscles, or what are called clonic spasms. Convulsions may be either universal or partial. When universal, all the limbs are more or less affected, as are the muscles of the face and those of respiration. This is the case with *Epilepsy* and *Hysteria*, both of which diseases are characterised by universal convulsion.

Partial convulsions have received different names. That which affects several muscles irregularly, is called *Chorea*, *St. Vitus' Dance*; and if the arms only are affected, *Malleatio*. When the muscles of the face only are convulsed, it produces an expression of laughter, called *Risus Sardonius*. From the period of life, a convulsion is called *infantile*, *juvenile*, &c.

From the particular cause which is supposed to give rise to it, it is named, as *puerperal*, connected with the lying-in state; *maniaeal*, with mania; *dental*, with the cutting of teeth in infants, &c.

COPOSTRASIA, (from *kopris*, faeces, and *emi*, to remain, Grk.) Costiveness.

COR. The heart. See *Heart*.

CORACO. The first part of the name of some muscles which are attached to the coracoid process of the scapula or blade-bone.

CORACO BRACHIALIS. A muscle so named from its origin and insertion, situated at the upper part and

inner side of the arm, close to the *biceps*. Arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, by a tendon which is united with the short head of the *biceps*. It descends along the inner side of the arm, adhering some way down to the edge of the *biceps*. Inserted into a rough surface on the inner side, and about the middle of the humerus, between the *brachialis internus*, and the *triceps*. Use—to draw the arm forwards and inwards. This muscle is generally perforated by the external cutaneous nerve.

CORACOID, (from *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, resemblance, Grk.; because its shape is supposed to resemble the beak of a crow.) A process of the scapula, arising just above the neck of that bone: forms a considerable projection, which proceeds downwards. It gives attachment to the *pectoralis minor*, *coraco brachialis*, and short head of the *biceps*, and also to an important ligament which proceeds to the acromion process.

CORDIAL. A medicine is generally so termed, which possesses warm and stimulating properties, and is given to raise the spirits.

CORN.—See *Clavus*.

CORNEA, (L.) So called because its consistence is horny. The firm, circular, transparent coat of the eye, forming its convex and anterior part, commencing at the terminal circular border of the sclerotica. It has a texture peculiar to itself, being composed of a number of concentric cellular lamellæ, in the cells of which is deposited a particular sort of fluid. It is horn-like in consistence. Externally, it is covered by a continuation of the conjunctiva, and internally it is lined by a membrane called *tunica humoris aquei*. It forms the front boundary of the anterior chamber. The cornea is liable to many diseases, as *fleshy excrescences of the cornea*, *abscesses*, *opacities*, *ulcers*, and some rare cases are recorded where this membrane has become ossified.

CORNU, (signifying a horn, L.) The term is used in Anatomy, to describe parts having processes horn-shaped, or horn-like, as the *cornua of the os hyoides*, of the *coccyx*, a section of the *pes hippocampi* of the brain is called *cornu ammonis*, &c.

CORONA, (a crown, L.) This term is used in Anatomy to designate the basis of some parts, as *Corona glandis*, the margin of the glans penis; *Corona veneris*, venereal blotches on the forehead, &c.

CORONAL. Belonging to a crown or garland. Applied to a suture of the skull; because the ancients used to place the crown or laurel on that part of the heads of the conquerors in their games. The coronal suture extends across the skull from one temple to the other, connecting the frontal with the parietal bones.

CORONARY, (from *corona*, a crown, L.) In Anatomy, applied to vessels and nerves which supply the basis or corona of parts: as, *Coronary ligaments*, that which unites the radius with the ulna; also a ligament of the liver, the arteries and veins of the heart are called *coronary vessels*.

CORONOID, (from *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, likeness, Gk.) Processes of bones are so called, that have any resemblance to a crow's beak; as the coronoid process of the ulna, the lower jaw, &c.

CORPULENCE; *Corpulency*. Troublesome obesity or fatness. It is an increased bulk of the body, beyond what is slightly, and healthy, from a superabundant accumulation of fat in the adipose membranes. Some writers have considered corpulency, from the rapid manner in which the animal oil is secreted, as a dropsy of fat. Those who have been accustomed to hard exercise of body or mind, and suddenly relinquish it, are apt to become obese, especially if the mind be tranquil, and the disposition cheerful; but where the natural tendency is great to form fat, the exercise of body or mind, have but little influence, nor does it matter what food the

individual takes. Some remarkable instances of obesity are recorded: as Bright, of Maldon, who weighed seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds. Lambert, of Leicester, seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds. And in the Philosophical Transactions for 1813, there is an account of a girl who weighed two hundred and fifty-six pounds, though only four years old.

CORPUS, (a body or substance, L.) A term extensively used in Anatomy to describe particular parts or substances.

CORPUS ALBICANS; *Corpora Albicantia*. Two convex white eminences at the base of the brain, behind the infundibulum.

CORPUS ANNULARE; *Tuber annulare*; *Pons varolii*. A large convex eminence of square form, in front of the cerebellum, is named as above. In its natural situation, the *corpus* or *tuber annulare* rests against the basilar process of the occipital bone. The external surface is divided into lateral halves, by a middle groove, in which the basilar artery is lodged. The *corpus* or *tuber annulare* is joined to the cerebrum by two thick rounded cords, called *crura cerebri*, and to the cerebellum by two similar cords, called *crura cerebelli*.

CORPUS CALLOSUM. The white medullary part joining the two hemispheres of the brain, and coming into view under the falx when the hemispheres are separated.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUS PENIS; *Corpora cavernosa penis*. The two rounded bodies forming the upper part and sides of the penis. They terminate behind in two conical processes, termed *crura penis*. Above they are united to the symphysis pubis by a fibrous substance, of a flattened triangular form, called the *suspensory ligament* of the penis.

CORPUS FIMBRIATUM. The flattened terminations of the posterior *crura* of the fornix of the brain, which terminate in the *pedes hippocampi*.

CORPUS GLANDULOSUM. The prostate gland.

CORPUS LUTEUM. A yellow spot found in that part of the ovarium of females, from whence an ovum has proceeded : hence their presence generally determines, that the female has impregnated. The number of the *corpora lutea* corresponds to the number of impregnations. A modern writer, however, has observed that *corpora lutea* have been detected in young virgins, where no impregnations could possibly have taken place.

CORPUS MUCOSUM.—See *Rete mucosum*.

CORPUS NERVOSUM. The cavernous substance of the clitoris.

CORPUS OLIVARE ; Corpora olivaria. Two external prominences of the medulla oblongata, shaped somewhat like an olive.

CORPUS PYRAMIDALE ; Corpora pyramidalia. Two internal prominences of the medulla oblongata, which are of a pyramidal shape.

CORPUS QUADRAGEMINUM ; Corpora quadragemini ; Tubercula quadragemini. Four convex eminences in the brain, situated behind the posterior commissure, and below the pineal gland. The two anterior ones are called the *nates*, and the two posterior, the *testes*.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. The spongy structure around the urethra. It commences before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb : then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the *glans penis*, which it forms.

CORPUS STRIATUM ; Corpora striata. Two convex eminences of a pyriform shape, in the lower boundary of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Their colour is grey externally, but within they consist of a striated intermixture of the grey and white substance, from which their name has been derived.

CORPUS VARICOSUM. The spermatic cord.

CORRUGATOR, (from *corrugo*, to wrinkle, L.) The name of muscles,

the office of which is to wrinkle or corrugate the parts they act on.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII. A small muscle situated on the forehead. *Musculus supercilii* of WINSLOW. *Corrugator coiterii* of DOUGLAS. Arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and is inserted just above the middle of the supra-orbital ridge, where it intermixes with the fibres of the occipito-frontalis, and orbicularis palpebrarum. Use—to draw the eyebrow downwards, so as to make it project over the eye.

CORTICAL, (from *cortex*, the external covering or bark of trees, L.) In Anatomy, it is used to describe those parts which embrace or surround parts like the bark of a tree : as the cortical substance of the brain, the kidney, &c.

COSMETIC, (from *kosmeo*, to adorn, Gk.) A term applied to remedies against blotches and freckles.

COSTA. In Anatomy, the rib of an animal. The ribs are situated at the sides of the chest ; there are generally twelve on each side. Mr. WILSON, however, relates two instances, in one of which the individual had thirteen, and in the other, eleven. They are distinguished into true and false ribs. The seven uppermost, or those which are articulated to the sternum, are called *true ribs* ; and the five lower ones, or those which are not immediately attached to that bone, are called *false ribs*. At the posterior extremity of each rib we observe a small *head*, divided by a middle ridge into two articulating surfaces, to articulate with the bodies of the two contiguous vertebræ of the back. Just behind the head the bone contracts, and this part is known as the *neck*. At the back of the rib, is a *tubercle*, which has an articular surface, for its attachment to the transverse process of the vertebra to which it belongs. Further outwards the bone suddenly bends forward, and forms the *angle*. The direction of the bone is then forwards and downwards to the sternal extremity, where it is

joined to the sternum by its cartilage. The cartilages of the *false* ribs terminate in an acute point before they reach the sternum; the eleventh and twelfth are not fixed at their anterior extremities like the other ribs, but hang loose, and are consequently called the *floating ribs*.

COSTAL, (from *costa*, a rib, L.) Belonging to a rib; applied to muscles, arteries, nerves, &c.: as, *intercostal arteries*, *pleura costalis*.

COSTIVENESS.—See *Constipation*.

COTULE, (from *kotule*, the name of an old measure, Gk.) Hence cotyloid or cup-shaped cavity, as the socket of the hip-bone.—See *Acetabulum*.

COUCHING. In Surgery, the depression of a cataract out of the axis of vision, on the displacement, breaking, and disturbance of the opaque lens, in various ways, with a kind of needle for these purposes, so as to bring about the dispersion and absorption of the cataract.—See *Cataract*.

COUGH. A cough by the Latins is called *tussis*, and by the Greeks *bex*. It is a sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs, and is well known to accompany, as a symptom, a multiplicity of other affections, some of which are very remote from the seat of coughing. Thus it occurs in pleurisy, asthma, phthisis, hysteria, &c. When a cough is attended by an expectoration, it is called a *mucous* or *soft* cough. When there is no expectoration, it is called a *dry* cough.

COUNTER-OPENING. An opening made in any part of an abscess opposite to one already in it. This is often done in order to afford a readier egress to the collected pus.

COW-POX; *Variola vaccina*. A pustular disease so called from its appearing on the teats of the cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue colour approaching to livid. It is produced in the human species by inoculation. The vaccine pustule reaches its height about the eighth day after inoculation, and appears

in the form of a circular pustule, elevated at the margin, depressed at the centre, containing a limpid fluid, and having a bright inflammatory areola round the base. After this period, the virus is said to lose its virtue, and it is unfit for the purpose of propagation.

For the introduction of *cow-pox* as a substitute for *small-pox* we are indebted to Dr. Jenner. The matter by which the disease is produced derives its source from the grease in the horse's heel. Dr. Jenner also discovered that the pustule excited in the human subject by the genuine vaccine matter, yields a fluid of a similar nature with that which was inserted. This fact soon led to the general propagation of the practice, of maintaining the supply of the virus from the human species. The unspeakable benefits to mankind, which have arisen from its introduction, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the practice has spread in various parts of the globe, justifies the hope, that, ere long, it will extinguish that most dreadful pestilence, and perpetual bane of human felicity, the *small-pox*.

CRAMP.—See *Spasm*.

CRANIUM, (from *kara*, the head, Gk.) The skull.

CRASSAMENTUM, (from *crassus*, thick, L.) If venous blood, after being abstracted from its proper vessels, is left to itself, the mass separates spontaneously into two parts, the one liquid, yellowish, and transparent, called *serum*; the other soft, almost solid, of a deep-brown red, entirely opaque, called the *cruor*, *clot*, or *crassamentum*. It is essentially formed of fibrin and colouring matter.

CREMASTER, (from *kremao*, to suspend, Gk.) A muscle of the testicle. Arises from Poupart's ligament, by a few thinly scattered muscular fibres, which extend also from the inferior border of the internal oblique and transversalis. It passes through the external abdominal ring, from whence it is continued

downwards in the scrotum, to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis testes, where it terminates. Use—to raise the testicle towards the abdominal ring, and to compress it.

CREPITUS, (from *crepo*, to make a noise, L.) In surgery, the grating sensation, or noise, occasioned by the ends of a fracture, when they are moved, and rubbed against each other: it is one of the most positive symptoms of the existence of such an accident. The word is also employed to express the pathognomonic symptoms of air being collected in the cellular membrane of the body: for when air is in these cavities, and the part is pressed, a little crackling noise or crepitus is heard.

CRETACEOUS, (from *creta*, chalk, L.) Chalky; appertaining to chalk.

CRETINISMUS, (L.) Cretinism, Imperfect formation or development of the cranium, and the whole of the body with mental imbecility, and physical imperfection, varying chiefly in degree.

This state of imperfect physical and mental development, rather than of diseased action, is prevalent in some of the villages of the Lower Alps and Switzerland, where it is endemic. It has, however, been found in other countries, as in some parts of Salzbourg, and in Chinese Tartary. Cretinism presents various modifications in kind, and every intermediate grade between that extreme degree of physical and mental debasement which is characterised by the utmost deformity, and entire absence of mental manifestation, the organic, or vegetative functions only being performed, and that condition which may be considered as very nearly approaching the healthy constitution of man. There are certain circumstances which distinguish cretins from other idiots; viz. they present certain bodily deformities, which are seldom or never observed in other idiots: and their physical and mental infirmities are always the result of endemic causes.

CRIBRIFORM, (from *cribrum*, a seive,

and *forma*, likeness, L.) Perforated like a seive, as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

CRICO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the cricoid cartilage of the larynx: as,

CRICO ARYTÆNOIDEUS LATERALIS. A muscle of the glottis that opens the *rima* by pulling the ligaments from each other.

CRICO ARYTÆNOIDEUS POSTICUS. A muscle of the glottis, that opens the *rima glottidis* a little, and by pulling back the arytænoid cartilage, stretches the ligament so as to make it tense.

CRICO THYROIDEUS. A muscle that pulls forward, and depresses the thyroid cartilage, or elevates and draws backwards the cricoid cartilage.

CRICOID, (from *krikas*, a ring, and *eidus*, resemblance, Gk.) Ring-like. Applied to a round ring-shaped cartilage: as the *cricoid cartilage* of the larynx.

CRINIS. The hair.—See *Capillus*.

CRISIS, (*krisis*, is a Greek term that imports separation, secretion, or the excretion of something from the body.) Crisis may be defined a sudden change during the height of a disease, tending either to recovery or to death. Critical changes have been much regarded in the prognosis and treatment of diseases since the time of Hippocrates, and it is generally admitted, that pathologists, as late as the last century, have attached more importance to the recurrence, than legitimately belonged to them; nevertheless some reputation will be acquired from the prognosis, which an acquaintance with them, will enable the physician to give: and much benefit will result to the patients from the treatment which this knowledge will suggest.

Crises manifest themselves in various ways. As by *sweats*, *acute or chronic eruptions*, *boils* and *carbuncles*, *buboes*, *increased flow of urine*, *diarrhœa*, *hæmorrhoids*, *bleedings from the nose*, or *stomach*, &c.

CRISTA. Any thing which has the appearance of a crest, as the comb upon the head of a cock. In Anatomy, it is thus applied to a process of the ethmoid bone, *crista*, or *crista galli*, and to a part of the nymphae, *crista clitoridis*.

CRITICAL, (from *krino*, to judge, Gk.) Determining the event of a disease.—See *Crisis*.

CROTCHET. An instrument used in operative midwifery, to extract the foetus. It consists of a curved instrument, with a sharp hook.

CROUP. A disease to which young children, in cold climates, are peculiarly liable. It consists of inflammation of the trachea, sometimes of the larynx and trachea, and frequently also extending to the large bronchi, with more or less spasm of those parts. When the symptoms are not very severe, and proper remedies are had recourse to in time, relief is speedily afforded, and the patient soon recovers; but when they are aggravated or protracted, and refuse to yield to remedial measures, the disease may terminate either in suffocation or exhaustion of vital power, generally in a few days, or within the period constituting an acute malady.

CRUCIAL, (from *cras*, the leg, L.) Cross-like. Some parts of the body are so called when they cross one another: as the crucial ligaments of the thigh. In Surgery, the term is used to express a cross-shaped or *crucial* incision, which it is sometimes necessary to make in operations.

CRUOR.—See *Crassamentum*.

CRURÆUS. A muscle of the leg situated on the forepart of the thigh, in front of the femur, and is in great part overlapped by the vasti. Arises from the upper three-fourths of the anterior surface of the femur, inserted by a flat tendon, which is continued downwards between the vasti, and behind the tendon of the rectus, and is attached to the upper edge of the patella. Use—to extend the leg.

CRURAL. Belonging to the lower extremity or leg.

CRURAL HERNIA.—See *Hernia Cruralis*.

CRYSTALLINE. *Crystal-like*.

CRYSTALLINE LENS; *Crystalline humour*. A transparent lenticular body, enclosed within a capsule, and lodged in the depression in the front part of the vitreous humour. It is fixed in its situation by the connection of its capsule with the membrana hyaloidea. The crystalline lens, doubly convex, is more prominent in its posterior, than on its anterior side. It is transparent, and before the age of twenty-five, is generally colourless. In advanced age, it becomes amber-coloured, and is firmer than in the early period of life. Its use is to transmit and refract the rays of light.

CUBITÆUS INTERNUS.—See *Extensor digitorum communis*.

CUBITÆUS INTERNUS.—See *Flexor sublimis* and *profundus*.

CUBITAL, (from *cubitus*, the fore-arm, L.) Belonging to the fore-arm.

CUBITAL ARTERY; *Arteria ulnaris*. The ulnar or cubital artery is a branch of the brachial, and is situated at its commencement in the middle of the fore-arm, near the bend of the elbow. Thence it proceeds obliquely downwards and inwards, beneath the pronator radii teres, flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, and flexor digitorum sublimis, towards the ulnar edge of the fore-arm. In this situation, it lies upon the flexor digitorum profundus. Below the middle of the fore-arm, the artery emerges from beneath these muscles, and is situated superficially, being separated from the skin only by fascia and cellular tissue; and it here lies between the flexor digitorum sublimis, and the flexor carpi ulnaris, and upon the flexor digitorum profundus. From the lower part of the fore-arm, the artery proceeds over the annular ligament, and near to the pisiform bone: in about the lower two-thirds of the arm the ulnar nerve lies close on the inner side of the artery. Upon the annular ligament the nerve lies between the pisiform bone and

the artery. The ulnar artery sometimes arises high up from the brachial; when this is the case, it generally descends over the four muscles attached to the inner condyle, instead of taking its ordinary course beneath them. The ulnar artery gives off the recurrent, and interosseals, and in the hand, forms the palmar arch, from which arise branches going to the fingers, called digitals.

CUBITAL NERVE; *Ulnar nerve.* It arises from the brachial plexus, and accompanies the artery, lying nearly its whole course, on the inner side of the latter. Near the wrist the nerve divides into an anterior or palmar branch, and a posterior or dorsal branch. It sends filaments to the palm of the hand, the little and ring fingers, also one filament to the middle finger, which anastomoses with a branch of the radial nerve.

CUBITALIS MUSCULUS.—See *Anconeus*.

CUBOIDES, (from *kubos*, a cube or die, and *eidos*, likeness, Gk.) Cuboid, cube-like: as,

CUBOIDES OS. The large cube-like bone, situated on the external side of the tarsus. Behind it is joined to the os calcis. By the side to the os naviculare, and external cuneiform bone. In front, it is attached to the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

CUCURBITULA, (diminutive of *cucurbita*, a gourd: so called from its shape.) A cupping-glass.

CUNEIFORM, (from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Wedge-like. In Anatomy, applied to several bones, as the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, the cuneiform bone of the carpus; sometimes the sphenoid bone is so called.

CUPPING, (so called, most probably, from the cup-like shape of the glasses.) An operation for the abstraction of blood. It is accomplished by means of a scarificator containing a number of lancets, which are so contrived that when the instrument is applied to any part

of the body, and a spring is pressed, they suddenly start out, and make the necessary punctures. The instrument is so constructed, that the depth to which the lancets penetrate, may be made greater or less, at the option of the practitioner. As only small cutaneous vessels can be opened, a very inconsiderable quantity of blood would be discharged, were not some method taken to promote the abstraction; this is commonly done with cupping glasses, called from their shape, *cucurbitulae*, of different sizes and shapes, mostly open like a cup, but more ample and round at the bottom part. When the cupping glasses are used without the scarificator, the operation is called *dry cupping*.

CUSPIDATUS, (from *cuspis*, a point, L.) *Cuspidati*, canine or eye-teeth. There are two cuspidati in each jaw, situated between the incisores and bicuspidates, on either side.

CUTANEOUS, (from *cutis*, the skin, L.) Belonging to the skin.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS.—See *Platysma myoides*.

CUTICLE.—See *Epidermis*.

CUTIS. (L.) The skin. Called also *Dermis*, *Pellis*, and *Cutis vera*.

The skin or common integument of the body consists of three parts; viz. the *cuticle*, or *epidermis*, *rete-mucosum*, and *cutis*. The first of these is the most external; immediately under it lies the *rete-mucosum*, covering the *cutis*, which is the most internal, and by much the most thick. The *cutis* consists of a close intertexture of fibres plentifully supplied with blood vessels and nerves. It is thickest on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. It has numerous small eminences on its outer surface, called *papillae*, in which the capillary filaments of the cutaneous nerves terminate. The *papillae* are the parts in which the sense of touch resides: it is more particularly acute at the ends of the fingers, where the regular concentric rows of the *papillae* are remarkable. Numerous *sebaceous follicles* exist in the substance of

the cutis, and open on its surface. These are most conspicuous about the nose, cheeks, ears, armpits, groins, and genitals. They secrete an unctuous fluid, which protects the skin from the effects of heat and friction. Besides the apertures of the sebaceous follicles, there are also openings for the *hairs*, and others very minute, called *pores*, which are the terminations of the exhalent vessels. For a description of the other layers, see *Epidermis* and *Rete-mucosum*.

CUTIS ANSERINA. The rough state the skin is sometimes thrown into, from the action of cold, or other cause, in which it looks like the skin of a goose: hence the vulgar name of *goose's skin*.

CUTIS VERA. The true skin, or that which is beneath the cuticle and rete-mucosum.

CYNANCHE, (from *kuon*, a dog, and *agcho*, to suffocate or strangle: so called from dogs being said to be subject to it, Gk.) *Cynanche* is the common term used to describe all such diseases, as have a tendency to produce suffocation; as, *Cynanche laryngea*.—See *Croup*. *Cynanche maligna*.—See *Tonsillitis*. *Cynanche parotidea*.—See *Parotitis*, &c.

CYSTIC, (from *kusis*, a bag, Gk.) Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder: as, *cystic duct*, &c.

CYSTIC DUCT.—See *Ductuscysticus*.

CYSTIS, (from *kusis*, a bag, Gk.) A cyst or bladder: as the urinary or gall bladder, or a membranous bag surrounding or containing any morbid substance.

CYSTITIS, (from the same.) Inflammation of the bladder. A disease known by great pain in the region of the bladder, attended with fever and hard pulse, a frequent and painful discharge of urine, or a suppression, and generally tenesmus. The disease runs its course with rapidity, and subsides or destroys the patient in a few days.

CYSTOCELE, (from *kustis*, the bladder, and *kelc*, a tumour, Gk.) A hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder.

CYSTOTOMIA, (from *kustis*, the bladder, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a stone.

DÆMONOMANIA, (from *daimon*, a dæmon, and *mania*, madness, Gk.) That species of melancholy where the patient supposes himself to be possessed by devils.

DARTOS, (from *deras*, leather, and according to some, from *dero*, to excoriate; so called from its raw and excoriated appearance, Gk.) The part so named under the skin of the scrotum, is by some Anatomists considered as a muscle, although it appears to be no more than a condensation of the cellular membrane lining the scrotum. It is by means of the *dartos* that the skin of the scrotum is corrugated and relaxed.

DAY-SIGHT. A morbid condition of the eye, in which the vision is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and powerful in broad daylight.

DEAFNESS.—See *Dyseceæa*.

DE-ARTICULATIO, (from *de*, and *articulus*, a joint, L.) Articulation admitting evident motion.

DECIDUOUS, (from *decido*, to fall off; to die, L.) Falling off. In Anatomy, applied to a very thin and delicate membrane or tunic, *membrana decidua*, which adheres to the gravid uterus, and is said to be a reflection of the chorion, and on that account, is called *decidua reflexa*. The *tunica decidua* comes away after delivery in small pieces, mixed with the *lochia*.

DECOCTUM, (from *decoquo*, to boil, L.) A decoction. Any medicine made by boiling in a watery fluid.

DECOMPOSITION, (from *de*, and *compono*, to discompose, or alter the arrangement of, L.) The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other.

DECUSSATE, (from *decusso*, to cross after the manner of an X., L.) When nerves or muscular fibres cross one another, they are said to decussate each other, as do the optic nerves opposite the olivary process of the sphenoid bone.

DECUSSORIUM, (from *decusso*, to divide, L.) An instrument to depress the dura mater, after trepanning.

DEFECATION. The separating or freeing any thing from the fæces.

DEFEREUS, (from *defero*, to convey, L.; because it conveys the semen to the vesiculæ seminales.)—See *Vas deferens*.

DEFIXUS, (from *defigo*, to fasten, L.; because it was supposed that every man thus defective was bewitched, or fastened by some charm.) Impotent with respect to venereal desires.

DEFLORATE, (from *defloresco*, to shed its blossoms, L.) In Anatomy, applied to the loss of the hymen.

DEFLUVIUM, (from *defluo*, to fall off, L.) A falling off: applied to the hair, the skin, &c.

DEGLUTITION, (from *deglutio*, to swallow down, L.) The act of swallowing, or the passage of a substance either solid or liquid, from the mouth to the stomach. Deglutition, though very simple in appearance, is, nevertheless, the most complicated of all the muscular actions that serve for digestion, since all the muscles of the tongue, those of the velum, of the palate, of the pharynx, of the larynx, and the muscular layer of the œsophagus, are engaged in performing this action.

DEHISCENS, (from *dehisco*, to gape, L.) Gaping.

DEJECTION, (from *dejicio*, to go to stool, L.) A discharge of any excrementitious matter: generally applied to the fæces. Hence *dejectio alvina*, *alvine dejections*.

DELETERIOUS, (from *deleo*, to hurt or injure, Gk.) Of a poisonous nature: as, *opium*, *hemlock*, &c.

DELIQUIUM, (from *delinquo*, to leave, L.) A fainting.—See *Syncope*.

DELIRIUM, (from *deliro*, to rave, L.) A symptom, consisting in the person's acting or talking unreasonably.

DELIVERY.—See *Parturition*.

DELOCATIO, (from *de*, from, and *locus*, place, L.)—See *Dislocation*.

DELTOIDES, (from *delta*, the Greek letter D., and *eidos*, form.) The

deltoid. A muscle of the superior extremity situated on the shoulder. Arises from the whole length of the spine of the scapula: from the front edge of the acromion: and from the front margin of the clavicle along its outer third. Inserted, into the rough surface on the outside of the humerus, near its middle, and immediately above the brachialis internus. Use—to raise the arm, and to draw it forwards and backwards.

DEMENTIA, (from *de* and *mens*, without mind, L.) Absence of intellect; madness; fatuity.

DEMULCENT, (from *demulceo*, to soften, L.) A medicine suited to obviate and prevent the action of acrid and stimulant matters; and that not by correcting or changing their acrimony, but by involving it in a mild and viscid matter, which prevents them from acting upon the sensible parts of our bodies, or by covering the surface exposed to their action.

DENS, (from *edo*, to eat, L.) A tooth.—See *Teeth*.

DENTAGRA, (from *dens*, a tooth, L., and *agra*, a seizure, Gk.) The tooth-ache.—See *Odontalgia*.

DENTAL, (from the same.) Appertaining to the teeth.

DENTALIS LAPIS. The crust, or tartar, as it is called, which forms round the teeth.

DENTATA, (from *dens*, a tooth: so called from its tooth-like process, L.) The second of the cervical vertebrae. It differs from the rest in having a tooth-like process projecting from the upper part of its body. In the rotatory movements of the head, the atlas rotates on the *processus dentatus*.

DENTICULATUS. Denticulate or set with little teeth.

DENTIFRICE, (from *dens*, a tooth, and *frigo*, to rub, L.) A medicine to clean the teeth. *Tooth-powder*.

DENTITION, (from *dentio*, to breed teeth, L.) The cutting of teeth.—See *Teeth*.

DENTITION DIFFICULT. Under this term is comprehended all those

diseases to which infants are liable, during the process of dentition.

Dentition, in the most favourable cases, is preceded by slight salivation, by heat and fulness of the gums, occasional flushings, increased thirst, restlessness or fretfulness, and frequent endeavors to thrust things into the mouth, evidently to allay irritation or itching. These symptoms generally appear about the third or fourth month, and precede the appearance of the teeth sometimes by several weeks; and occasionally subside, and re-appear shortly before the tooth makes its way through the surface. These signs of disturbance are merely the necessary attendants on the formative processes going on in the gum. But very commonly in children of deficient vital power, and occasionally in those which are apparently robust, or rather plethoric from over-feeding, dentition is either delayed, or is attended by more serious disorder, particularly while the canine or eye-teeth are being protruded. In delicate children, this process is both late and slow in taking place, and is often attended by signs of increased irritation, as redness or tumefaction of the gums; by various cutaneous eruptions; by greater fretfulness, sometimes sickness and feverishness towards night, with fits of crying, restlessness, and sudden startings from sleep. These may be the only ailments, which may subside either partially or altogether as soon as the tooth has passed the surface, and return shortly before others come in sight: but, in delicate patients more particularly, other, and more distressing symptoms not unfrequently supervene, as chronic diarrhœa, slight dysenteric affections, slow remitting forms of fever, obstruction or enlargement of the mesenteric glands, obstinate coughs, tubercular degeneration in the lungs, marasmus, &c. In children of a plethoric habit, the gums are often swollen and painful, the head hot and pained; and all the symptoms

of inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or of inflammatory fever, with determination to the head, frequently supervene. In them the symptomatic fever is generally high, and attended by great thirst, nausea, vomitings, constipation, and occasionally by drowsiness or stupor, or by great irritability and restlessness, or by both states of disorder alternately: sometimes by short broken slumbers, from which the child awakens in a state of alarm, or in a fit of crying; or by convulsions, diminished secretion of urine, and other signs of cerebral affection. These are the usual symptoms and concomitants, or consequences of *difficult dentition*.

DENUDATIO, (from *denudo*, to make bare, L.) The laying bare any part: usually applied to a bone.

DEOBSTRUENT, (from *de*, from, and *obstruo*, to obstruct, L.) Having the power of removing any obstruction.

DEPENDENS. Dependent; hanging down.

DEPETIGO, (from *de*, from, and *petigo*, a running scab, L.) A ringworm, scurf, or itch, where the skin is rough.

DEPILATORY, (from *de*, of, and *pilus*, the hair, L.) Any application which removes the hair from any part of the body.

DEPLUMATIO, (from *de*, of, and *pluma*, a feather, L.) A disease of the eyelids, which causes the hair to fall off.

DEPREHENSIO, (from *deprehendo*, to catch unawares, L.; so called from the suddenness with which persons are seized with it.) The epilepsy.

DEPRESSION, (from *deprimo*, to press down, L.) The state of a part that has fallen down: thus we say, the depression of the lower jaw, of the palate; the term is also applied to one of the operations for the cataract. In the accidents occurring to the cranium, the term *depression* signifies that the state of insensibility attendant, is produced by a portion of bone pressing on the brain.

DEPRESSOR, (from the same.) A muscle which depresses the parts on which it acts.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI.—See *Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*.

DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS. *Triangularis* of WINSLOW. *Depressor labiorum communis* of DOUGLAS. *Depressor labiorum* of COWPER. A muscle of the face. Arises from the external edge of the lower jaw, just above its basis, where it occupies the space between the masseter muscle and the foramen mentale. Inserted, into the commissure of the lips, where the fibres are intermixed with those of the orbicularis and other muscles. Use—to draw the commissure of the lips downwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS. *Quadratus* of WINSLOW. *Depressor labii inferioris proprius* of DOUGLAS and COWPER. A muscle of the face. Arises from the external edge of the lower jaw, just above the basis. Inserted, into the lower lip. Use—to depress the lower lip.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI. *Depressor alæ nasi* of ALBINUS. *Incisivus medius* of WINSLOW. *Depressor labii superioris proprius* of DOUGLAS. *Constrictores alarum nasi ac depressores labii superioris* of COWPER. A muscle of the mouth and lip. Arises from the external surface of the superior maxillare bone. Inserted into the ala nasi and upper lip. Use—to depress the ala nasi and upper lip.

DEPRESSOR OCULI.—See *Rectus inferior oculi*.

DEPURANS, (from *depuro*, to make clean, L.) A medicine or plan of diet which evacuates impurities.

DERMA, (*derma*, the skin, Gk.)—See *Cutis*.

DERMATOLOGY, (from *derma*, the skin, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A treatise on the skin.

DESICCATIVE, (from *desicco*, to dry up, L.) An application to dry up the humours and moisture running from a wound or ulcer.

DESIPIENTIA, (from *desipio*, to dote, L.) A defect of reason.

DESPAIR.—See *Pathemata animi*.

DESPONDENCY.—See *Pathemata animi*.

DESQUAMATION, (from *desquamo*, to scale off, L.) The separating of laminæ or scales from the skin or bones.

DESUDATIO, (from *desudo*, to sweat much, L.) An unnatural and morbid sweating.

DETERGENT, (from *detergo*, to wipe away, L.) A medicine which cleanses and removes such viscid humours as adhere to and obstruct the vessels. Also an application that clears away foulness from ulcers.

DETRACTOR, (from *detraho*, to draw, L.) Applied to a muscle the office of which is to draw the part to which it is attached.

DETRAHENS QUADRATUS.—See *Platysma myoides*.

DETRUSOR, (from *detrudo*, to thrust out, L.) A squeezer or propeller of any thing: applied to the urinary bladder.

DETRUSOR URINÆ. The muscular coat of the bladder, the office of which is to send the urine from the bladder.

DIABETES, (from *dia*, through, and *baino*, to pass, Gk.) An immoderate flow of urine. Such is the literal definition of this disease; but as the term is now almost universally employed to describe that affection in which the urine secreted is characterized by the presence of saccharine matter, we shall restrict our description to that species.

The symptoms of diabetes are, the urine being generally of a pale straw or greenish colour, of a faint and peculiar odour. Its taste always more or less saccharine; the quantity of urea much diminished, and contains little or no lithic acid. Besides the saccharine condition of the urine, a most striking and constant symptom is its increased quantity. Sometimes the amount voided is enormous. A case is detailed by P. FARNK, in which 52 lbs. were passed in twenty-four hours, and instances are by no means uncommon of from twenty-five to

thirty-five pints having been discharged daily, for weeks, or even months together.

The disease sometimes comes on slowly, and imperceptibly, without any previous disorder; the only remarkable symptoms being great thirst, and a voracious appetite; but it more generally happens, that a considerable affection of the stomach precedes the coming on of the disease: and that in its progress, besides the symptoms already mentioned, there is a great dryness in the skin, with a sense of weight in the kidneys, and a pain in the ureters, and the other urinary passages. Under a long continuance of the disease, the body becomes much emaciated, the feet œdematous, great debility arises; the pulse is frequent and small, and an obscure fever, with all the appearance of hectic, prevails. The prognosis of *diabetes* is, on the whole, very unfavourable: a cure may, however, be affected by appropriate means adopted early; but this result is comparatively rare, and should never be considered as perfect, unless the healthy quality, as well as quantity, of the urine be altogether recovered, and the strength and bulk of the body restored.

DIACRISIS.—See *Diagnosis*.

DIAGNOSIS, (from *diagnosko*, to discern or distinguish, Gk.) *Diacrisis diaphora*. The science which delivers the signs by which a disease may be distinguished from another disease.

DIAPHONOUS, (from *dia*, through, and *phaino*, to shine, Gk.) Transparent. Applied to any substance which is transparent: as the *hyaloid* membrane of the vitreous humour of the eye.

DIAPHORA.—See *Diagnosis*.

DIAPHORESIS, (from *diaphoreo*, to carry through, Gk.) A perspiration.

DIAPHORETIC, (from the same.) That which, from being taken internally, increases the discharge by the skin. When this is carried so far as to be condensed on the surface, it forms sweat: and the medicine producing it is called

sudorific. Between *diaphoretic* and *sudorific* there is no distinction; the operation is in both cases the same, and differs only in degree from augmentation of dose, or employment of assistant means.

DIAPHRAGM, (from *dia*, through, and *phrato*, to divide, Gk.) The midriff, or diaphragm. The muscle that divides the thorax from the abdomen. It is divided into two portions, one superior and broader, denominated the greater muscle of the diaphragm, which forms the partition between the chest and the abdomen, the other, inferior and smaller, called the lesser muscle, which is situated close upon the spine, and extends downwards upon the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ. A broad aponeurosis, denominated the *central tendon*, intervenes between the two portions. The greater muscle of the diaphragm arises in front from the posterior surface of the ensiform cartilage, and on each side, from the cartilages and bones of the six lower ribs. The fibres converge towards the central tendon, in which they terminate. The lesser muscle of the diaphragm consists of two thick fleshy columns, termed the *crura*, which arise from the front and sides of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ. The fleshy fibres ascend upon the bodies of the vertebræ to the back part of the central tendon, in which they terminate. Just below the attachment of the crura to the central tendon, and nearly in front of the spine, there is an oval opening, through which the œsophagus and two nerves of the eighth pair pass from the chest into the abdomen. In the space between the crura, the aorta, thoracic duct, and vena azygos pass. In the back part of the central tendon, and close to the right side of the spine, there is a triangular opening, through which passes the vena cava from the abdomen into the chest. Use of the diaphragm—the fibres of the greater muscle, when they contract, lose their curved form, and be-

come straight. This change in the direction of the fibres is accompanied by the descent of the whole of the greater muscle from the chest into the abdomen. The lesser muscle draws the back part of the central tendon downwards. By these effects the action of the whole of the diaphragm contributes to the enlargement of the cavity of the chest in the perpendicular direction, and it becomes a powerful agent in inspiration. In expiration, the abdominal muscles contracting, press the viscera upwards and backwards; the diaphragm yielding, ascends into the chest and diminishes its cavity. The descent of the diaphragm in inspiration, enlarging the cavity of the chest, permits an increased quantity of air to rush into the lungs. The ascent of the diaphragm in expiration diminishing the cavity of the chest, compresses the lungs, and forces the air from the air-cells into the trachea. The diaphragm is covered on its upper surface by the pleura, and on its lower, by the peritoneum.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, (from *dia*, through, and *phragma*, the diaphragm, Gk.) Inflammation of the diaphragm. True *diaphragmatitis*, that is, inflammation of the muscular structure of the diaphragm, generally exists as a secondary disease; it is often produced by rheumatism and gout moving to it, and vanishing from the limbs. It may be considered a disease of very dangerous tendency, frequently destroying the patient in a short time. When the disease begins in the pleura, over the diaphragm, the symptoms are very like those of pleurisy, except that the pain is felt deep seated between the sides, back, and stomach.

In some cases, there is cough, and low delirium. The breathing is always interrupted, and as the fever, which is invariably present, increases, the delirium becomes more violent, more like that which inflammation of the brain produces: and hence

the disease has been often called *para-phrenitis*.

When the peritonæal covering of the diaphragm is the seat of inflammation, the symptoms are nearly the same: for the diaphragm being the principal agent of respiration, the same interruption to its functions takes place, whether the disease is on its upper or its lower surface.

DIAPOREMA, (from *diaporeo*, to be in doubt, Gk.)

DIARRHŒA, (from *diarreo*, to flow through, Gk.) A purging. Frequent, loose, or fluid alvine evacuations without tormina or tenesmus. The disease is usually preceded by various dyspeptic symptoms, sometimes by slight nausea, frequently by uneasiness in different parts of the abdomen, by flatulence, and by pain, particularly before an evacuation takes place. In severe cases, the abdomen is somewhat distended, and tender to the touch, and its temperature increased: and occasionally the stools are preceded by much pain in the tract of the intestines, and accompanied with vomiting or with fainting: they are always voided without effort, but are rarely involuntary. Each evacuation relieves for a time the patient's uneasiness, which, however, soon returns. The discharges are usually copious, offensive, and feculent at first: but they soon become more scanty, watery, or mucous. At the commencement of the attack, and in slight cases, the pulse is generally not materially affected; but when vomiting or much griping pain is present, it is often increased in frequency. At an advanced period, it is usually small, weak, and somewhat accelerated; the countenance being pale, the body somewhat emaciated, the strength diminished, and the skin dry and very sensible of cold. The tongue is often loaded in the middle and at the root, and sometimes is red at the point and edges. The evacuations vary remarkably as to the nature of their composition,

their colour, consistence, smell, and other appearances, not only in different cases, but even in the same case at different periods. From this circumstance, the disease has been divided into several varieties: as the *feculent*, *bilious*, *mucous*, *serous*, *chylous*, &c.

DIARRHŒA URINOSA.—See *Dia-betes*.

DIARTHROSIS, (from *diarthroo*, to articulate, Gk.) A moveable connection of bones. This genus has five species: viz. *enarthrosis*, *arthrodia*, *ginglymus*, *trochoides*, and *amphiarthrosis*.

DIASTASIS, (from *diastimi*, to separate, Gk.) A separation. Applied to the ends of bones: as that which occasionally happens to the bones of the cranium, in some cases of hydrocephalus.

DIASTOLE, (from *dia*, through, and *stello*, to stretch, Gk.) The dilatation of the heart and arteries. Used in opposition to *systole*, which signifies their contraction.

DIATHESIS, (from *diatithemi*, to dispose, Gk.) A particular state of the body: thus, in inflammatory fever, there is an inflammatory diathesis, and during putrid fever, a putrid diathesis.

DICROTIC, (from *dis*, twice, and *krouo*, to strike, Gk.) Dicrotic, or double beat. Applied to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation.

DIDYMUS, (from *didumos*, double, Gk.) Didymous. Twins. An old name of the testicles, and of two eminences of the brain, from their double protuberance.

DIEt. The dietetic part of medicine is no inconsiderable branch, and seems to require a much greater share of regard than it commonly meets with. A great variety of diseases might be removed by the observance of a proper diet and regimen, without the assistance of medicine, were it not for the impatience of the sufferers. That food is in general thought the best and most conducive to long life,

which is most simple, pure, and free from irritating qualities, and such as approaches nearest to the nature of our own bodies in a healthy state, or is capable of being easiest converted into their substance by the *vis vitæ*, after it has been duly prepared by the art of cookery.

DIETETIC. Relating to diet.

DIFFORMIS. Irregular in shape. Of different shapes.

DIGASTRICUS, (from *dis*, twice, and *gaster*, a belly, Gk.; so called from its having two bellies.) *Biventer maxillæ* of ALBINUS. A muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and os hyoides. It consists of an anterior and posterior fleshy portion, and an intermediate tendon. The posterior portion arises from the deep groove in the temporal bone on the inner side of the mastoid process, where it is covered by the sterno-cleidomastoideus. It descends obliquely forward, and terminates in a tendon which perforates the fibres of the stylo-hyoideus muscle, and is fixed to the cornu of the os hyoides. The tendon is then reflected upwards, and gives origin to fleshy fibres forming the anterior portion or belly of the muscle, which proceeds to the basis of the jaw. The muscle is inserted into a depression in the inner side of the basis of the jaw, close to the symphysis. Use—to depress the lower jaw, and to elevate the os hyoides.

DIGESTION, (from *digero*, to dissolve, L.) In physiology, this term is applied to the change that the food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is converted into *chyme*. The immediate object of digestion is the formation of *chyle*, a fluid destined for the reparation of the continual waste of the animal economy. The digestive apparatus may be represented as a long canal, wide in certain points, narrow in others, susceptible of contracting or enlarging its dimensions, and into which a great quantity of fluids are poured by means of different ducts. The canal is divided into

several parts, viz. the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small intestines, great intestines, and anus.

DIGESTIVE, (from the same.) A term applied by surgeons to those substances which, when applied to an ulcer or wound, promote suppuration.

DIGITATUS. Digitate. Fingered. Applied generally to whatever resembles a finger.

DIGITUS. A finger. *Digitus manus* is the finger, properly so called. *Digitus pedis*, the toe.

DIGITUS MANUS. A finger. The fingers and thumb in each hand consist of fourteen bones, there being three to each finger, and two to the thumb. In Anatomy the order of their disposition is called first, second, and third *phalanx*. The first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third.

DIGITUS PEDIS. A toe. The toes are formed of the same number of bones as the fingers, and like them are arranged into *phalanges*.

DILATATION, (from *dilato*, to enlarge, L.) (1.) An enlargement. (2.) The diastole of the heart.

DILATOR, (from the same.) (1.) The name of some muscles, the office of which is to open and enlarge parts: as *Dilator alæ nasi*.—See *Levator labii superioris*. (2.) A surgical instrument used for dilating or enlarging a part.

DILUENT, (from *diluo*, to wash away, L.) Those substances which increase the proportion of fluid in the blood. Water is, indeed, the only diluent. Various additions are made to it to render it pleasant, and frequently to give it a slightly demulcent quality. Diluents are merely secondary remedies. They are given in acute inflammatory diseases to lessen the stimulant quality of the blood. They are used to promote the action of diuretics in dropsy, and to favour the operation of sweating.

DIMIDIATUS. Half-round; extending halfway round.

DIMPLED.—See *Umbilicatus*.

DIOMUS, (from *dioko*, to persecute, Gk.) A distressing palpitation of the heart.

DIOPTRIC, (from *dioptomai*, to see through, Gk.) Appertaining to the doctrine of light.

DIPLOE, (from *diploo*, to double, Gk.) The spongy or cancellous structure, found between the two tables of the skull, is so called.

DIPLOMA, (from the same.) A written instrument which gives authority to physicians to practise.

DIPLOPIA, (from *diploos*, double, and *optomai*, to see, Gk.) *Visus duplicatus*. A disease in which a person sees an object double or triple. The disease is of two kinds: the patient either sees an object double, triple, &c. only when he is looking at it with both eyes, and no sooner is one eye shut, than the object is seen single and right; or else he sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one, or both his eyes.

DIRECTOR, (from *dirigo*, to direct, L.) A hollow instrument for guiding an incisor knife: also the name of a muscle.

DIRECTOR PENIS.—See *Erector penis*.

DISCIFORM, (from *discus*, a quoit, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Resembling a disc or quoit in shape. It is applied to the knee-pan.

DISCOID, (from the same.) Resembling a disc or quoit. Applied to the crystalline humour of the eye.

DISCUTIENT, (from *discutis*, to shake in pieces, L.) A term in Surgery, applied to those substances, which possess a power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISLOCATION, (from *dis*, out of, and *locus*, a place, Gk.; from *disloco*, to put out of place, L.) Laxation. The secession of a bone of a moveable articulation from its natural cavity.

The loose joints which admit of motion in every direction, are those in which dislocations most frequently occur: such is that of the humerus with the scapula. On the contrary the ginglymoid joints, which

allow motion only in two directions, are, comparatively speaking, seldom dislocated.

A knowledge of the various forms of dislocations is one of the most important branches of surgery, and to comprehend their nature thoroughly, it is of the first consequence to gain an intimate acquaintance with the anatomical structure of the various joints of the body. Neglect of this essential has frequently led to very serious evils. There are few accidents, which require more prompt assistance, or in which the reputation of the surgeon is more at stake, than in *dislocations*; for if much time be lost prior to the attempt at reduction, there is great additional difficulty in accomplishing it, and it is often entirely incapable of being effected. If it remains unknown, and consequently unreduced, the patient becomes a living memorial of the surgeon's ignorance or inattention. We offer no apology for inserting the following passages from the Surgical Essays of Sir A. COOPER. Speaking of dislocation this experienced surgeon says, "A considerable share of anatomical knowledge is required to detect the nature of these accidents, as well as to suggest the best means of reduction; and it is much to be lamented, that our students neglect to inform themselves sufficiently of the structure of the joints. They often dissect the muscles of a limb, with great neatness and minuteness, and then throw it away, without any examination of the ligaments, the knowledge of which, in a surgical point of view, is of infinitely greater importance; and from hence arise the numerous errors of which they are guilty, when they embark in the practice of their profession: for the injuries of the hip, elbow, and shoulder, are scarcely to be detected, but by those who possess accurate anatomical information. It is therefore proper, that the form of the ends of the bones, their mode of articulation, the ligaments by which they are connected, and the

direction in which the larger muscles act, should be well understood."

DISPENSARY, (from *dispendo*, to distribute, L.) (1.) The shop or place in which medicines are prepared. (2.) An institution in which the poor are supplied with medicine and advice.

DISPENSATORY, (from the same.) A book which treats of the composition of medicines.

DISSECTION, (from *disseco*, to cut asunder, L.) The cutting to pieces of any part of an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining its structure.

DISSOLVENT, (from *dissolvo*, to loosen, L.) A medicine which loosens and dissolves morbid concretions in the body.

DI-TICHIASIS, (from *dis*, double, and *sichos*, a row, Gk.) A disease of the eyelash, in which there is a double row of hairs, the one growing outwards, the other inwards, towards the eye.

DISTORTION, (from *distorqueo*, to wrest aside, L.) A term applied to the eyes, when a person seems to turn them from the object he would look at, and is then called squinting or strabismus. It also signifies the bending of a bone preternaturally to one side; as distortion of the spine or vertebræ.

DIURESIS, (from *dia*, through, and *oureo*, to make water, Gk.) An increased secretion of urine. It is also applied to *diabetes*.

DIURETIC. That which when taken internally, augments the flow of urine from the kidneys. The direct effects of diuretics are sufficiently evident. They discharge the watery part of the blood: and by that discharge, they indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Dropsy is the disease in which they are principally employed: and when they can be brought to act, the disease is removed with less injury to the patient than it can be by exciting any other evacuation. Their success is very precarious, the most powerful often failing: and as the disease is so

often connected with organic affection, even the removal of the effused fluid, when it takes place, only palliates without effecting a cure.

DIVERTICULUM, (L.) A malformation, or diseased appearance of a part, in which a portion goes out of the regular course, and thereby forms a *diverticulum* or deviation from the usual course. It is generally applied to the alimentary canal.

DOLoo, (L.) Pain; ache.

DORSAL, (from *dorsum*, the back, L.) Belonging to the back.

DOTTED.—See *Punctatus*.

DRACUNCULUS, (from *drakon*, a serpent, Gk.)—See *Filaria medinensis*.

DRASTIC, (from *drao*, to effect, Gk.) Applied to those medicines which are very violent in their action: thus *drastic purges*, *emetics*, &c.

DRIVELLING. An involuntary flow of saliva from a sluggishness of deglutition, without there being any increased flow of saliva. It happens in infancy, in old age, and to idiots and dotards.

DROPSY.—See *Hydrops*.

Dropsy of the belly.—See *Ascites*.

Dropsy of the brain.—See *Hydrocephalus*.

Dropsy of the chest.—See *Hydrothorax*.

Dropsy of the ovary.—See *Ascites*.

Dropsy of the skin.—See *Anasarca*.

Dropsy of the testicle.—See *Hydrocele*.

DROWNING.—See *Submersio*.

DUCTUS. A canal or duct.

Ductus arteriosus. A great canal like an artery, found only in the foetus and very young children, between the pulmonary artery and aorta. In adults it is closed up.

Ductus ad nasum.—See *Canalis nasilis*.

Ductus auris palatinus. The eustachian tube.

Ductus biliaris.—See *Choledochus ductus*.

Ductus cysticus. The trunk of the biliary ducts, which carries the bile from them into the gall-bladder.

Ductus hepaticus.—See *Hepatic duct*.

Ductus lachrymalis.—See *Lachrymal duct*.

Ductus lactiferus. The excretory ducts of the glandular substance composing the female breast. The milk passes along these ducts to the nipple.

Ductus pancreaticus. The pancreatic duct. It is white and small, runs through the middle of the pancreas, towards the duodenum, into which it pours its contents by an opening common to it, and the *ductus communis choledochus*.

Ductus salivalis. The excretory duct of the salivary glands, which convey the saliva into the mouth.

Ductus stenorus. The parotid duct. It arises from all the small excretory ducts of the parotid gland, and passes transversely over the masseter muscle, penetrates the buccinator, and opens into the mouth.

Ductus thoracicus.—See *Thoracic duct*.

Ductus venosus. When the vena cava passes the liver, in the foetus, it sends off the ductus venosus, which communicates with the sinus of the vena portae; but in adults it becomes a flat ligament.

DUMBNESS.—See *Aphonia*.

Duo, (*duo*, two, Gk.) Some compositions, consisting of two ingredients, are distinguished by this term: as *pilulae ex duobus*.

DUODENUM, (from *duodenus*, consisting of twelve: so called because it was supposed not to exceed the breadth of twelve fingers: but as the ancients dissected only animals, this does not hold good in the human subject.) The *duodenum* is the first of the small intestines. It commences at the pylorus, then proceeds to the right obliquely upwards and backwards, towards the neck of the gall-bladder, and then makes a sudden turn downwards. Its course downwards is continued nearly in a straight direction in front of the right kidney, and generally as low as the third lumbar vertebra. Here the

duodenum terminates in the jejunum. The pancreatic duct, and the ductus choledochus communis, open into the duodenum, and it is in this intestine that *chylicification* is chiefly performed.

DURA MATER (from *durus*, hard, from its comparative hardness with the pia mater, L.) A thick, fibrous, and somewhat opaque membrane, that surrounds and defends the brain, and adheres strongly to the internal surface of the cranium. It has three considerable process, the *fulciform*, the *tentorium*, and the *septum cerebelli*: and several sinuses of which, the lateral, superior longitudinal, and inferior longitudinal, are the principal. There are some small fleshy coloured papillæ to be seen on the outer and superior surface of the dura mater: these are the *glandulæ pacchioni*. The arteries which supply the *dura mater*, and ramify over its surface, are the anterior, middle, and posterior. The middle artery, or *arteria meningea media*, is the largest, and consequently called the great artery of the *dura mater*. It is derived from the internal maxillary, which is a branch of the external carotid. It enters the cranium at the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid bone, and immediately spreads its ramifications on the *dura mater*, over all that part which is opposite to the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes of the brain. The extreme branches of this artery inosculate with the posterior and anterior arteries of the *dura mater*. The ramifications of the *arteria meningea media* are denoted in the skull, by numerous grooves seen on the internal surfaces of the temporal and parietal bones. The anterior artery is derived from the ophthalmic: the posterior, from the occipital and vertebral arteries.

DURUS, hard. In general use, to distinguish the nature of structure, &c. Hence *dura mater*, *portio dura*.

DWARF. A diminutive being, whose growth has been checked by

art, or arrested by disease. The height of dwarfs differs, but in general they have exceeded three feet. The famous polish dwarf, BORU-LAWSKI, was, however, but twenty-eight inches: and BEBE, kept by STANISLAUS, King of Poland, measured only thirty-three inches. Their intellectual faculties are, in general, imperfect. It is not easy to account for the occurrence of such diminutive forms, except their growth is checked by disease, and their forms distorted by confinement in one posture.

DYSAESTHESIA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *aisthanomai*, to feel or perceive, Gk.) Impaired feeling. The sense of touch, or general feeling, may be, (1.) Painfully acute or sensible to impressions not generally received: as in soreness, itching, heat, and coldness. (2.) The organ of touch may be totally unperceptive of objects applied to it: as in numbness. (3.) The feeling may be imaginary: as when a person receives pain in a limb which has been some time amputated.

DYSCATAPOTIA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *katapaino*, to drink, Gk.) A difficulty of swallowing liquids. By some this has been thought a more proper term than that generally used for canine madness, viz. *hydrophobia*: as it is more particularly descriptive of the affection under which the unhappy patients labour; for in reality, they dread water from the difficulty of swallowing it.

DYSENTERY, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *entera*, the bowels, Gk.) The flux. This disease is characterised by the presence of fever, frequent griping stools, tenesmus, stools chiefly mucons, sometimes mixed with blood; the natural faeces being retained, or voided in small, compact, hard substances, known by the name of scybala, loss of appetite, and nausea. It occurs chiefly in autumn and summer, and is often occasioned by much moisture succeeding quickly intense heat, or great drought, whereby the per-

spiration is suddenly checked, and a determination made to the intestines. It is likewise occasioned by the use of unwholesome food, by noxious exhalations and vapours; and by immoderate indulgence in ardent spirits. Hence it appears often in armies encamped in the neighbourhood of low marshy grounds, and proves highly destructive. Sometimes it prevails epidemically. The disease is much more prevalent in warm than in cold climates. Inflammation usually exists in a greater or less degree, in the lower part of the intestinal canal: the stools then become more frequent, and less abundant; and in passing through the inflamed parts, they occasion great pain, so that every evacuation is preceded by a severe griping, as also a rumbling noise. The motions vary both in colour and consistence, being sometimes composed of frothy mucus, streaked with blood, and at other times, of an acrid watery humour, having a very foetid smell. Sometimes pure blood is voided; now and then lumps of coagulated mucus, resembling portions of intestine, are to be observed in the evacuations; and in some instances, a quantity of purulent matter is passed.

When the symptoms run high, produce great loss of strength, and a foetid and involuntary discharge, the disease often terminates fatally in a few days; but when they are more moderate, it is often protracted to a considerable length of time, and the patient, under proper medical treatment, recovers. Upon opening the bodies of those who die of dysentery, the internal coat of the intestines (but more particularly of the colon and rectum), appears to be affected with inflammation, and its consequences, such as ulceration, gangrene, and contractions. The peritoneum, and other coverings of the abdomen, seem, likewise, in many instances, to be affected by inflammation.

DYSMENORRHOEA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *menorrhoia*, the menses,

Gk.) Difficult or painful menstruation, accompanied with severe pains in the back, loins, and bottom of the belly. Cold, mental anxiety, and a natural debility of the uterus are its common causes.

DYSOPIA. Bad sight. Under this term are comprehended—(1.) *Night sight*.—See *Nyctalopia*. (2.) *Day sight*.—See *Hemeralopia*. (3.) *Long-sightedness*. This is a morbid affection of the iris, which is habitually dilated, and not easily stimulated to a contractile action. It occurs to every period of life, but mostly to the aged.—See *Presbyopia*. (4.) *Short-sightedness*. This is in most respects an opposite disease to the last.—See *Myopia*. (5.) *Lateral vision*. The vision is here accurate only when the object is placed obliquely, so that the person can only see in an oblique direction.

DYSOREXIA, (from *dus*, bad, and *orexis*, appetite, Gk.) A depraved appetite.

DYSPEPSIA, (from *dus*, bad, and *pepto*, to concoct, Gk.) Indigestion. This very common disease consists generally in want of appetite, a sudden and transient distention of the stomach, eructations of various kinds, heart-burn, pain in the region of the stomach, perhaps vomiting, frequent rumbling noise in the bowels, and costiveness. A long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants. The number of these symptoms varies in different cases: with some being felt only in part; in others, being accompanied even with additional ones, equally unpleasant, such as severe transient pains in the head and breast, and various affections of the sight, such as blindness, double vision, muscæ volitantes, &c. It chiefly arises in persons between thirty and forty years of age, and is principally to be met with in those who devote much time to study, or who lead either a very sedentary or irregular life. A great singularity attendant on it, is, that it may often, and does continue a great length of time, without any aggravation or remis-

sion of the symptoms. It never proves fatal, unless when, by a very long continuance, it produces great general debility and weakness, and so passes into some other disease, such as dropsy; but it is at all times very difficult to remove, but more particularly so, in warm climates.

DYSPHAGIA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *phago*, to eat, Gk.) A difficulty of deglutition. This may arise from a variety of causes. The organs principally concerned in the act of swallowing are the tongue, the parts constituting the fauces, the œsophagus: all of which when diseased may produce a difficulty of swallowing. It very seldom occurs as an idiopathic disease, but is common as a symptomatic and sympathetic affection. As the former, it occurs in paralytic states of the tongue, and parts about the fauces, &c. Sympathetic *dysphagia* frequently occurs in *Hysteria*, in *Tetanus*, *Trismus*, *Hypochondriasis*, &c.

DYSPHONIA, (from *dus*, bad, and *phonæ*, the voice, Gk.) Those alterations or states of the voice in which the sound is imperfect or depraved: as the weak, whispering, scarcely audible voice: the change of the voice which happens about the age of puberty, &c.

DYSPHORIA. Restlessness.

DYSPNŒA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *pneo*, to breathe, Gk.) Difficult respiration. A permanent difficulty of breathing. This is mostly attended by a short cough. The causes of it exist in the chest locally, or in the habit or constitution generally. Sawyers, glass-cutters, lapidaries, and workers upon metals are often subjects of *dyspnœa*, from having the lungs loaded with fine pulverulent particles, detached from the materials on which they are employed, and floating in the atmosphere which surrounds them. The breathing is sometimes permanently difficult in persons of phlegmatic temperament, whose vascular action is very sluggish. In such

persons, whatever depresses the living power will affect the breathing: and taking cold in the feet, and checking the perspirations are almost sure to do so. Another cause of *dyspnœa* is corpulency; it also appears as a symptom or sequel in various other diseases, or affections of various other organs, especially diseased conditions of the heart and aorta.

DYSTOCNIA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *tikto*, to bring forth, Gk.) Difficult labour.

DYSURIA, (from *dus*, difficulty, and *ouron*, urine, Gk.) Difficulty in discharging the urine. When there are frequent, painful, or uneasy urgings to discharge the urine, and it passes off only by drops, or in very small quantities, the disease is called *strangury*. When a sense of pain or heat attends the discharge, and it passes with difficulty, it is styled *ardor urinæ*, heat of urine. There are various forms of this disease dependant on the causes which give rise to it. These may be inflammation of the urethra, or of the kidneys, or bladder, considerable enlargements of the hæmorrhoidal veins, a lodgement of indurated fæces in the rectum, spasm at the neck of the bladder, the absorption of cantharides applied externally, or taken internally, and excess in drinking either spirituous or vinous liquors; but particles of gravel sticking at the neck of the bladder, or lodging in the urethra, and thereby producing irritation, prove the most frequent cause.

EAR, *Auris*. The organ of hearing. It is situated at the side of the head; and is divided into external and internal ear.

The *auricula* or *pinna*, commonly called the ear, constitutes the external part. Its size varies in different individuals, and it is of fibro-cartilaginous consistence. The *pinna* presents on its external surface several eminences and depressions, to which distinct names are applied. The convex-fold, which forms the principal part of the out-

line of the *pinna*, is the *helix*. Below the *helix* is a semicircular fold, extending down the middle of the *pinna*. This is the *anthelix*. The *anthelix* separates towards its upper end into two portions, which are the *crura*. Between the *crura* is a slight depression, named the *fossa navicularis* or *scapha*. In front of the meatus is an eminence, which projects backwards, so as in part to cover the orifice of the passage. This is the *tragus*. Opposite to the *tragus*, and at the lower end of the *anthelix*, is an eminence named the *antitragus*. In the middle of the *pinna* is a deep excavation, named the *concha*. The inferior loose portion of the *pinna*, where there is no fibro-cartilage, is the *lobulus*. It has been considered that the several eminences just mentioned direct the sound which may strike the different parts of the *pinna*, towards the *concha* and *meatus*. There are some very small muscles situated between the skin and the fibro-cartilage of the ear. From the *pinna* there is a considerable canal, which extends to the tympanum: this is called the *meatus auditorius externus*. It is about an inch in length, and takes a curved direction. That half of the canal, situated next the tympanum, is osseous; the other half is fibro-cartilaginous. At the termination of the meatus externus, there is a membrane called *membrana tympani*, which separates the meatus, from the cavity of the tympanum. The cavity of the tympanum is an excavation of irregular form, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the meatus externus and internal ear. In this cavity there are—(1.) two apertures in the bone, named *fenestra* or *foramen ovale*, the uppermost and largest, and the *fenestra rotundum*, the lowermost and smallest. (2.) The *ossicula auditus*, the four small bones of the ear, articulated together, and extending across the cavity, viz. *malleus*, *incus*, *orbiculare*, and *stapes*. (3.) The three small muscles of the tympanum, viz. *laxator tympani*, *ten-*

sor tympani, and *stapideus*. (4.) *Eustachian tube*, a canal, formed partly of bone and partly of fibro-cartilage, extending from the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx: the use of which is to convey air into the cavity of the tympanum. (5.) *Chorda tympani*. A small nerve, which extends transversely across the cavity of the tympanum, derived from the portio dura of the seventh pair. (6.) *Opening of the mastoid cells*, by a small aperture, which extends into the cells in the mastoid process.

INTERNAL EAR, or Labyrinth, consists of several cavities of irregular form and direction, excavated in the petrous substance of the temporal bone. These are divided into—(1.) *Vestibule*. A small cavity, of an elliptical shape, in which there are numerous openings, leading to the fenestra ovalis, cochlea, and semicircular canals. (2.) *Semicircular canals*. Three in number, and distinguished according to their situation by the terms *superior*, *posterior* and *external*. (3.) *Cochlea*, which derives its name from its resemblance to the shell of a snail. There are also two minute channels, extending from the vestibule and cochlea to the external surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. These are called respectively the *aquæductus vestibuli* and *aquæductus cochleæ*.

The *Auditory nerve*, or *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair divides at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus into several filaments, some of which are distributed to the semicircular canals and vestibule, and others to the cochlea.

EAR, inflammation of.—See *Otitis*.

EAR-WAX.—See *Cerumen aurium*.

EAR-ACHE.—See *Otalgia*.

ECCHYMOA, (from *ekchuo*, to pour out, Gk.) *Echymosis*. Extravasation. A black and blue swelling, either from a bruise or spontaneous extravasation of blood.

ECCRINOLOGY, (from *ekkrino*, to secrete, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of secretions.

ECCHYMOsis.—(See *Echymoma*.)

ECHINOPHTHALMIA, (from *echinos*, a hedge-hog, and *ophthalmia*, an inflammation of the eye, Gk.) An inflammation of that part of the eye-lids, where the hairs bristle out like the quills of an hedge-hog.

ECsARCOMA, (from *ek*, and *sarx*, flesh, Gk.) A fleshy excrescence.

ECSTASY. This disease consists in a total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, mostly of mental power: the muscles are rigid, the body erect and inflexible, and the pulsation of the heart is felt, and the breathing not affected. It generally arises from some mental affection. It differs from catalepsy and trance, in the inflexible and rigid state of the muscles, and the obvious continuance of the breathing, and the heart's action.

ECTHYMA, (from *ekthuein*, to rage, or break forth with fury, Gk.) An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, which are usually distinct, arising at a distance from each other, seldom very numerous, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious. There are various forms of this disease, which has led to its division into—(1.) *Ecthyma vulgare*, the mildest and most common form of the disorder. (2.) *Ecthyma infantile*, which occurs in weakly infants during the period of lactation. (3.) *Ecthyma luridum*, which form of the disease generally takes place in aged people, who have injured their constitutions by hard labour, and intemperance in the use of spirits.

ECTOPIA, (from *ektopos*, out of place, Gk.) Displaced; applied mostly to the viscera.

ECTROPIUM, (from *ektrepo*, to evert, Gk.) An eversion of the eye-lids, so that their internal surface is outermost. There are two species of this disease: one produced by an unnatural swelling of the lining of the eye-lids, which not only pushes their edges from the eye-ball, but also presses them so forcibly that they become everted: the other arising from a contraction of the skin covering the eye-lid, or of that

in the vicinity, by which means the edge of the eye-lid is first removed for some distance from the eye, and afterwards turned completely outward, together with the whole of the affected eye-lid. The first species here described generally arises from a congenital laxity of the membrane lining the eye-lids, afterwards increased by chronic ophthalmies, particularly of a scrophulous nature, in relaxed, unhealthy subjects: or else the disease originates from small-pox affecting the eyes. The second species is not unfrequently a consequence of puckered scars produced by a confluent small-pox, deep burns, or the excision of tumors, without saving a sufficient quantity of skin. This disease is only to be cured by surgical operation.

ECTROSIS, (from *ektitrosko*, to miscarry, Gk.) Miscarriage.

ECZEMA, (from *ekzeo*, to boil out, Gk.) A cutaneous disease, characterised by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close, or crowded together, with little or no inflammation round their bases, and unattended by fever. It is not contagious. This eruption is generally the effect of irritation, whether internally or externally applied, and is occasionally produced by a great variety of irritants, in persons whose skin is constitutionally very irritable. When limited to the hands or fingers it is not unfrequently taken for itch: but it may be distinguished by the appearance of its acuminate and pellucid vesicles; by the closeness and uniformity of their distribution; by the absence of surrounding inflammation, and of subsequent ulceration: and in many cases, by the sensations of smarting and tingling, rather than of itching, which accompany them. Several forms of this disease have been recognized, dependant on the nature of the irritating cause.—(1.) *Eczema solare*. Is the most common species, and occurs chiefly during the hot season

of the year. It is supposed to be the effect of irritation from the direct rays of the sun, or from heated air. It affects almost exclusively those parts of the surface which are directly exposed to these influences, as the face, neck, hands, and fingers. The vesicles are popularly termed *heat-spots*. (2.) *Eczema impetiginodes*. This form of the disease is produced by the irritation of various substances; and when these are habitually applied, it is constantly kept up in a chronic form. (3.) *Eczema rubrum*. That species of the disease which generally arises from the irritation of mercury: whence it has been called *Eczema mercuriale*, and *erythema mercuriale*. But it is not exclusively occasioned by this mineral, either in its general or more partial attacks: it has been observed to follow exposure to cold, and to recur in the same individual at irregular intervals, sometimes without any obvious or adequate cause.

EDULCORANT, (from *edulco*, to make sweet, L.) A medicine which purifies the fluids, by depriving them of their acrimony.

EFFERVESCENCE, (from *effervesco*, to grow hot, L.) That agitation which is produced by moving substances together, which cause the evolution of a gas.

EFFLORESCENCE, (from *effloresco*, to blow as a flower, L.) In Pathology, this term is applied to a morbid redness of the skin.

EFFLUVIUM, (from *effluo*, to spread about, L.) See Contagion.

EFFUSION, (from *effundo*, to pour out, L.) In Pathology, it means the escape of any fluid out of a vessel, or viscus, naturally containing it, and its lodgement in another cavity, in the cellular substance, or in the substance of parts. *Effusion*, also, sometimes signifies the morbid secretion of fluids from the vessels. Thus physicians frequently speak of coagulable lymph being effused on different surfaces, &c., sanguineous or serous effusion on the brain, &c.

EJACULANS, (from *ejaculo*, to cast

out, L.) *Ejaculatorius*. The vessels which convey the seminal matter secreted in the testicle, to the penis, are called *ejaculatoria*. These are the epididymis, the vasa deferentia, and the vesiculæ seminales, which are the receptacles of the semen.

EJECTIO, (from *ejicio*, to cast out, L.) Ejection, or the casting out, or discharging any thing from the body.

ELASTIC. Springy. Having the power of returning to the form from which it has been forced to deviate, or from which it is withheld, as a piece of Indian rubber, &c.

ELCOSIS, (from *elcos*, an ulcer, L.) A disease attended with foetid, carious, and chronic ulcers.

ELECTUARIUM. An electuary, now used synonymously with *confection* and *conserve*. It signifies any medicament which is made up with sugar.

ELEMENT, (from *elementum*, L.) First principles. A substance which can no further be divided or decomposed by chemical analysis.

ELEPHANTIASIS, (from *elephas*, an elephant, Gk.; so named from the legs of people affected with this disorder growing scaly, rough, and wonderfully large, at an advanced period, like the legs of an elephant.) A disease that is liable to attack the whole body, but mostly affects the feet, which appear somewhat like those of the elephant. It is known by the skin being thick, rough, wrinkly, unctuous, and void of hair, and mostly without the sense of feeling. The disease often commences without any premonitory signs: the patient experiencing rigors, or chills, with nausea, headache, and intense fever, followed or attended by acute and burning pain, extending in the course of the lymphatics. The surface of the part is soon affected by an erysipelatous inflammation, attended by a burning and smarting sensation, and by great tumefaction: the cellular tissue being implicated as well as the skin, which presents no appearance of vesication. These

local symptoms are accompanied by fever, ardent thirst, burning heat of surface, &c. alternating with copious perspirations. All these symptoms are diminished in the course of two or three days, and, excepting the tumefaction, disappear in a short time; but they return after irregular intervals, each successive attack leaving the limb more tumefied and hard, until the disease reaches that pitch to which the term *elephantiasis* has been generally applied. After each of these seizures, the redness of the surface, and particularly that in the course of the absorbents, disappears, but the part at last becomes irregular, altered in colour, sometimes fissured or cracked, hard and elastic, pressure leaving no impression after it. The progress of alteration varies exceedingly, from a few months to many years. Sometimes the disease remains stationary for many years, and without any return of the attacks now described. The cutaneous surface is occasionally covered with soft vegetations, or with hard horny excrescences; and sometimes, though rarely, it is ulcerated. In other cases, it is traversed by enlarged veins, having a varicose appearance. The parts more commonly affected by this disease are the lower extremities, sometimes, though less frequently, the upper; it is also met with in the scrotum, the vulva, the breast, and more rarely in other parts of the body. When it is seated in the scrotum, this part often becomes very remarkably enlarged. In Egypt, and the East Indies, tumours of this description are not unfrequent, and sometimes weigh from 30 to 80 lbs. Several of these have been successfully removed in Egypt by CLOR BEY. One of enormous size was lately operated upon in London, but unsuccessfully. The countries in which the disease is most common are all the West India Islands; various parts of South America, Egypt, and Hindoostan.

ELEVATOR, (from *elevo*, to lift up, L.) (1.) A muscle is so called, the office of which is to lift up the part to which it is attached. It is used synonymously with *levator*: thus *levator labii inferioris*, *levator anguli-oris*, &c. (2.) An instrument used by surgeons to raise or elevate any depressed portion of bone, but chiefly those of the cranium.

ELUVIES, (from *eluo*, to wash out, L.) The effluvium from a swampy place.

EMACIATION, (from *ematio*, to make lean, L.) See *Marasmus* and *Atrophia*.

EMASCULATE, (from *emasculo*, to render impotent, L.) Impotent.

EMBRYO, (from *embruo*, to bud forth, Gk.) The *fœtus in utero* is so called before the fifth month of pregnancy, because its growth resembles that of the budding of a plant.

EMBRYON.—See *Embryo*.

EMBRYOTOMY, (from *embruon*, a fœtus, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of separating any part of the fœtus whilst in *utero*, for the purpose of facilitating its extraction.

EMETIC, (from *emeo*, to vomit, Gk.) That which is capable of exciting vomiting, independently of any effect arising from the mere quantity of matter introduced into the stomach, or of any nauseous taste or flavour. The susceptibility of vomiting is very different in different individuals, and is often considerably varied by disease. Emetics are employed in the treatment of various diseases. When any morbid affection depends upon, or is connected with, over-distension of the stomach, or the presence of acrid, indigestible matters, vomiting gives speedy relief. The operation of vomiting, however, is considered hurtful in the following cases: where there is determination of the blood to the head, especially in plethoric habits; in visceral inflammation; in the advanced stage of pregnancy; in hernia and prolapsus uteri; and whenever there exists extreme general debility.

EMETO-CATHARTIC, (from *emeo*, to vomit, and *kathairo*, to purge, Gk.) That which acts both by vomit and stool.

EMINENTIA. An eminence. Applied to certain parts in Anatomy : as the *eminentie articulares*, on which the condyles of the lower jaw rest ; *eminentie quadrigeminæ*—see *tubercula quadrigemina*.

EMMENAGOGUE, (from *emmenia*, the menses, and *ago*, to move, Gk.) Whatever possesses the power of promoting that monthly discharge by the uterus, which, from a law of the animal economy, should take place in certain conditions of the female system.

EMMENIA. The menstrual flux.

EMOLLIENT, (from *emollio*, to soften, L.) Medicines or remedies possessing the power of relaxing the living and animal fibre, without producing that effect from any mechanical action, are called *emollients*.

EMPATHEMA, (from *pathema*, passion, Gk.) Ungovernable passion.

EMPHYLISIS, (from *en*, in, and *phlusis*, a vesicular tumour or eruption, Gk.) A vesicular tumour or eruption.

EMPHYSEMA, (from *emphusao*, to inflate, Gk.) A swelling produced by air in the cellular substance. The common cause is a fractured rib, by which the lungs are wounded ; so that the air escapes from them into the cavity of the thorax. But, as the rib at the moment of its being fractured, is pushed inwards, and wounds the pleura, which lines the ribs and intercostal muscles, part of the air most commonly passes through the pleura, into the cellular membrane on the outside of the chest, and thence is diffused through the same membrane over the whole body, so as to inflate it sometimes in an extraordinary degree. *Emphysema* is most frequent after a fractured rib, because there is a wide laceration of the lungs, and no exit for the air ; it is less frequent in large wounds with a knife, or broad sword, because the air has an open and unimpeded issue. *Emphysema* has also been

known to arise from a rupture of the larynx and trachea, produced by a blow.

The symptoms of *emphysema* are generally considerable tightness of the chest, with pain chiefly in the situation of the injury, and great difficulty of breathing. This obstruction of respiration gradually increases, and becomes more and more insupportable. The patient soon finds himself unable to lie down in bed, and cannot breathe, unless when his body is in an upright posture, or he is sitting a little inclined forward.

The countenance becomes red and swollen. The pulse, at first weak, becomes afterwards irregular. The extremities grow cold, and if the patient continue unrelieved, he soon dies, to every appearance suffocated. The emphysematous swelling is easily distinguished from œdema, or anasarca, by the crepitation which occurs on handling it ; and by pressure of the fingers never leaving its impression.

EMPIRIC, (from *en*, in, and *peira*, experience, Gk.) One who practises the healing art upon experience, and not theory. This is the true meaning of the word *empiric* ; but it is now almost universally employed in a very opposite sense, to those who deviate from the line of conduct pursued by scientific and regular practitioners, and vend nostrums, and sound their own praise in the public papers.

EMPORIUM, (from *emporeo*, to negotiate, Gk.) A mart. The brain is so called, as being the place where all rational and sensitive transactions are collected. The *emporium* of reason.

EMPROSTHOTOS, (from *emprosthen*, before, and *teino*, to draw, Gk.) A spasm of several muscles, so as to keep the body in a fixed position, and bent forward.—See *Tetanus*.

EMPTYSIS, (from *emptuo*, to spit out, Gk.) A discharge of blood from the mouth.

EMPYEMA, (from *en*, within, and *puon*, pus, Gk.) A collection of

purulent matter in the cavity of the chest. It is one of the terminations of pleuritis. There is reason for believing that matter is contained within the cavity of the thorax, when, after a pleurisy, or inflammation in the chest, the patient has a difficulty of breathing, particularly on lying on the side opposite the affected one: and when an œdematous swelling is externally perceptible. It is occasionally cured by the operation of making an opening into the chest at the most painful or tender part, or between the sixth and seventh ribs.

EMULGENT, (from *emulgeo*, to melt out, L., applied to the artery and vein which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys; because the ancients supposed they strained, and, as it were, milked the serum through the kidneys.) The vessels of the kidneys are so termed. The emulgent artery is a branch of the aorta. The emulgent vein evacuates its blood into the ascending cava.

EMUNCTORY, (from *emungo*, to drain off, L.) The excretory ducts of the body are so named: thus the exhaling arteries of the skin constitute the great emunctory of the body.

ENAMEL.—See *Tooth*.

ENARTHROSIS, (from *en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint, Gk.) The ball and socket joint. A species of diarthrosis, or moveable connection of bones, in which the round head of one is received into the deeper cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction: as the head of the os femoris with the acetabulum.

ENCANTHIS, (from *kanthos*, the angle of the eye, Gk.) A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis, of which there are two species, viz. the *benign*, and the *malignant*, or *inveterate*. The *encanthis* at its commencement is nothing more than a small soft, red, and sometimes rather livid excrescence, which grows from the caruncula lachrymalis, and at the same time, from the neighbouring semi-lunar fold of the

conjunctiva. This excrescence, on its first appearance, is commonly granulated, like a mulberry. Afterwards, when it has acquired a certain size, one part of it represents a granulated tumour, while the rest appears like a smooth whitish substance, streaked with varicose vessels, sometimes advancing as far over the conjunctiva, covering the side of the eye next to the nose, as where the cornea and sclerotica unite. The *encanthis* keeps up a chronic ophthalmia, impedes the action of the eye-lids, and prevents, in particular, the complete closure of the eye. It also, by displacing the puncta lachrymalia, obstructs the free passage of tears into the nose. The *inveterate encanthis* is ordinarily of considerable magnitude, and sometimes assumes a cancerous malignity; it produces the same effects as the *benign*, but in an aggravated, and more extended degree. The best means of curing either form of the disease is by excision.

ENCEPHALOCÉLE, (from *enkephalon*, the brain, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) A rupture of the brain.

ENCAPHALON, (from *en*, in, and *kephale*, the head, Gk.) By some writers the brain only is so called, and others express by this term the contents of the cranium.

ENCHYMA, (from *en*, in, and *cheo*, to infuse, Gk.) (1.) An infusion. (2.) A sanguineous plethora: an injection for the eyes and ears.

ENCRANIUM, (from *eu*, in, and *kranion*, the skull, Gk.) The whole contents of the skull.

ENCYSIS, (from *en*, in, and *kuo*, to bring forth, Gk.) Parturition.

ENCYSTED. A term applied to those tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter, enclosed in a sac or cyst.

ENDEMIC, (from *en*, in, and *demos*, people, Gk.) A disease is so called, that is peculiar to a certain class of persons, or country.

ENEMA, (from *enemi*, to inject, Gk.) A glisten, or clyster. A liquid form of medicine thrown into the rectum, mostly for the purpose

of emptying the bowels of fæces, The objects for which clysters are administered are, (1.) The emptying the bowels of fæces as an aperient. (2.) For relaxing the powers of the body, and producing fainting: as, when tobacco fumes are sent into the rectum, in order to effect the reduction of a strangulated hernia. (3.) For the purpose of killing worms, in the rectum: as the thread-worm. (4.) For defending the bowels from irritation of bile, or acrimonious secretions. (5.) For restraining a diarrhœa. (6.) For nourishing the body, when aliment cannot be received, or retained in the stomach. (7.) For allaying spasms in various parts: as the intestines, stomach, &c. To answer these several purposes, the ingredients, of course, will be varied; aloes, colocynth, senna, purging salts, and turpentine, and the like, mixed with a due proportion of gruel, are selected to procure motions. Tobacco infusion, or the smoke, will relax spasm, and produce syncope. Mucilaginous and glutinous compositions will defend the irritated coats of the rectum, and when with these opium is mixed, it is likely to restrain diarrhœa. Animal food, boiled into broth, and injected per anum, will nourish the body. Opium, in some form, so as to remain up the bowels, is best calculated to allay spasm.

ENERGY, (from *energeo*, to act, Gk.) The degree of force exercised by any power: thus, *nervous energy*, *muscular energy*, &c.

ENGOMPHOSIS, (from *en*, in, and *gomphos*, a nail, Gk.) That species of articulation which resembles a nail driven into wood, as a tooth in its socket.

ENSATUS, (from *ensis*, a sword, L.) Shaped like a sword.

ENSIFORM, (from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, resemblance, L.) Sword-shaped; sword-like. In Anatomy, applied to some parts from their resemblance: as the *ensiform cartilage*, which is attached to the inferior extremity of the sternum.

ENTERON, (from *entos*, within, Gk.) The bowels.

ENTERIC. Appertaining to the intestines.

ENTERITIS, (from *enteron*, an intestine, Gk.) Inflammation of the intestine. It is known by the presence of fixed pain in the abdomen, pyrexia, costiveness, and vomiting. It comes on with an acute pain, extending in general over the whole of the abdomen; but more especially round the navel, accompanied with eructations, sickness at the stomach, a vomiting of bilious matter, obstinate costiveness, thirst, heat, great anxiety, and a quick and hard small pulse. After a short time, the pain becomes more severe, the bowels seem drawn together by a kind of spasm, the whole region of the abdomen is highly painful to the touch, and seems drawn together in lumpy contractions; invincible costiveness prevails, and the urine is voided with difficulty and pain. The inflammation, continuing to proceed with violence, terminates at last in gangrene; or abating gradually, it goes off by resolution.

Enteritis is always attended with considerable danger, as it often terminates in gangrene in the space of a few hours from its commencement; which event is marked by the sudden remission of pain, sinking of the pulse, shrinking of the features, and distension of the belly, and it frequently proves fatal, likewise, during the inflammatory stage. If the pains abate gradually, if natural stools be passed, if an universal sweat, attended with a firm equal pulse, comes on, or if a copious discharge of loaded urine, with the same kind of pulse, takes place, a resolution and favourable termination may be expected.

ENTERO, (from *enteron*, an intestine, Gk.) Names, compounded of this word, belong to things which resemble an intestine: or, to parts connected with, or diseases of some part of, the intestine.

ENTEROCELE, (from *enteron*, an intestine, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.)

An intestinal rupture, or hernia. Every hernia may be so called that is produced by the protrusion of a portion of intestine, whether it is in the groin, navel, or elsewhere.

ENTEROMPHALUS, (from *enteron*, an intestine, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gk.) An umbilical hernia, produced by the protrusion of a portion of intestine.

ENTHUSIASM, (from *enthusiaszo*, to rave, Gk.) Heated imagination.

ENTROPION, (from *en*, in, and *trepo*, to turn, Gk.) A disease of the eye-lids, occasioned by the eye-lashes and eye-lid being inverted towards the bulb of the eye.

ENURESIS, (from *enourco*, to make water, Gk.) An incontineny or involuntary flow of urine. This disease usually proceeds either from relaxation, or a paralytic affection of the sphincter of the bladder, induced by various debilitating causes: as, too free a use of spirituous liquors, and excess of venery: or it arises from compression on the bladder, from a diseased state of the organ, or from some irritating substance contained within its cavity.

EPANETUS, (from *epaniemi*, to return, Gk.) Remitting. Applied to a fever.

EPHELIS, (from *epi*, after, and *elios*, the sun, Gk.) This term denotes not only the freckles, or little yellow spots, which appear on persons of fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which likewise arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, as the name imports; but also those large dusky patches, which are very similar in appearance, but occur on other parts of the surface, which are constantly covered.

EPHEMERA, (from *epi*, upon, and *emera*, a day, Gk.) A disease of a day's duration.

EPHEMERIS, (from *ephemeris*, an almanack, Gk.; so called, because, like the moon's age, it may be foretold by the almanack.) A disease which returns at particular times of the moon.

EPHIALTES, (from *ephallomai*, to leap upon, Gk.; so called because

it was thought a demon leaped upon the breast.) Night-mare. Distressing sensations during sleep, mostly preceded by some fearful dream, in which some known or unknown enemy is in close pursuit, and from which the person who is affected cannot escape, and is unable to speak, though he is constantly endeavouring so to do; and in this struggle, he feels a great oppression or weight on the chest, as if some demon were sitting upon him, and he attempts to cry out, but only makes a horrible noise: falling down precipices: monsters and phantoms appearing, and threatening the destruction of the dreamer: and a variety of other indescribable sights. The causes of this affection are mental irritation from fatigue, and a dyspeptic state of the stomach.

EPICOLIC, (from *epi*, upon, and *kolon*, the colon, Gk.) That part of the abdomen which lies over the head of the cœcum and the sigmoid flexure of the colon, is called the *epicolic region*.

EPICRANIUM, (from *epi*, upon, and *kranion*, the cranium, Gk.) The common integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion which lie upon the cranium.

EPIDEMIC, (from *epi*, upon, and *demos*, people, Gk.) *Epidemics* are such diseases as occasionally prevail more or less generally in a community at the same time or season, and depend upon a common cause. They recur at uncertain periods, and continue to prevail for a time, varying from two, three, or four months, to as many years, or even longer. When their spread is most extensive, or throughout countries differently circumstanced as to climate, or when they are universal in their attack, they have often received the appellation of *Pandemic*. When, together with their very general prevalence, they occasion a very great mortality, they have usually been denominated *Pestilential*. They are commonly acute and febrile, and often rapidly run their

course. They appear at any season of the year ; but most frequently in autumn, summer, and spring. They are distinguished from *endemic* maladies, by the circumstance of these latter being occasioned by peculiarity of situation.

EPIDERMIS, (from *epi*, upon, and *derma*, the true skin, Gk.) The scarf, or cuticle. The epidermis is the external covering of the body. It is a thin, semi-transparent, membrane-like substance, adhering uniformly to the parts on which it is laid, and closely applied to all their inequalities. It does not possess any blood-vessels or nerves, exhibits no marks of sensibility, and seems to have but little connection with the vital power of the system. It is frequently destroyed from various accidents, and is quickly reproduced, without causing any material derangement or any sensible change in the functions of the subjacent parts. As the cutaneous perspiration issues from the greatest part of the surface of the body, it follows that the *epidermis* must be furnished with pores, or passages of some kind, for its transmission ; yet, with the exception of BICHAT, anatomists have confessed themselves unable to detect these passages. Indeed, one of the most remarkable properties of this part is its power of retaining fluids of all kinds, and preventing their escape from the surface. It is well known that it retains, for some time, the matter that is discharged from the *cutis* by a blister.

EPIDIDYMIS, (from *epi*, upon, and *didumos*, a testicle.) A hard, vascular, oblong substance, that lies upon the testicle, formed of a convolution of the *vas deferens*. It is connected to the testicle by vessels, and the tunica vaginalis, which is reflected over it. The upper end of the epididymis, which is its largest part, is denominated the *globus major*, or *caput epididymis*, and its lower end forms a slight swelling, called the *globus minor*.

EPIGASTRIC, (from *epi*, upon, and

gaster, the stomach, Gk.) That part of the abdomen which lies over the stomach, is called the *epigastrie* region: it reaches from the pit of the stomach to an imaginary line above the navel, supposed to be drawn from one extremity of the last of the false ribs to the other. Its sides are called *hypochondria*, and are covered by the false ribs, between which lies the epigastrium.

EPIGASTRIUM, (from the same.) That part immediately over the stomach.

EPIGENESIS. A name given by the ancients to that theory of generation, which consists in regarding the foetus as the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

EPIGLOTTIS, (from *epi*, upon, and *glottis*, the tongue, Gk.) The cartilage at the root of the tongue, that falls upon the glottis, or superior opening of the larynx. While the back of the tongue is drawn backwards in swallowing, the *epiglottis* falls on, and closes the superior opening of the larynx: hence it shuts up the passage from the mouth into the larynx.

EPILEPSY, (from *epilambano*, to seize upon, Gk. ; so called from the suddenness of its attack.) It is also called *falling sickness*, from the patient suddenly falling to the ground on an attack of this disease. It is characterised by sudden loss of sensation and consciousness, with spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles quickly passing into violent convulsive distortions, attended and followed by sleep, recurring in paroxysms often more or less regular. The disease attacks by fits, and after a certain duration goes off, leaving the person most commonly in his usual state ; but sometimes a considerable degree of stupor and weakness remains behind, particularly where the disease has frequent recurrences. Epilepsy is distinguished into *sympathetic* and *idiopathic*: being considered as sympathetic when produced by an affection in some other part of the body, such as acidities in the stomach,

worms, teething, &c. ; as idiopathic, when it is a primary disease, neither dependant on, nor proceeding from, any other.

When the disease arises from an hereditary disposition, or comes on after the age of puberty, or where the fits recur frequently, and are of long duration, it will be very difficult to effect a cure : but when its attacks are at an early age, and occasioned by worms or any accidental cause, it may in general be removed by proper remedies. In some cases, it has been entirely carried off, by the occurrence of a fever, or by the appearance of a cutaneous eruption. It has been known to terminate in apoplexy ; and in some instances, to produce a loss of the powers of the mind, and to bring on idiotism.

EPIPHORA, (from *epiphero*, to carry forcibly, Gk.) The watery eye. An involuntary flow of tears. The humour which flows very copiously from the eye in *epiphora*, appears to be furnished not only by the lachrymal gland, but from the whole surface of the conjunctiva, meibomian glands, and the caruncula lachrymalis : it may be excited by any stimulus being introduced between the globe of the eye and the lid : as sand, acrid fumes, &c. ; or it may arise from the stimulus of active inflammation ; or from general relaxation. The disease may also arise from a more copious secretion of tears than the puncta can absorb ; or, as is most common, from obstruction in the lachrymal canal.

EPIPHYSIS, (from *epi*, upon, and *phuo*, to grow, Gk.) A portion of bone growing upon another, but separated from it by some intervening substance, as cartilage. All the ends of the long bones of the body, during the juvenile period of life, are examples of *epiphyses* ; until the whole bone becomes consolidated, when the points of union are recognized as *apophyses*.

EPIPLO, (from *epiploon*, the omentum, Gk.) Names compounded of this word belong to parts connected

with, or disease of, the *epiploon* or *omentum*.

EPIPOCELE, (from *epiploon*, the omentum, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) An omental hernia. A rupture produced by the protrusion of a portion of omentum.

EPILOIC APPENDAGES.—See *Appendiculæ epiploicæ*.

EPIPLOON, (from *epiploo*, to sail over, Gk. ; because it is mostly found floating, as it were, upon the intestines.) The omentum.

EPISCOPAL, (from *episcopus*, a bishop, or mitred dignitary, L.) Of or belonging to a bishop. Applied to a valve at the orifice, between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart. See *Mitral valve*.

EPISTAXIS, (from *epistazo*, to distil from, Gk.) Bleeding at the nose. Persons of a sanguine and plethoric habit, and not yet advanced to manhood, are very liable to be attacked with this complaint. It comes on at times without any previous warning ; but at others, it is preceded by a pain and heaviness in the head, flushing in the face, heat and itching in the nostrils, a throbbing of the temporal arteries, and a quickness of the pulse. The disease may be considered as of little consequence, when occurring in young persons, nor should the flow of blood be checked, where any marks exist, of fulness about the vessels of the head ; but if it occurs under a debilitated state of the system, or becomes very profuse, means must be employed to suppress it. When *epistaxis* takes place in persons advanced in life, flows profusely, and returns frequently, it indicates too great fulness of the vessels of the head, and not unfrequently precedes apoplexy, palsy, &c. In such cases, it is to be regarded as a dangerous disease.

EPISTHOTONOS, (from *episthen*, forwards, and *teino*, to extend, Gk.) This term is chiefly employed to denote the drawing of the body forwards, which takes place, from the spasmodic affection of the muscles, in some forms of *tetanus*.

ERECTOR. That which raises any thing up. Applied to several muscles, the office of which is to raise up the part into which they are inserted.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. *Ischio cavernosus* of WINSLOW. A small muscle of the clitoris, which draws it, downwards and backwards, and serves to make the body of the clitoris more tense, by squeezing the blood into it from the crus. It arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the clitoris.

ERECTOR PENIS. A muscle of the penis, that drives the urine or semen forwards, and by grasping the bulb of the urethra, pushes the blood towards the corpus cavernosum and the glans, and thus distends them. Arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the cavernous substance of the penis.

ERITHISMUS, (from *erithizo*, to excite or irritate, Gk.) Increased sensibility or irritability. A term variously applied by modern writers, but chiefly to describe a peculiar state of constitution, the result of mercury acting on it, as a poison.

EROSION, (from *erodo*, to gnaw off, L.) This word is very often used in the same sense as ulceration.

ERRATIC, (from *erro*, to wander, L.) Wandering; irregular. A term occasionally applied to pains, or any disease which is not fixed, but moves from one part to another: as, *gout*, *rheumatism*, &c.

ERRHINE, (from *en*, in, and *rin*, the nose, Gk.) Those medicines, which when topically applied to the internal membrane of the nose, excite sneezing, and increase the mucous secretion, are called *errhines*.

ERUCTION.—See *Flatulency*.

ERUPTION. A discoloration, or spots on the skin: as the eruption of small-pox, measles, &c.

ERYSIPELAS, (from *eruo*, to draw, and *pelas*, adjoining, Gk.) St. Anthony's fire. An inflammatory disease of the integuments, affecting them more or less deeply and extensively, with diffused tumefaction, and a

disposition to spread. The local symptoms of *Erysipelas* seldom manifest themselves, before certain deranged states of the constitution have appeared. It has been observed, that previous to, or accompanying, a sense of tension, itching, heat, weight, and uneasiness, with diffused redness and swelling of the skin; the patient experiences chills, rigors, disturbance of the functions of the stomach and bowels, and a quickened circulation. On the second and third days, the swelling, which was either slight, or scarcely noticed, increases rapidly, extends superficially, and is warm, shining, of a yellowish red colour, studded with vesicles of various sizes, disappearing momentarily on pressure, with a tensive burning pain, exacerbation of fever towards evening, and remission in the morning. The tongue is loaded, and subsequently becomes dry; the bowels constipated, urine turbid, and the pulse full, soft, and frequent. When the disease assumes a mild form, it generally runs its course, in a few days, and the patient recovers; but in cases where the inflammatory process continues active and prolonged, it is always to be regarded as of a dangerous tendency, (more particularly when it occurs about the head and face,) as the deeper seated tissues become involved, when large collections of matter, burrowing beneath fasciæ, and gangrene may be expected. Authors have recognized various states of this disease, dependant either on the cause which has given rise to it, the nature of the inflammatory process, or the changes it assumes, during its progress. But of these divisions it is only necessary to notice the *idiopathic* and the *symptomatic*. By the former is understood that condition of the disease, which arises from the direct impression of the causes on the skin, as from vicissitudes and epidemic states of the air, chemical stimuli, morbid effluvia, &c.; and by the latter, is meant the external manifestation of internal

disorder, as of impeded secretion and excretion, the accumulation of morbid excretions in the *prima via*, &c.

ERYTHEMA, (from *eruthros*, red, Gk.) A disease characterised by superficial redness, with burning pain, of a part of the integuments, varying in extent and form, disappearing momentarily on pressure, usually of an acute character, and uninfected. CULLEN has described it as a rash or inflammatory blush, without fever; while others have described it as a mild form of erysipelas. With regard to the latter definition, it is easy to understand how *erythema* and *erysipelas* should have been confounded, when it is considered, that several states of one are merely modifications of certain forms of the other. The absence, however, of tumefaction and vesication; the more or less circumscribed patches; the much less constant, severe, and burning pain; the general slight form, and favourable termination, of both the local affection, and the constitutional disorder, which is observed in *erythema*, sufficiently distinguish it from *erysipelas*.

ERYTHEMA MERCURIALE.—See *Eczema*.

ESCHAR, (from *escharoo*, to scab over, Gk.) That portion of flesh that is destroyed by the application of a caustic, and which sloughs away.

ESCHAROTIC, (from the same.) A substance which possesses a power of destroying the texture of the various parts of the body to which it is directly applied.

ESCULENT. An appellation given to such animals, fishes, and plants, or any part of them, that may be eaten for food.

ETHMOID, (from *ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.; because it is perforated like a sieve.) Sieve-like.

ETHMOID BONE; *Os Æthmoides*. Cribriform bone. A bone common to the head and face. Its shape is cuboid, and of exceedingly light,

spongy texture, consisting of many convoluted plates, which form a network, like a honey-comb. It is situated, and lodged between the orbital plates of the os frontis. The horizontal plate, situated superiorly, is perforated by numerous small holes, through which the filaments of the olfactory nerves pass, to be subdivided, and eventually distributed over the internal convolutions of the bone, to constitute the sense of smelling. This horizontal plate, from being thus perforated, so as to resemble a sieve, has induced some anatomists to give this bone the name of *cribriform*. Another flat plate lies in the orbit of the eye; and being very smooth, and polished, it is named the *os planum*. The ethmoid bone supports the fore-part of the brain, gives attachment to the falx, by means of the *crista galli* process, receives the olfactory nerves, forms the organ of smelling, and enters into the composition of the orbit, by its *os planum*.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. (So called from EUSTACHIUS, a celebrated Italian anatomist, who first described it.) It begins one in each ear, from the anterior extremity of the tympanum, and runs forwards and inwards in a bony canal, which terminates with the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It then goes on, partly cartilaginous, and partly membranous, gradually becoming larger, and at length ends by a small circular opening behind the soft palate. Through this tube the air passes to the tympanum.

EUSTACHIAN VALVE. A membranous semilunar valve, which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava, first discovered by EUSTACHIUS.

EXACERBATION, (from *exacerbo*, to become violent, L.) An increase of the force or violence of the symptoms of a disease. The term is generally applied to an increase of febrile symptoms.

EXANTHEMA, (from *exantheo*, to effloresce, or break forth on the

surface, Gk.) In the present day this term is employed to describe an eruption or rash upon the surface of the body, accompanied with fever, and which has its regular appearance of efflorescence and decline. In Dr. WILLAN'S arrangement, it is appropriated solely to those appearances, which are usually called *rashes*: namely, to patches of superficial redness of the skin, of various extent and intensity, occasioned by an unusual determination of blood into the cutaneous vessels. It comprehends, therefore, measles, scarlet fever, nettle rash, &c. Such diseases being considered *exanthematous*.

EXARTICULATIO, (from *ex*, out of, and *articulus*, a joint, L.) A luxation or dislocation of a bone from its socket.

EXCITATION, (from *excito*, to excite, L.) The act of awakening, rousing, or producing some power or action: thus we say, the excitation of motion, excitation of heat, excitation of the passion, &c.

EXCITEMENT. This word has received various definitions; according to BROWN, *excitement* is the continual exhaustion of the matter of life, or excitability by certain agents, which have received the name of stimuli, or exciting powers. The due degree of this excitement is the condition necessary to health: and death is said to result equally from complete exhaustion of the excitability, and from total absence of the exciting powers.

EXCITING. That which has the power of impressing, so as to alter the action of a part or organ.

EXCITING CAUSE. That which when applied to the body excites a disease.

EXCORIATION, (from *excorio*, to take off the skin, L.) An abrasion of the skin.

EXCREMENT, (from *excerno*, to separate from, L.) The alvine fæces.

EXCRESCENCE, (from *excreasco*, to grow from, L.) Any preternatural formation of flesh on any part of the body: as wens, warts, &c.

EXCRETION, (from *excerno*, to separate from, L.) This term is applied to the separation of those fluids from the blood of an animal that are supposed to be useless: as the urine, perspiration, and alvine evacuations. The process is the same with that of secretion, except with the alvine discharges: but the term *excretion* is applied to those substances which, when separated from the blood, are not applied to any useful purposes in the animal economy.

EXCRETORY, (from the same.) This term is applied to certain little ducts or vessels in the fabric of glands: thus the tubes which convey the secretion out of the testicle into the vesiculæ seminales, are called the *excretory* ducts.

EXFOLIATION, (from *exfolio*, to cast the leaf, L.) The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living.

EXOMPHALUS.—See *Hernia umbilicalis*.

EXOPHTHALMIA, (from *ex*, out of, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gk.) A swelling or protrusion of the globe of the eye, to such a degree, that the eye-lids cannot cover it.

EXOSTOSIS, (from *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone, Gk.) A morbid enlargement, or hard tumour, of a bone. The bones most frequently affected with *exostosis* are those of the cranium, the lower jaw, sternum, humerus, femur, and tibia. There is, however, no bone of the body which may not become the seat of this disease. *Exostosis* mostly arises from the surface of the bone, in the form of a hard round tumour; and venereal *exostosis*, or nodes, are observed to arise chiefly on compact bones, and such of these as are only superficially covered with soft parts: as, for instance, the bones of the cranium, and the front surface of the tibia.

EXPECTORANT, (from *expectoro*, to discharge from the breast, L.) In Pharmacy, those medicaments which increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs are called *expectorants*.

EXPECTORATION, (from the same.) That which is thrown from the chest by spitting: thus when an abscess bursts in the lungs, or a vessel ruptures, we say the *expectoration* is purulent or sanguineous.

EXPIRATION, (from *expiro*, to breathe, L.) That part of respiration in which the air is thrust out from the lungs.

EXSICCATION, (from *exsicco*, to dry up, L.) Drying. A pharmaceutical operation, by which chemical preparations, &c. are deprived of their juices and humidity. This is done by exposure to the sun, or to the fire, or dry or absorbent surfaces.

EXTENSOR, (from *extendo*, to stretch out, L.) A term given to those muscles the office of which is to extend any part: it is used in opposition to flexor.

EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS. A muscle of the toes, situated on the foot. Arises from the upper and front part of the *os calcis*, and from the ligament uniting this bone to the *astragalus*. It forms a thin and square muscle, which proceeds obliquely forwards upon the foot, and separates itself into four portions. These portions end in distinct tendons, which proceed forwards over the metatarsal bones, crossing the tendons of the extensor longus. Inserted into the metatarsal ends of the first phalanx of the great toe, and of the three toes next to it. Use—to extend the toes and draw them a little outwardly.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR. An extensor muscle of the wrist, situated on the fore-arm. *Radialis externus brevior* of ALBINUS. *Radialis secundus* of WINSLOW. Arises from the external condyle of the humerus, and runs along the outside of the radius. Inserted by a long tendon into the upper and back part of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. Use—to extend the hand, and draw it backwards.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR. An extensor muscle of the carpus, that acts in conjunction

with the former. *Radialis externus longior* of ALBINUS. *Radialis externus primus* of WINSLOW. This muscle is situated immediately behind the supinator radii longus. Arises just below the supinator longus, from the ridge in the side of the humerus, and from the external condyle. It descends along the outside of the fore-arm between the extensor carpi radialis brevior, and the supinator longus. It terminates at about one-third down the fore-arm in a flat tendon, which continues its course between the tendons of the above-mentioned muscles, till towards the lower part of the fore-arm, when it turns backwards beneath the extensor tendons of the thumb, and next proceeds through a groove in the back part of the radius, and over the carpus to the hand. Inserted into the posterior part of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger. Use—to extend the wrist, and draw the hand backwards; to bend the fore-arm.

EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS. *Ulnaris externus* of ALBINUS and WINSLOW. Arises by the common tendon from the external condyle. The fibres descend, united on the one side by fascia to the extensor digitorum communis, and on the other side, by cellular tissue to the anconeus. Towards the lower part of the fore-arm, the fibres end in a tendon, which passes beneath the annular ligament through a groove in the back part of the ulna, and over the carpus. Inserted into the posterior part of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Use—to draw the hand backwards, and towards the ulnar edge of the fore-arm.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS. Arises by the common tendon from the external condyle of the humerus. The fibres descend, united by processes of fascia, on one side, to the extensor carpi radialis brevior, and on the other side to the extensor carpi ulnaris. About the middle of the fore-arm it divides into four portions, each sending off a distinct tendon. These four tendons pass

together under the annular ligament, and proceed forwards upon the metacarpal bones, and upon the phalanges of the fingers. Insertion—the tendons in their passage over the first phalanx of the fingers separate in the following manner:—each tendon splits into a middle and two lateral portions. The middle portion is inserted into the commencement of the second phalanx, while the two lateral portions proceed forwards, unite, and are inserted into the base of the third phalanx. Use—to extend the phalanges of the fingers, and draw them backwards.

EXTENSOR INDICIS.—See *Indicator*.

EXTENSOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS. A muscle situated on the leg, that extends all the joints of the four small toes. Arises—from the outer side of the head of the tibia; from the inter-osseous ligament; from the head and front surface of the fibula, to within three inches of the lower end of the bone. Its fibres descend obliquely inwards, united by fascia on one side to the tibialis anticus, and extensor proprius pollicis, and on the other to the peronei. At the lower part of the leg, the fibres end in four tendons, which pass beneath the annular ligament, and are continued forwards upon the foot to the toes. Inserted—into the upper surfaces of the phalanges of the four lesser toes. Use—to extend the phalanges of the four lesser toes: to bend the ankle-joint.

EXTENSOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS.—See *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*.

EXTENSOR MAGNUS.—See *Gastrocnemius*.

EXTENSOR MAJOR POLLICIS MANUS.—See *Extensor secundi internodii*.

EXTENSOR MINOR POLLICIS MANUS.—See *Extensor primi internodii*.

EXTENSOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS MANUS. An extensor muscle of the wrist, situated on the fore-arm. *Abductor longus pollicis manus* of ALBINUS. *Extensor primus pollicis* of WINSLOW. *Extensor primi internodii pollicis* of COWPER. Arises—from the middle and posterior part

of the ulna, from the posterior part of the middle of the radius, and from the inter-osseous ligament. Inserted—into the os trapezium, and upper part of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. Use—to draw the thumb backwards and outwards.

EXTENSOR POLLICIS PRIMUS.—See *Extensor primi internodii*.

EXTENSOR POLLICIS SECUNDUS.—See *Extensor secundi internodii*.

EXTENSOR PRIMI INTERNODII POLLICIS. *Extensor minor pollicis manus* of ALBINUS. This muscle and the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus are called *Extensor pollicis primus* by WINSLOW; *Extensor secundi internodii*, by DOUGLAS; *Extensor secundi internodii ossis pollicis*, of COWPER. Arises from the posterior part of the ulna, and from the inter-osseous ligament, and inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the thumb. Use—to draw the first phalanx of the thumb backwards.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS POLLICIS PEDIS. An extensor muscle of the great toe, situated on the foot. *Extensor longus* of DOUGLAS. *Extensor pollicis longus* of WINSLOW and COWPER. Arises from the inner side of the fibula, and from the inter-osseous ligament; the fibres descend obliquely inwards, and terminate at the lower part of the leg, in a tendon which passes beneath the annular ligament, and then proceeds forwards and inwards upon the foot to the great toe. Inserted into the first and second phalanges of the great toe. Use—to extend the great toe: to bend the ankle-joint.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII POLLICIS. *Extensor major pollicis manus* of ALBINUS. *Extensor pollicis secundus* of WINSLOW. *Extensor tertii internodii* of DOUGLAS. *Extensor internodii ossis pollicis* of COWPER. Arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and from the inter-osseous ligament; near the lower end of the radius, it terminates in a tendon, which passes through a distinct groove in the back part of the

bone, and then crossing over the tendons of the *extensores carpi radiales*, is continued outwards by the side of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and over the first phalanx, where it is connected with the tendon of the *extensor primi internodii*. Inserted—into the posterior part of the second phalanx of the thumb. Use—to draw the second phalanx of the thumb backwards.

EXTENSOR TERTII INTERNODII MINIMI DIGITI.—See *Abductor minimi digiti manus*.

EXTENUATIO.—See *Leanness*.

EXTIRPATION, (from *extirpo*, to eradicate, L.) The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments, or the action of caustics.

EXTRACTION, (from *extraho*, to draw out, L.) The taking extraneous substances out of the body. Thus bullets and splinters are said to be *extracted* from wounds; stones from the urethra or bladder. Surgeons also sometimes apply the term *extraction* to the removal of tumours out of cavities. They seldom speak of extracting any diseased original part of the body; though they do so in two examples: viz. cataract and the teeth.

EXTRAVASATION, (from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel, L.) A term applied by surgeons, to fluids which are out of their proper vessels or receptacles. Thus when blood is effused on the surface, or in the ventricles of the brain, it is said that there is an *extravasation*. When the bladder bursts from any cause, and the urine makes its way into the cellular substance, it is said to be *extravasated*.

EXTREMITY. This term is applied to the limbs, as distinguishing them from the other divisions of the animal, the head and the trunk.

EYE. *Oculus*. The eye of an animal, fish, or insect. The parts which constitute the human eye are divided into external and internal. The external parts are—(1.) The *eye-brows* or *supercilia*, which form the arches of hair above the orbit.

Their use is to prevent the sweat falling into the eyes, and for moderating the light above. (2.) The *eye-lashes* or *palpebræ*, of which one is superior or upper, and the other, inferior or under; where they join outwardly, it is called the *external canthus*; inwardly towards the nose, the *internal canthus*: they defend the eyes from the contact of external substances. The margin of the eye-lids, which is cartilaginous, is called the *tarsus*. In the *tarsus*, and internal surface of the eye-lids, some small glands are situated, named after Meibomius, who discovered them, *Meibomian glands*; they secrete a mucilaginous fluid, which prevents the attrition of the eyes and eye-lids, and facilitates their motions. (4.) The *lachrymal gland*, situated in a depression called the *lachrymal fossa*, on the external side of the orbital plate of the os frontis; the office of which is to secrete the tears. (5.) The *lachrymal caruncle*, the small red glandular body, situated in the internal canthus of each eye, before the union of the eye-lids. (6.) *Puncta lachrymalia*, two minute openings, which appear at the internal angle of the tarsus; the one in the superior, the other in the inferior, eye-lid. (7.) The *lachrymal ducts*, or two small canals, which proceed from the lachrymal points into the lachrymal sac. (8.) The *lachrymal sac*, situated in the internal canthus of the eye, through which the tears pass into the nose. (9.) The *nasal duct*, which is a continuation of the lachrymal sac, and passes through the bony canal into the cavity of the nose, and opens under the inferior spongy bone into the nostril. (10.) The *membrana conjunctiva*, which lines the internal superficies of the eye-lids, and covers the whole forepart of the globe of the eye.

The bulb or globe of the eye is composed of eight membranes, or coverings, two chambers, or camerae, and three humours. The membranes of the globe of the eye are *four* in

the posterior part, viz. *sclerotica*, *choroidea*, *retina*, and *hyaloidea*: four in the fore or anterior part, viz. *cornea*, *iris*, *uvea*, and *capsule of the crystalline lens*. The chambers or *camerae* are—(1.) *Anterior chamber*, the space between the internal surface of the cornea, and the front of the iris. (2.) *Posterior chamber*, the small space which is left between the uvea and pupil, and the anterior surface of the crystalline lens. Both these chambers are occupied by a fluid called the *aqueous humour*. Besides the aqueous humour, there are also the *crystalline* and *vitreous* humours. The former is the spherical pellucid body, which is covered by an exceedingly fine capsule, and lodged in a concave depression at the anterior part of the vitreous humour. The latter is a pellucid transparent substance, which fills the whole globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens. The muscles by which the eye is moved in the orbit are six. The arteries are the internal orbital, the central, and the ciliary arteries. The veins empty themselves into the external jugular. The nerves are the optic, and branches from the third, fourth, fifth, and six pair.

EYE-BROW.—See *Supercilium*.

EYELID.—See *Palpebra*.

EYE-TOOTH. The fangs of the two upper cuspidati are very much larger than those on each side, and extend up near to the orbit, on which account they have been called *eye-teeth*.

F. or ft. In a prescription, these letters are abbreviations of *fiat* or *fiant*, signifying let it or them be made; for example, *ft. Bolus*, or *ft. Haustus*, let the substances prescribed be made into a bolus or a draught.

FACE, (*facies*, L.) The lower and anterior part of the cranium or skull.

FACIAL, (*facialis*, L.) Belonging to the face, as *facial nerve*, *facial artery*, &c.

FACIAL NERVE, *nerves facialis*. That division of the seventh pair or auditory nerves termed *Portio dura*. This nerve passes out of

the skull at the foramen stylo-mastoideum. It immediately enters the substance of the parotid gland, in which it is at first deeply buried. Then proceeding obliquely downwards and forwards, it approaches nearer to the surface of the gland. At the distance of little more than half an inch from the foramen stylo-mastoideum, the nerve divides into a superior and an inferior branch. The superior branch proceeds towards the condyle of the jaw, and here divides into seven or eight filaments, which again subdivide. These spread themselves upon the face and side of the head in such a manner as to form an arrangement, which, from its resemblance to the foot of a goose, has received the name of *Pes anserinus*. These branches communicate with the supra-orbitary, infra-orbitary, and other nerves. The inferior branch of the facial nerve proceeds to the angle of the jaw, where it divides into numerous small filaments, some of which are distributed to the muscles at the lower part of the face, and communicate with the nerve passing through the foramen mentale. Other branches descend into the neck, and are distributed to the platysma myoides, and communicate with the upper cervical nerves.

FACTITIOUS. A term applied to any thing which is made by art, in opposition to that which is already made by nature.

FACULTY. The power or ability by which any action is performed.

FÆCES (The plural of *fæx*, an excretion, L.) The alvine excretions are so termed.

FAINTING.—See *Syncope*.

FALCIFORM, (from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Resembling a scythe.

FALCIFORM PROCESS. The falx cerebri. A process of membrane formed by a duplicature of the dura mater, that is attached in front to the crista galli of the ethmoid bone, divides the two hemispheres of the brain, and terminates posteriorly in the tentorium.

FALLING OF THE UTERUS.—See *Prolapsus uteri*.

FALLING SICKNESS.—See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT.—See *Poupart's ligament*.

FALLOPIAN TUBE, (so called because it was first described by FALLOPIUS.) A canal included in two laminae of the peritonæum, which arises at each side of the fundus of the uterus, passes transversely, and ends at the ovarium. The use of these tubes is to grasp the ovum, and convey the prolific vapour to it, and to conduct the fertilised ovum into the cavity of the uterus.

FAMES. Hunger.—See *Hunger*.

FANATICISM. Illusion—Hallucination, mental extravagance, of which there are numerous varieties.

FASCIA, (from *fascis*, a bundle, L.) (1.) A bandage, fillet, or roller. (2.) In Anatomy, the tendinous expansion of muscles, which bind parts together, are called *fasciae*.—See *Aponeurosis*.

FACIALATA. A thick and strong tendinous expansion, sent off from the back, and from the tendons of the glutei and adjacent muscles, to surround the muscles of the thigh; it is thickest on the outside of the thigh and leg; but towards the inside of both it becomes gradually thinner. It serves to strengthen the action of the muscles by keeping them firm in their proper places when in action, particularly the tendons that pass over the joints, where this membrane is thickest.

FASCIAL. Of or belonging to a fascia.

FASCICULUS, (from *fascis*, a bundle L.) In Anatomy, this term is used in describing numerous threads or filaments of muscles, nerves, &c. which lie in close contiguity; thus the spinal marrow terminates in a bundle or fasciculus of nervous cords.

FASTING. A want of the supply of food to the stomach. When produced by a want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach, this often arises

from too great fatigue or protracted fasting; from violent passions of the mind; and from habit or other cause, enabling the system to sustain almost total abstinence for a long time.

FATUITY, (from *fatuus*, silly, L.) Fatuity or foolishness.

FAUCES, (the plural of *faux*.) The parts situated at the back of the mouth, from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

FEBRIFUGE, (from *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, to drive away, L.) That which possesses the property of driving away or abating the violence of any fever.

FEBRIS, (from *fervio*, to burn, L.) *Pyrexia*, a fever. A disease to which every one is more or less subject. Although fever in some form or other is an extremely common disease, and one which, when formed, is not likely to be mistaken for any other; it is, from the circumstance that almost every writer has differently defined it, the most difficult of all diseases to describe. From the names which have been applied to the disease, it is evident that *heat of body* has always been considered an essential symptom. And another symptom which pathologists have dwelt on much, is the *accelerated pulse*. These symptoms, however, must not be considered infallible, since we know, from experience, that certain forms of fevers may, and do sometimes, take place, without the presence of either one or the other. As a general definition, it may be said that fevers are generally ushered in with chilliness: the pulse soon afterwards becomes frequent, and the heat of the body is increased; and with these symptoms, several of the functions of the body are impaired, and the strength of the limbs is diminished, and there is more or less mental disturbance.

The causes which have been supposed to give rise to fevers, are so numerous, and the various forms, the disease assumes, are so diversified, that it would carry us altogether beyond the limits of this work,

were we to notice them in detail. As a general division, *fevers* are distinguished into *intermittent*, *remittent*, *continued*, and *hectic*—See *Ague*, *Inflammatory fever*, *Remittent fever*, *Mixed fever*, *Typhus fever*, *Puerperal fever*, and *Nervous fever*: also *Synocha*, *Synochus*, and *Typhus*.

FECUNDATION.—See *Generation*.

FELLICULUS. The gall-bladder.

FEMORAL, (from *femur*, the thigh, L.) Of, or belonging to the thigh.

FEMORALIS ARTERIA. The femoral artery. It is the continuation of the external iliac, and takes the name of *femorul* immediately after it has passed beneath Poupart's ligament, in which situation, it is at the distance of about two-fifths from the spine of the pubis; and three-fifths from the anterior superior spine of the ilium. For about two-thirds of its length, it is situated on the anterior part of the thigh, lying first on the pectinalis, and in the rest of its course, upon the triceps. The sartorius crosses obliquely over it at about its upper third, and then covers it for the rest of its course in front. At the lower third of the thigh, the artery becomes contained in a tendinous sheath, formed conjointly by the tendons of the triceps and vastus internus: from the lower end of this sheath, the artery is continued through an interval between the tendons of the two portions of the triceps termed adductor longus and magnus, and then enters the ham, where it takes the name of *popliteal*.

FEMORIS OS. The thigh bone. The longest bone of the body, situated between the pelvis and leg. On its upper extremity are three considerable processes, viz. the *head*, the *trochanter major*, and the *trochanter minor*. The first of these is articulated to the acetabulum, and constitutes the hip-joint. The two latter are for the attachment of numerous powerful muscles; along the middle of its posterior concave surface, on the shaft or body of the bone, is a rough elevated ridge, termed *linea aspera*, which

also serves for the attachment of muscles. The lower end of the Os femoris terminates in two large protuberances, termed *condyles*, which are united in front, so as to form a pulley, but are separated behind by a considerable cavity, in which the crural vessels and nerves are placed, secure from the compression to which they would otherwise be exposed in the action of bending the leg.

FENESTRA, (from *phaino*, quasi *phænestra*, Gk.) A window, entry, or hole.

FENESTRA OVALIS, and FENESTRA ROTUNDUM. In that side of the tympanum which is opposite to the membrana tympani, there are two apertures in the bone. The uppermost and largest of these openings is of an oval shape, and is named *fenestra ovalis* or *foramen ovale*. The lowermost and smallest aperture is rounded, and is named *fenestra rotunda* or *foramen rotundum*. Both these apertures are covered by transparent membranes, which separate the cavity of the tympanum from the internal ear. The membranes closing the fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda permit the conveyance of sound from the tympanum to the internal ear, but they prevent any other communication between these parts of the organ.

FIBRIN. A peculiar organic compound both in vegetables and animals. It is procured, however, even in its most characteristic state, from animal matter. It exists in chyle: it enters into the composition of blood: of it, the chief part of muscular flesh is formed; and hence it may be regarded as the most abundant constituent of the soft solids of animals.

FIBROUS, (from *fibra*, a fibre, L.) A term frequently used in Anatomy to express the texture of such parts as are composed of fibres.

FIBULA, (from *figo*, to fasten, L.; so named because it joins together the tibia and the muscles.) The long smaller bone of the leg, situ-

ated in the outer side of the tibia, and which forms at its lower end, the outer ankle. It is articulated by its upper extremity to the tibia, just below the external part of the head of that bone, and consequently it does not enter into the composition of the knee-joint. The bone terminates at the outer ankle by a considerable process, called the *external malleolus*. The fibula gives attachment to numerous muscles, and also the interosseous ligament.

FILAMENT, (from *filum*, a thread, L.) Applied in Anatomy to a small thread-like portion adhering to any part; the term is frequently used synonymously with *fibre*.

FILARIA. The name of a genus of worms.

FILARIA MEDINENSIS. *Dracunculus* or Guinea-worm. A small long thread-like animalcule, which breeds in the muscular parts of the arms and legs. The inhabitants of some districts in the East and West Indies are frequently affected by it; but it is more particularly prevalent among the natives of the coast of Guinea at Anamaboe and Cormantin, whence its name. The worm lodges itself between the interstices of muscles and their coverings, and sometimes exceeds five ells in length. It occasions no great pain at the beginning: but at the time it is ready to make its exit, the part adjoining to the extremity of the worm where it attempts its exclusion begins to swell, throb, and be inflamed; this generally happens, about the ankle, leg, or thigh. It is at this time that a cure may be effected, by taking firm hold of the worm, and extracting it; great care, however, should be taken in performing this operation, lest the worm should break, as a cure could not be looked for unless it is extracted whole. Of late years much discussion has arisen among writers, as to the true nature of this worm; some asserting that it is nothing more than a diseased absorbent, while the majority contend that it is a genuine animalcule.

FIMBRIA, (a fringe, L.) This term is used by Anatomists to describe the curled membranous production seen at the loose extremities of the fallopian tubes, which have a fringe-like appearance.

FISSURA, (from *findo*, to cleave or crack, L.) A fissure. (1.) That species of fracture in which the bone is slit, but not completely divided. (2.) In Anatomy, the name is given to a deep and long depression in a part; as the *fissura glaseri*, seen in the articular cavity, which receives the condyle of the lower jaw-bone.

FISSURA MAGNA SYLVII. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side are parted by a deep narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone, to near the middle of the parietal bone. This partition is so called.

FISTULA. In Surgery, strictly means a sore, which has a narrow orifice, runs very deeply, is callous, and has no disposition to heal. The name is supposed to have been taken from the similitude which the long cavity of such an ulcer has, to that of a pipe or reed. A fistula commonly leads to the situation of some disease, keeping up suppuration: and from which place the matter cannot readily escape. The most common situations for *fistulæ* to form in, are the anus—*fistula in ano*. The eye—*fistula lachrymalis*. The perinæum—*fistula in perinæo*, and sometimes the parotid gland, called *salivary fistula*.

FLACCID. Feeble, limber.

FLATULENCY. By this term is understood a morbid collection of gas in the stomach and bowels. It has been ascertained by experiments that gaseous fluids are secreted from the mouths of these cernents into certain cavities, in which a flatulent state of the stomach and bowels is produced; but the most common way is by a fermentation, or chemical separation from the materials introduced into the stomach in the form of food. When the juices of the stomach employed for digestion are healthy,

there is a tendency to prevent the formation of gas; but when the digestive organs are out of order, from whatever cause, the juices are secreted in an imperfect manner, they lose their corrective power, fermentation rapidly commences, and the stomach is overloaded, distended, and sometimes ready to burst with gas, that is, hereby, let loose, relief being only obtained by frequent eructation. *Flatulency* is often a symptom of other diseases, more especially indigestion, colic, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

FLATUS. Wind.—See *Flatulency*.

FLESH. The muscles of an animal.

FLESHY.—See *Carnosus*.

FLEXIBLE. Readily bending without breaking.

FLEXOR. The name of several muscles, the office of which is to bend the parts into which they are inserted.

FLEXOR ACCESSORIUS DIGITORUM PEDIS.—See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*.

FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS, PERFORATUS, SUBLIMIS. *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, perforatus* of ALBINUS. *Flexor brevis* of DOUGLAS. *Flexor digitorum brevis, sive perforatus pedis*, of WINSLOW. *Perforatus, seu flexor secundi internodii digitorum pedis* of COWPER. A muscle in the sole of the foot. Arises from the under and back part of the os calcis. It proceeds forward to the middle of the foot, and here divides into four portions, each of which ends in a distinct tendon. The four tendons pass forward to the toes, and there enter the fibrous sheaths with the tendons of the flexor longus. Within these sheaths, the tendons of the flexor brevis divide, to allow the tendons of the flexor longus to pass through them. Inserted—by bifurcated extremities into the sides of the second phalanx of the four lesser toes. Use—to bend the toes.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS. *Parathenar minor* of WINSLOW. A muscle in the sole of the foot. Arises from the tarsal end

of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, whence it proceeds directly forwards. Inserted—into the first phalanx of the little toe. Use—to bend the little toe.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS MANUS. *Flexor secundi internodii* of DOUGLAS. *Thenar* of WINSLOW. *Flexor primi et secundi ossis pollicis* of COWPER. A muscle of the hand. Arises by two distinct heads, one from the annular ligament, and the os trapezium; the other, placed beneath the preceding, from the os magnum, and metacarpal bone of the middle finger. The fleshy fibres are at first distinct, as two portions; but soon unite into a single mass, which proceeds obliquely outwards, and again separates into two portions. The two portions are inserted into the sesamoid bones, and into the front part of the first phalanx of the thumb. Use—to bend the first phalanx of the thumb.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS PEDIS. A muscle of the great toe. Arises by a broad tendon from the under and front part of the os calcis: it proceeds along the metatarsal bone, gradually separating into two portions. Inserted—into the two sesamoid bones, and the first phalanx of the great toe. The tendon of the flexor longus pollicis lies between the two portions of the flexor brevis. Use—to bend the great toe.

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS. *Radialis internus* of ALBINUS and WINSLOW. A long slender muscle, situated on the anterior part of the fore-arm, between the palmaris longus, and the pronator radii teres. Arises by the common tendon from the internal condyle of the humerus. It descends obliquely outwards, united by processes of fascia on one side, to the pronator radii teres, and on the other, to the palmaris longus, and flexor digitorum sublimis. About the middle of the fore-arm, it ends in a tendon, which is continued downwards beneath the annular ligament of the wrist into the hand. Inserted—into the front part of the carpal end of the metacarpal bone of the

fore-finger. Use—to bend the hand upon the fore-arm ; to assist in the pronation of the hand.

FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS. *Ulnaris internus* of WINSLOW and ALBINUS. A muscle situated close to the ulnar edge of the fore-arm. Arises by the common tendon from the internal condyle of the humerus, and by a distinct portion from the olecranon. It descends straight along the fore-arm, united by processes of fascia on one side, to the flexor digitorum sublimis, and on the other, to the posterior part of the ulna, along its upper three-fourths. Inserted at the lower part of the fore-arm, it ends in a tendon, which is inserted into the os pisiforme and annular ligament. Use—to bend the hand.

FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS PROFUNDUS PERFORANS. *Perforans seu flexor profundus* of DOUGLAS. *Flexor digitorum longus, sive perforans pedis* and *perforans seu flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis* of COWPER. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated along the posterior part and inner side of the leg. Arises from the posterior flattened surface of the tibia, in the space between the oblique line just below the popliteus, and the lower fourth of the bone. The fibres descend upon the back of the tibia, united by fascia to the tibialis posticus, and flexor longus pollicis, and towards the lower part of the leg, they end in a tendon, which is continued downwards through a groove in the lower and back part of the tibia, and then turns forwards beneath the astragalus into the sole of the foot, where it crosses the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, and divides into four small slips. These slips proceed forwards, and become contained in fibrous sheaths, in which they pass through the slits in the tendons of the flexor brevis digitorum. Inserted into the last phalanx of the four lesser toes. The tendons of the flexor longus digitorum and flexor longus pollicis are connected by a cross slip of tendon in the sole

of the foot. Use—to bend the toes ; to extend the ankle-joint.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS MANUS. *Flexor tertii internodii* of DOUGLAS. *Flexor tertii internodii sive longissimus pollicis* of COWPER. A muscle of the thumb, placed at the side of the flexor longus digitorum, and covered by the extensores carpi radiales. Arises from the front surface of the radius ; from the interosseous ligament, and frequently by a distinct fleshy slip from the coronoid process of the ulna. The fibres, beginning just below the tubercle of the radius, continue their origin down the upper three-fourths of the bone, and thence descending to the wrist, here end in a tendon, which passes beneath the annular ligament into the hand. Inserted—into the second phalanx of the thumb. Use—to bend the second phalanx of the thumb ; to bend the arm upon the fore-arm.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS. A muscle of the great toe, situated on the posterior part of the leg. Arises from the lower two-thirds of the posterior surface of the fibula. The fibres descend upon the back part of the fibula, and are united on one side, to the peronei, and on the other, to the flexor longus digitorum and tibialis posticus. At the lower part of the leg, the fibres end in a tendon, which is continued downwards through a groove in the lower and back part of the tibia, and then turning forwards, passes through a groove in the astragalus into the sole of the foot. Here it crosses the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum, and proceeding towards the inner side of the foot, is continued forwards between the two portions of the flexor brevis pollicis, and between the two sesamoid bones. Inserted—into the last phalanx of the great toe. Use—to bend the great toe ; to extend the ankle-joint.

FLEXOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS. *Opponeus pollicis* of TUNES. *Opponeus pollicis manus* of ALBINUS. *Flexor primi internodii* of DOUGLAS. *Antithear sive semi interosseus pollicis* of WINSLOW. A muscle of the thumb,

situated under the abductor brevis pollicis. Arises—from the annular ligament, and from the os trapezium, whence it proceeds obliquely outwards. Inserted—into the whole length of the external border of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. This muscle is often united so closely on its inner edge with the fibres of the flexor brevis pollicis, that the line of separation between them cannot be distinctly seen. Use—to draw the thumb forwards and inwards towards the palm.

FLEXOR PARVUS MINIMI DIGITI. *Abductor minimi digiti*; *Hypothenar Riolana* of DOUGLAS; *Hypothenar minimi digiti* of WINSLOW. A muscle of the little finger, situated along the inner surface of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Arises—from the os unciniforme and annular ligament, whence it descends obliquely inwards. Inserted—in the forepart and inner side of the first phalanx of the little finger. This muscle is sometimes wanting. Use—to bend the little finger.

FLEXOR DIGITORUM PROFUNDUS PERFORANS. *Profundus* of ALBINUS; *Perforans* of DOUGLAS; *Perforans vulgo profundus* of WINSLOW; *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum manus, vel perforatus manus* of COWPER. A muscle of the fingers, situated on the fore-arm, immediately under the perforatus. Arises—from the upper two-thirds of the front surface of the ulna; from the interosseous ligament and from the side of the olecranon. It descends a little obliquely outwards, united by fascia to the inner side of the ulna, along its upper half. In its progress down the fore-arm, it divides into four portions, each of which ends in a distinct tendon. The four tendons proceed beneath the annular ligament into the hand. Inserted—into the third phalanx of the fingers. Use—to bend the third phalanx of the fingers; to bend the hand upon the fore-arm.

FLEXOR DIGITORUM SUBLIMIS PERFORATUS. Some Anatomists call this muscle the *perforatus*, and others

have named it the *sublimis*. It has received the former name, from its tendons being perforated by those of the flexor perforans; and the latter, with respect to its situation, as it lies over, and immediately in front of the flexor profundus. This muscle is situated between the palmaris longus and the flexor carpi ulnaris. Arises—by the common tendon, from the internal condyle of the humerus; from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the front surface of the radius beneath the pronator radii teres. It descends straight along the middle of the fore-arm, united by processes of fascia, to the palmaris longus, flexor carpi radialis, and flexor carpi ulnaris. It soon divides into four portions, each of which ends in a distinct tendon. The four tendons proceed beneath the annular ligament into the hand. Inserted—into the second phalanx of the fingers. Use—to bend the second phalanx of the fingers; to bend the hand upon the fore-arm.

FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII.—See *Flexor longus pollicis manus*.

FLOCCILATION, (from *floccus*, the nap of clothes, L.) Picking the bed-clothes. A symptom of great danger in acute diseases.

FLUCTUATION. A term used by Surgeons to express the undulation of a fluid: thus when pus is formed in an abscess, or when water accumulates in the abdomen, if the abscess or abdomen be lightly pressed with the fingers, the *fluctuating* motions of the fluids beneath may be easily detected.

FLUX. This term in Pathology is often applied to diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera.

FÆTUS, (from *feo*, to bring forth, L.) The child enclosed in the uterus of its mother, is called a *fœtus*, from the fifth month after pregnancy, until the time of its birth.

FOLLICLE, (diminutive of *follis*, a bag, L.) A small bag: applied generally to minute glands.—See *Folliculus*.

FOLLICULUS, (from the same.) In

Anatomy, applied to a simple gland or follicle. One of the most simple species of gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane or follicle and an excretory duct : such are the sebaceous glands, the follicles in the mouth which secrete mucus, &c.

FOMENTATION. A sort of partial bathing, by applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in hot-water, or medicated decoctions, whereby steams are communicated to the parts, their vessels are relaxed, and their morbid actions sometimes removed.

FONTANELLA, (diminutive of *fons*, a fountain, L.) The fontanel seen in the heads of infants. The parietal bones, and the frontal do not coalesce until the third year after birth, so that before this period, there is a vacancy left between these bones which is called the *fontanel*, from the supposition that the skin covering this part was always embued with a peculiar moisture. It has also been called the *fons pulsatilis*, because on this part the pulsation of the brain may be felt. There is also a lesser space, occasionally between the occipital and parietal bones, which is called the *posterior*, in opposition to the *anterior fontanel*. The evident use of these separations in the bones, is that the size of the foetal head may admit of diminution in its passage through the pelvis of the mother, at the time of childbirth. The term *fontanel* is frequently used synonymously with *Bregma*.

FONTICULUS, (from the same.) An issue. An artificial ulcer, formed in any part by cutting or destroying the skin, and introducing a foreign substance, as a pea, or by applying irritating substances to it, with a view to establish the suppurative process, and keep up a discharge from the sore thus formed.

FOOT. The part of an animal on which it stands or walks. In *zoology*, animals are distinguished with respect to the number of feet; as, (1) *Biped*, or two-footed; as, men

and birds. (2) *Quadruped*, or four-footed; as most land animals. (3) *Multiped*, or many-footed; as some insects.

FOOT-BATH.—See *Pediluvium*.

FORAMEN, (from *foro*, to pierce, L.) A little opening.

FORAMEN CÆCUM. A small blind hole, situated on the internal part of the os frontis, immediately beneath the spinous process, and close to the junction of that bone with the ethmoid.

FORAMEN LACERUM, *in basi cranii*. An irregularly shaped opening at the base of the skull, left between the basilar process of the occipital bone, and petrous portion of the temporal bone; through which pass the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and *nervus accessorius*.

FORAMEN LACERUM ORBITARIUM. A considerable opening formed between the great and lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone, and seen in the orbit. Through this pass, the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth and six pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic vein.

FORAMEN OPTICUM. The foramen seen in the orbit, which transmits the optic nerve, and the ophthalmic artery.

FORAMEN OVALE. The opening between the two auricles of the heart of the foetus.

FORCEPS. Pincers. A surgical instrument, with which extraneous bodies, or other substances, are extracted. Also an instrument used by midwives, to bring the head of the foetus through the pelvis.

FORENSIC. Belonging to the forum, or courts of law.

Forensic Medicine is that which is connected with a legal inquiry as to cause of defect, disease, or death.

FORKED.—See *Furcatus*.

FORMULA, (diminutive of *forma*, a form, L.) A little form of prescription, such as physicians direct in extemporaneous practice, in distinction from the greater form in pharmacopœias.

FORNIX, (an arch or vault, L.)

A triangular body found in the brain, below the septum lucidum. It commences in front by two rounded cords, named the anterior crura. These unite and form the body of the *fornix*, which proceeds backwards, and is continued into two flattened bands, named the posterior crura. The posterior crura diverge and descend through the inferior horns of the ventricles to their termination. Each posterior crus, in its passage through the inferior horn of the ventricle, adheres by its posterior margin to an eminence named the hippocampus major. The anterior margin of the crus is loose, and is named corpus fimbriatum, or *tænia hippocampi*.

FOSSA, (from *fodio*, to dig, L.) A depression or sinus; as, for example, the *temporal fossa*, *pituitary fossa*, &c.

FRACTURE, (from *frango*, to break, L.) In Surgery, a solution of continuity of one or more bones, produced in general by external force; but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles, as is often exemplified in the broken patella. There are various kinds of fractures: when the bone only is broken, it is termed a *simple fracture*; when besides the bone being broken, the integuments opposite the fracture are lacerated, in which event, the bone mostly protrudes, it is called a *compound fracture*. If the bone is broken in several pieces, it is termed a *comminuted fracture*. Fractures are also named according to the direction in which the bone is broken; as, *transverse*, *oblique*, &c.

FRÆNULUM, (diminutive of *frænum*, a bridle, L.) The cutaneous fold seen under the apex of the tongue, that connects the tongue to the floor of the mouth. In infancy, it is sometimes so short as to prevent the child from sucking, when it is necessary to cut it, in order to give more freedom to the tongue: called also the *frænum lingue*.

FRÆNUM, (L.) The membranous fold which binds the prepuce to the inferior part of the glans penis.

FRAGILITAS. Fragility, or brittleness. Applied generally to bones.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM. A morbid brittleness of the bones, rendering them very liable to be fractured from slight and trivial causes. Although this disease has been found in almost all periods of life, it is generally supposed to be more common in childhood, and in persons of advanced age.

FRAMBÆSIA, (from *framboise*, a raspberry, Fr.) The yaws: a disease that is endemial to the Antilles Islands, as well as Africa. It appears with excrescences like mulberries or raspberries growing out of the skin in various parts of the body, which discharge an ichorous fluid. Very little is known of the precise nature of this disease by European practitioners, for it is not known in England, and probably not in any part of Europe. It is said to be propagated solely by the contagion of the matter discharged from the eruption, when it is applied to the wounded or broken skin of another person, who has not previously undergone the disease. For like the febrile eruptive disorders, the frambæsia affects the same person only once during life. In Africa, it is usually undergone during childhood.

FRECKLE.—See *Ephelis*.

FRIABILITY, (from *frio*, to crumble, L.) The reduction of substances into small particles: applied to bony and calcareous substances.

FRIABLE, (from the same.) Easily broken down into small particles or crumbs.

FRINGE.—See *Fimbria*.

FRONTAL. Of or belonging to the forehead.

FRONTAL BONE.—See *Frontis Os*.

FRONTAL SINUS.—See *Frontis Os*.

FRONTIS OS. The frontal bone, forming the anterior and front part of the cranium. At each angle of the orbits, the bone has four projecting processes, called, according to their situation, two *external* and two *internal* angular processes: between these processes are the

projecting ridges under the eyebrows, called the *superciliary ridges*: and from these proceed the *orbital plates*, which extend backwards, forming the upper superior part of the orbits. Between these plates the Ethmoid bone is received. Between the two internal angular processes is the *nasal process*. The chief foramina of this bone are, one in each superciliary ridge, through which a nerve, artery, and vein pass to the integuments of the forehead. On the inside of the Os Frontis, is a blind hole, called *foramen cæcum*; and above this is a sharp projecting process of bone, called the *spinous process*. The spinous process ends by dividing into two ridges, between which a groove or depression is left, which denotes the situation of the longitudinal sinus. On each side of the nasal process, and just above the orbit, are two protuberances, more or less distinctly marked in different individuals. These are the two hollow cavities which communicate with the nose, called *frontal sinuses*; they are produced by a separation of the two tables of the skull.

FUMIGATION, (from *fumus*, smoke, L.) The application of fumes to any diseased part, or for the purpose of destroying contagious miasmata or effluvia.

FUNCTION.—See *Action*.

FUNGUS. In *Surgery*, proud flesh. A term that expresses any luxuriant formation of flesh on an ulcer; and it is applied also to a disease of the structure of a part which enlarges, is soft, and excrescential.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES, (from *aima*, blood, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) *The bleeding fungus. Spongoid fungus. Soft Cancer. Medullary sarcoma.* It is only of late years that this disease has been accurately described; it was formerly very generally confounded with *Cancer*.

It is unquestionably one of the most alarming diseases incidental to the human body, because we know of no specific remedy for it; and an operation can only be useful at a

time, when it is very difficult to persuade a patient to submit to it. Indeed, when the diseased part is extirpated even at an early period, a recovery seldom follows: for experience proves, that it is not a disease of a local nature, but almost always extends to a variety of organs and structures at the same time, either to the brain, the liver, or the lungs, &c. It is of the utmost consequence to be aware of this fact, since we should otherwise be induced to attempt many hopeless operations, and deliver a prognosis that might cause disappointment and censure. In a large number of patients afflicted with *fungus hæmatodes*, the general disorder of the system is indicated by a peculiarly unhealthy aspect; a sallow, greenish-yellow colour of the skin, which is frequently covered with clammy perspiration, constant troublesome cough, more or less difficulty of breathing, &c.

Fungus hæmatodes, is known to attack almost all textures of the body. Perhaps its most frequent seats are the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, the testicle, and the mamma. But the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, hip, and shoulder joints have also been the seat of the disease. Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed notice of the appearance of the diseased growth, since it assumes many varieties, according to the parts on which it presents itself.

FUNGUS CEREBRI. *Hernia cerebri.* A fungoid tumour of medullary consistence, which every now and then rises from the brain, through an ulcerated opening in the dura mater, and protrudes through a perforation in the cranium, made either by the previous application of the trephine, by accident, or by disease.

FUNIS, (L.) A rope or cord.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. See *Umbilical cord*.

FUROR UTERINUS.—See *Nymphomania*.

FURUNCULUS, (from *furo*, to rage, L.) A boil, so named from the violence of heat and inflammation attending it.

A boil is a circumscribed, very prominent, hard, deep-red, inflammatory swelling, which is exceedingly painful, and commonly terminates in a slow and imperfect suppuration. The figure of the tumour is generally conical, the base of which is generally considerably lower than the surface. Upon the most elevated point of the boil, there is usually a whitish, or livid pustule, which is exquisitely sensible, and immediately beneath this is the seat of the abscess. The complaint is seldom attended with fever, except when the tumor is large, situated on a sensible part, and when several of these swellings occur at the same time in different places. Boils commonly arise from constitutional causes. Young persons, and especially subjects of full plethoric habits, are most subject to them.

GALACTIA, (from *gala*, milk, Gk.) Mislactation: embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, premature, erratic, and other morbid secretions of the milk.

GALAXA, (from the same.) By some Anatomists the lacteals in the mesentery have been so called.

GALL.—See *Bile*.

GALL-BLADDER. An oblong membranous receptacle, situated under the liver, to which it is attached in the right hypochondrium. It is composed of three membranes, a common, fibrous, and villous. Its use is to retain the bile which regurgitates from the hepatic duct, there to become thicker, more acrid, and bitter, and to send it through the cystic duct, which proceeds from its neck into the ductus communis choledochus, to be sent on to the duodenum.

GALL-STONE. *Calculus biliosus*. *Chololithus*. Biliary concretion. A hard concrete body, sometimes found in the gall-bladder, where it is formed. Four different species of

gall-stones have been described by authors: but those which are most commonly formed in the human gall-bladder are of a deep brown, or green colour: varying in size, and in number. When broken, a number of crystals of the substance resembling spermaceti are observable, mixed with inspissated bile.

Gall-stones of considerable size often lie so quiet, and produce so little inconvenience to the individual, that their existence has not been suspected or detected, until dissection after death. In most cases, however, there is a disposition for the concretion to work its way out of the gall-bladder through the duct, into the intestines. In this event, if the gall-stone is large, the gall ducts become obstructed, and the bile cannot pass into the duodenum, by which many inconvenient symptoms, more particularly the jaundice, arise, and much pain experienced in its passage through the ducts.

GANGLION, (from *gagglion*, a knot, Gk.) (1.) In Anatomy, this term is applied to a natural knot-like enlargement, which is seen in the course of a nerve. (2.) In Surgery, it is an encysted tumour, formed in the sheath of a tendon, and containing a fluid like the white of an egg. It most frequently occurs about the back of the wrist, or front of the foot. The tumours, when compressed, seem to possess considerable elasticity; they often occur unpreceded by any accident: frequently they are the consequence of bruises and violent sprains. They seldom attain a considerable size, and ordinarily are not painful, though every now and then there are instances to the contrary. If they do not disappear of themselves, or are not cured, while recent, by surgical means, they, in some cases, become so large, that they cause great inconvenience, by obstructing the motion of the part, and rendering it painful.

GANGLION ABDOMINAL. The semi-lunar and solar ganglia are so called.

GANGRENE, (from *graino*, to feed upon, Gk.) An incipient mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh. Authors have generally distinguished mortification into two stages; the first or incipient one, they name *gangrene*, which is attended with a sudden diminution of pain in the place affected; a livid discoloration of the part, which, after being yellowish, becomes of a greenish hne; a detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; lastly, the swelling, tension, and hardness of the previous inflammation subside, and on touching the part, a crepitus is perceptible, owing to the generation of air in the gangrenous parts. When the part has become quite cold, black, fibrous, incapable of moving, and destitute of all feeling, circulation, and life, it is known to have reached the second stage of mortification, termed *Sphacelus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with the word mortification.

GAPING.—See *Pendiculation*.

GARGARISMA, (from *gargarizo*, to gargle, Gk.) A gargle or wash for the throat.

GARGLE.—See *Gargarisma*.

GASTRIC, (from *gaster*, the stomach, Gk.) Appertaining to the stomach.

GASTRIC ARTERY. *Arteria gastrica*. The right or greater gastric artery, is a branch of the hepatic: the left or lesser, a branch of the splenic.

GASTRIC JUICE. *Succus gastricus*. A fluid secreted by the stomach. Its operation on the contents of the stomach constitutes the chief agent in that process of digestion termed chymification, or the conversion of the food into the soft pulpy mass, which is destined to pass, by the pyloric orifice, into the duodenum.

GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the stomach. It is known by fever, anxiety, heat, and pain in the epigastrium, increased when anything is taken into the stomach, vomiting, hiccough, small hard pulse, and prostration of strength. *Gastritis* is

produced by acrid substances of various kinds taken into the stomach, as likewise by food of an improper nature; by taking large draughts of any cold liquor, when the body is much heated by exercise or dancing; and by repelled exanthemata and gout. Besides these, it may arise from an inflammation of some of the neighbouring parts being communicated to the stomach.

The event of *gastritis* is seldom favourable, as the person is usually either suddenly destroyed by the violence of the inflammation, or else it terminates in suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene. If the symptoms are very mild, and proper remedies have been employed at an early period of the disease, it may, however terminate in resolution, and that in the course of a few days.

GASTRO, (from *gaster*, the stomach, Gk.) Names compounded of this word, have some connection with the stomach.

GASTROCELE, (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) A hernia of the stomach, occasioned by a protrusion of that viscus through the abdominal parietes. See *Hernia ventriculi*.

GASTROCNEMIUS, (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *kneme*, the leg, Gk.) The calf or belly of the leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS EXTERNUS. An extensor muscle of the foot, situated immediately under the integuments at the back part of the leg. *Gemellus* of ALBINUS. WINSLOW describes it as two muscles, which he calls gastrocnemii, and DOUGLAS considers this and the following as a *quadriceps*, or muscle with four heads, to which he gives the name of *Extensor tarsi suralis*.

It arises by two distinct heads from the upper and back part of the condyles of the femur. The two heads, of which the internal is the larger, descend obliquely, and unite a little below the knee into one muscle. About the middle of the leg, the fibres end in a broad and flat tendon, which soon becomes united to the muscle situated im-

mediately beneath it. The anterior and posterior surfaces of the gastrocnemius are formed in great part by aponeurosis, with which the muscular fibres are very firmly united; and from the point where the two heads unite, a tendinous line extends down the middle of the muscle, separating it into two equal parts. The popliteal vessels and the nerve are situated in the triangular space between the two heads of the gastrocnemius, in their passage from the ham into the leg. Below the middle of the tibia, the muscle terminates in a broad tendon, which, a little above the lower extremity of the tibia, unites with that of the gastrocnemius internus, to form one round tendon, sometimes called *chorda magna*, but more commonly *Tendo Achillis*.

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. Also called the *soleus*, on account of its shape, which resembles that of a sole fish. This muscle is situated immediately beneath the Gastrocnemius externus. Arises—from the posterior part of the head of the fibula, and from the external margin of the bone in about three inches of its extent: from the oblique line in the posterior part of the tibia, just below the popliteus, and from the middle third of the inner border of the bone. The fibres descend and terminate in an aponeurosis, which forms the posterior surface of the muscle. This aponeurosis unites below with the tendon of the gastrocnemius externus; and by this union, the round tendon is formed, which is the *tendo Achillis*. This tendon slides over a smooth surface in the upper and back part of the os calcis, and is attached to a rough surface in the lower and back part of the bone. The use of these muscles is to elevate the heel, and draw the whole foot backwards, thus producing extension of the ankle-joint. They bend the leg upon the thigh.

GASTRODYNIA, (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *odune*, pain, Gk.) Pain in the stomach.

GASTRO EPIPLOIC ARTERY. *Arteria gastrico epiploica*. The branch of the greater gastric artery that runs to the epiploon.

GASTROLOQUISM.—See *Ventriloquism*.

GASTRORAPHIA, (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *raphe*, a suture, Gk.) In the present day, the meaning of this term is limited to the operation of sewing up a wound in the parietes of the abdomen.

GASTROTOMIA, (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of cutting open the belly.

GEMELLUS, (from *geminus*, double; having a fellow, L.) See *Gastrocnemius* and *Gemini*.

GEMINI, (L.) Twins.

GEMINI MUSCULI. *Gemelli* of WINSLOW. Part of the *mursupialis* of COWPER. A muscle of the thigh. Some Anatomists describe it as two distinct muscles, and hence its name. Others contend that it ought to be considered as a single muscle. We shall describe it as two muscles, viz. *Gemellus superior* and *Gemellus inferior*. The *gemellus superior* arises from the spinous process of the Ischium, whence it proceeds transversely outwards over the capsule of the hip-joint, connected with the tendon of the obturator internus. Inserted into the superior part of the inner side of the trochanter major. The *gemellus inferior* arises from the back part of the tuberosity of the ischium, whence it proceeds transversely outwards over the capsule of the hip-joint, connected with the tendon of the obturator internus. Inserted into the cavity in the inner side of the trochanter major. These two muscles rotate the thigh outwards.

GENA, (from *genus*, the cheek, Gk.)

GENERATION, (from *geinomai*, to beget, Gk.) Many ingenious hypotheses have been instituted by Physiologists to explain the mystery of generation; but the whole of our knowledge concerning it appears to be built upon the phenomena it affords, and may be seen in the works of HALLER, BUFFON, CRUICKSHANKS,

HAIGHTON, and HOME. It is a sexual action, performed in different ways in most animals: many of them have different sexes, and require conjunction; such are the human species, quadrupeds, and others. In the human species, the phænomena are nearly as follow:

The part of the male, in the act of reproduction, is to deposit the semen in the vagina, at a greater or less distance from the orifice of the uterus. The function which the female discharges is much more obscure: some feel at this moment very voluptuous sensations; others appear entirely insensible: whilst others again, experience a sensation which is very painful. Some of them pour out a mucous substance in considerable abundance at the instant of the most vivid pleasure; while in many this phænomenon is entirely wanting. In all these respects there is, perhaps, no exact resemblance between any two females. These different phænomena are common to the most frequent acts of copulation: that is, to those that do not produce impregnation, as well as those which are effective. The most recent opinion is, that the uterus, during impregnation, opens a little, draws in the semen by aspiration, and directs it to the ovarium by means of the Fallopian tubes, the fimbriated extremity of which closely embraces that organ. The contact of the semen determines the rupture of one of the vesicles, and the fluid that passes from it, or the vesicle itself, passes into the uterus, where the new individual is to be developed.

GENIO, (from *geneion*, the chin, Gk.) Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the chin.

GENIO HYO GLOSSUS, (from *geneion*, the chin, *uooides*, the Os Hyoides, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gk.; so called from its origin and insertion.) *Genio glossus* of some authors. The muscle which forms the fourth layer between the lower jaw and Os Hyoides. It arises from a rough

protuberance in the inside of the middle of the lower jaw; its fibres run like a fan, forwards, upwards, and backwards, and are inserted into the tip, middle, and root of the tongue, and the base of the Os Hyoides, near its corner. Its use is to draw the tip of the tongue backwards into the mouth, the middle downwards, and to render its back concave. It also draws its root and the Os Hyoides forwards, and thrusts the tongue out of the mouth.

GENIO—HYOIDENS, (from *geneion*, the chin, and *uooides*, the Os Hyoides, Gk.; so called from its origin in the chin, and its insertion in the Os Hyoides.) The muscle which constitutes the third layer between the lower jaw, and Os Hyoides. It is a long, thin, and fleshy muscle, arising tendinous from a rough protuberance at the inside of the chin, and growing somewhat broader and thicker as it descends backward, to be inserted by very short tendinous fibres into both the edges of the base of the Os Hyoides. It draws the Os Hyoides forwards to the chin.

GENIO PHARYNGEUS.—See *Constrictor pharyngeus superior*.

GENUFLEXION, (from *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, to bend, L.) Kneeling.

GENUS, (from *genos*, a family, progeny, &c. Gk.) By this term is understood, in Natural History, a certain analogy of a number of species, making them agree together in the number, figure, and situation of their parts, in such a manner, that they are easily distinguished from the species of any other genus.

GESTATION UTERINE. The period from the impregnation of a female to the time of labour. See *Pregnancy*.

GIBBOSITY, (from *gibbus*, a swelling or protuberance, L.) Crookedness.

GIDDINESS.—See *Vertigo*.

GINGLYMUS, (from *gigglumos*, a hinge, Gk.) The hinge-like joint. A species of diarthrosis or moveable connection of bones, which admits

of flexion and extension: as, the knee-joint, elbow-joint, &c.

GLAND. In Anatomy, an organ composed of blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents, and destined for the secretion or alteration of some peculiar fluid. The glands of the human body are divided, by Anatomists, into different classes, either according to their structure, or the fluid they contain. According to their fabric, they are distinguished into four classes: simple, compound, conglobate, and conglomerate. According to their fluid contents, they are more properly divided into mucous, sebaceous, lymphatic, salival, and lachrymal.

(1.) *Simple glands* are small hollow follicles, covered with a peculiar membrane, and having a proper excretory duct, through which they evacuate the liquor contained in their cavity. Such are the mucous glands of the nose, tongue, fauces, trachea, stomach, intestine, and urinary bladder, the sebaceous gland about the anus, and those of the ear.

(2.) The *compound glands*, consist of many simple glands, the excretory ducts of which are joined in one common excretory duct: as, the sebaceous glands of the face, lips, palate, and various parts of the skin.

(3.) *Conglobate*, or, as they are also called, *lymphatic glands*, are those into which lymphatic vessels enter, and from which they go out again: as the mesenteric, lumbar, &c. They have no excretory duct, but are composed of a texture of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular membrane.

(4.) *Conglomerate glands* are composed of a congeries of many simple glands, the excretory ducts of which open into one common trunk: as, the parotid gland, thyroid gland, pancreas, and all the salival glands.

The excretory duct of a gland is the duct through which the fluid of the gland is excreted. The use of the glands is to separate a peculiar liquor, or to change it.

GLANDULA, (diminutive of glans.) See *Gland*.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS.—See *Lachrymal gland*.

GLANDULÆ MYRTIFORMES.—See *Carunculæ myrtiformes*.

GLANDULÆ PACCHIONÆ. A number of small fatty substances, situated under the dura mater, about the sides of the longitudinal sinus. Their use is not known.

GLANS, (L.) A gland or nut.—See *Gland*.

GLANS PENIS. The very vascular nut-like body that forms the apex of the penis. The posterior circle is called the *Corona glandis*.—See *Corpus spongiosum urethræ*.

GLAUCOMA, (from *glaukos*, blue, Gk.; because of the eye becoming of a blue, or sea-green colour.) This disease is defined by modern surgeons to be a greenish, or grey opacity of the vitreous humour, attended with the loss, or a considerable impairment, of sight. The disease essentially consists in an alteration of the component parts of the vitreous humour, accompanied with derangement of the structure of the hyaloid membrane, retina, and tunica choroidea, the vessels of which are always more or less varicose. The disease is difficult to ascertain, and is only to be known by a very attentive examination of the eye. By some writers it is considered a species of cataract.

GLEET.—See *Blennorrhœa*.

GLENOID, (from *glene*, a cavity, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) The name of articulate cavities of bones.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE.—See *Capsule of Glisson*.

GLOBUS, (L.) A ball.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. The air arising in the œsophagus, and prevented by spasm from reaching the mouth, is so called because it mostly attends hysteria, and gives the sensation of a ball rising in the throat. This affection is a very common source of annoyance to persons of a nervous temperament; and it is with them and others a common attendant, not only in

hysterical, but also in nervous and hypochondriacal complaints.

GLOMERATE.—See *Gland.*

GLOSSA, (L.) The tongue.

GLOSSO. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, nerves, or vessels, from their being attached or going to the tongue.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL NERVE. This is one of the divisions of the eighth pair of nerves. It arises by several filaments from the lateral part of the Medulla Oblongata, immediately below the tuber annulare, and behind the corpus olivare. These filaments unite into a single nerve, which is situated immediately above the nervus vagus. It leaves the skull at the jugular foramen, and descends obliquely forwards immediately below the stylo-pharyngeus, and then passes between this muscle, and the stylo-glossus to the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. In its course it distributes filaments to the stylo-pharyngeus and constrictor muscles of the pharynx. When it reaches the tongue, it divides into many filaments, which penetrate the muscular fibres, and are distributed principally to the mucous membrane extending from the back of the tongue to the epiglottis.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEUS.—See *Constrictor pharyngeus superior.*

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINUS.—See *Constrictor isthmi faucium.*

GLOTTIS. The superior opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue is so called.

GLUTEAL. Belonging to the buttocks.

GLUTEAL ARTERY. A branch of the internal iliac artery.

GLUTEUS, (from *gloutos*, the buttocks, Gk.) The name of some muscles, arteries, &c. of the buttocks.

GLUTEUS MAXIMUS. *Gluteus magnus* of ALBINUS. *G'uteus major* of COWPER. A broad radiated muscle of the buttocks, situated immediately under the integuments. Arises from the posterior fifth of the crista of the ilium, and from the rough surface of the bone immediately below the crista, from the posterior part

of the sacrum and coccyx, and from the posterior sacro-ischiatic ligament, over which the muscle hangs in a loose fold. Its fibres, which descend obliquely outward towards the trochanter major, terminate in a flat tendon. This tendon descends over the back part of the trochanter major, and terminates partly in a broad and firm connexion with the fascia lata, and partly by insertion into a rough surface of the femur at its external and back part, and extending from the base of the trochanter major to the linea aspera. The tendon just before its insertion lies between the vastus externus and the abductor magnus. Use,—to draw the thigh backwards, or directly outwards: to rotate the thigh outwards: to fix the pelvis steadily upon the thigh.

GLUTEUS MEDIUS. The posterior half of this muscle is covered by the gluteus maximus, which it greatly resembles in shape: but the anterior and upper part of it is covered only by the integuments. Arises from the anterior three-fourths of the crista of the ilium, and from the surface of the bone between the crista and the semicircular ridge. The fibres terminate in a broad tendon, which is inserted into the upper and external part of the trochanter major. Use,—to draw the thigh outwards and backward; to fix the pelvis upon the thigh. The anterior part of the muscle rotates the thigh inwards: the posterior part rotates it outwards.

GLUTEUS MINIMUS. *Glutæus minor* of ALBINUS and COWPER. A radiated muscle, situated immediately beneath the gluteus medius. Arises from the whole surface of the ilium, between the semicircular ridge and the acetabulum. Its fibres descend, and terminate in a broad tendon, which is inserted into the upper and front part of the trochanter major. The glutæus minimus in part covers the capsule of the hip-joint. Use,—to draw the thigh outwards and backwards.

GLYSTER.—See *Enema*.

GOMPHIASIS, (from *gomphos*, a nail, Gk.) A disease of the teeth, when they are loosened from the sockets, like nails drawn out of wood.

GOMPHOMA.—See *Gomphosis*.

GOMPHOSIS, (from *gomphoo*, to drive in a nail, Gk.) A species of immovable connection of bones, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in a board, as the teeth in the alveoli of the jaws.

GONORRHOEA, (from *gone*, the semen, and *reo* to flow, Gk.) Etymologically this term signifies an involuntary discharge of semen; but according to modern surgery it is almost invariably applied to a discharge of purulent infectious matter, from the urethra in the male, and from the vagina and surfaces of the labia, nymphæ, clitoris, &c. in the female. In English the disease is commonly called a *clap*, from the old French word *clupises*, which were public shops, kept and inhabited by prostitutes, and generally confined to a particular quarter of the town.

The symptoms and appearances of gonorrhœa, are, in different cases, subject to so many varieties, that a description of them in this work, would exceed our limits: the reader is therefore referred for an account of the disease, to *Cooper's Surgical Dictionary*.

GOUT. Several names have been given to this disease by modern writers, which are principally derived from the part affected: as *arthritis*, *podagra*, *chiragra*, &c. It is characterised by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or feet and hands, returning at intervals, with more or less of swelling, and redness of the skin; the functions of the stomach being disturbed previous to the attack.

Gout is a very painful disease, preceded usually by flatulency and indigestion, and accompanied by fever, pains in the joints of the hand and feet, particularly in that of the great toe, and which returns by paroxysms. The only disorder

for which the regular gout can possibly be mistaken, is the rheumatism, and cases may occur wherein there may be some difficulty in making a just discrimination; but the most certain way of distinguishing them, will be to give due consideration to the predisposition in the habit, the symptoms which have preceded, the parts affected, the recurrence of the disease, and its connexion with other parts of the system. Its attacks are much confined to the male sex; particularly those of a corpulent habit and robust body; but every now and then we meet with instances of it in robust females. Those who are employed in constant bodily labour, or who live much upon vegetable food, as likewise those who make no use of wine or fermented liquors, are seldom affected with the gout. The disease seldom appears at an earlier period of life than from five and thirty to forty; and when it does, it may be presumed to arise from an hereditary disposition. Indolence, inactivity, and too free a use of tartarous wines, fermented liquors, and animal food, are the principal causes which give rise to the gout: but it may likewise be brought on by great sensuality, intense and close application to study, long want of rest, grief or uneasiness of mind, exposure to cold, a sudden change from a full to a spare diet, the suppression of any accustomed discharge, or by excessive evacuations: and that it sometimes proceeds from an hereditary disposition, is beyond all doubt, as females who have been remarked for their great abstemiousness, and youths of a tender age, have been attacked with it.

GOUT STONE.—See *Chalk stone*.

GRACILIS. *Rectus interior femoris*, sive *gracilis interior* of WINSLOW. A long straight and slender muscle of the thigh, situated immediately under the integuments, at the inner part. It arises by a broad and thin tendon from the anterior part of the ischium and pubis, and soon becoming fleshy, descends nearly in

a straight direction along the inside of the thigh. A little above the knee it terminates in a slender and roundish tendon, which is inserted into the middle of the tibia, behind and under the sartorius. The use of this muscle is to assist in bending the thigh and leg inwards.

GRANULATION, (from *granum*, a grain, L.) In surgery, this term is used to describe the little grain-like fleshy bodies, which form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities, and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. Nature is supposed to be active in bringing parts as nearly as possible to their original state, whose disposition, action, and structure have been altered by accident or disease: and after having, in her operations for this purpose, formed pus, she immediately sets about forming a new matter upon surfaces, in which there has been a breach of continuity. This process is called *granulating*. The colour of healthy *granulations* is a deep florid red. When livid they are unhealthy, and have only a languid circulation. Healthy granulations on an exposed or flat surface, rise nearly even with the surface of the surrounding skin, and often a little higher: but when they exceed this, and take on a growing disposition, they are unhealthy, become soft, and spongy. This state of granulation is commonly called *proud flesh*. Healthy granulations are always prone to unite to each other, so as to be the means of uniting parts.

GRAVEL.—See *Calculus*.

GUINEA-WORM.—See *Filaria*.

GUM. The flesh which embraces the teeth.

GUM-BOIL.—See *Parulis*.

GUSTATORIUS NERVE. The gustatory or lingual branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

It descends from the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw, is continued forwards between the mylo-hyoideus, and hyo-glossus with the submaxillary duct, and then

turns upwards to the lateral part of the tongue. At its termination, the nerve splits into numerous filaments, which penetrate the muscular fibres of the tongue, and are distributed to the mucous membrane: some of these filaments may be traced into the papillæ in the front part of the tongue.

GUSTUS, (from *genomai*, to taste, Gk.)—See *Taste*.

GUTTA SERENA.—See *Amaurosis*.

GUTTERAL. Belonging to the throat.

GUTTERAL ARTERY. The superior thyroideal, or first branch of the external carotid, is sometimes so called.

GYMNASTIC, (*gymnasticus*: from *gymnos*, naked; performed by naked men in public games, Gk.) This term is applied to a method of curing diseases by exercise, or that part of physic which treats of the rules that are to be observed in all sorts of exercises, for the preservation of health.

HÆMAGOGUE, (from *aima*, blood, and *ago*, to bring off, Gk.) A medicine which promotes the discharge of blood: applied to the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMALOPIA, (from *aima*, blood, and *optomai*, to see, Gk.) A disease of the eyes, in which all things appear of a red colour.

HÆMATEMESIS, (from *aima*, blood, and *emeo*, to vomit, Gk.) A vomiting of blood. This disease is readily to be distinguished from a discharge of blood from the lungs, by its being usually preceded by a sense of weight, pain, or anxiety in the region of the stomach: by its being unaccompanied by any cough: by the blood being discharged in a very considerable quantity: by its being dark and somewhat grumous, and by its being mixed with the other contents of the stomach.

The disease usually arises as a symptom of some other disease, (such as a suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flux, or obstructions in the liver, spleen,

and other viscera,) than as a primary affection. It is seldom so profuse as to destroy the patient suddenly, and the principal danger seems to arise, either from the great debility which repeated attacks of the complaint induce, or from the lodgment of blood in the intestines, which by becoming putrid, might occasion some other disagreeable disorder.

HÆMATOCELE (from *aima*, blood, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) A swelling of the scrotum, or spermatic cord, proceeding from, or caused by, blood. According to Mr. POTT, the disease properly called *hæmatocele* is of four kinds: two of which have their seat within the tunica vaginalis testis: one within the tunica albuginea: and the fourth in the tunica communis, or common cellular membrane, investing the spermatic vessels. One species is when a vessel is wounded in operating for hydrocele, and blood becomes extravasated into the cavity of the vaginal coat, and into the cells of the scrotum: making in the space of a few hours a tumour nearly equal in size to the original hydrocele. Another species is after the clear and limpid fluid of a hydrocele has been discharged, the scrotum becomes as large as it was before the operation was performed. This, if punctured, will be found to be either pure blood, or a fluid deeply tinged with blood. Both of these are confined to the tunica vaginalis. A third species is where the whole texture to the testis itself becomes loosened, and the interstices become filled with blood; in this event, the fluid is contained within the tunica albuginea: the enlargement and tumefaction are generally considerable. The fourth consists in an effusion of blood from a branch of the spermatic vein, in its passage from the groin to the testicles: in this case, the extravasation takes place in the cellular membrane, investing the spermatic vessels.

HÆMATOID, (from *aima*, blood, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.; so called

from the red colour.) Blood-like: resembling blood. Applied to a fungus which has somewhat the appearance of blood.—See *Hæmatoma*.

HÆMATOLOGY, from *aima*, blood, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the blood.

HÆMATOMA. *Fungus hæmatodes*. The blood-like fungus. This disease has been described also under the names of soft cancer, and medullary sarcoma. It assumes a variety of forms, and attacks most parts of the body, but particularly the testicle, eye, breast, and the extremities. It begins with a soft enlargement or tumour of the part, which is extremely elastic, and in some cases very painful: as it increases, it often has the feel of an encysted tumour, and at length becomes irregular, bulging out here and there, and insinuates itself between the neighbouring parts, and forms a large mass. When it ulcerates, it bleeds, shoots up a mass of a bloody fungus, and then shows its decided character if unknown before. Extirpation when practicable is the only cure for this disease.

HÆMATOMATOUS. Resembling the hæmatoma or fungus hæmatodes.

HÆMATURIA, (from *aima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine, Gk.) The voiding of blood with urine. This disease is sometimes occasioned by falls, blows, bruises, or some violent exertion, such as hard riding or jumping; but it more usually arises from a small stone lodged either in the kidney or ureter, which, by its size or irregularity, wounds the inner surface of the part it comes in contact with, in which case, the blood discharged is most usually somewhat coagulated, and the urine deposits a sediment of a dark-brown colour, resembling the grounds of coffee.

A discharge of blood by urine, when proceeding from the kidney or ureter, is commonly attended with an acute pain in the back, and somewhat difficulty of making water: the urine which comes away first being

muddy and high-coloured, but toward the close of its flowing, becoming transparent, and of a natural appearance. When the blood comes immediately from the bladder, it is usually accompanied with a sense of heat and pain at the bottom of the belly.

HÆMOPTÆ, (from *aima*, blood, and *ptuo*, to spit up, Gk.) The spitting of blood. See *Hæmoptysis*.

HÆMOPTYSIS, (from *aima*, blood, and *ptuo*, to spit, Gk.) A spitting of blood. It is known by coughing up florid or frothy blood, preceded usually by heat or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a saltish taste in the mouth. It is sometimes produced by congestion, or a plethoric state of the vessels of the lungs. In patients labouring under phthisis, vomicae in the lungs are apt to burst, and the vessels ulcerating, gives rise to bleeding: it sometimes happens that a vicarious discharge of blood takes place from the lungs on the suppression of some customary evacuation. A spitting of blood is readily to be distinguished from *hæmatemesis*, as in this last the blood is usually thrown out in considerable quantities, and is moreover of a darker colour, more grumous, and mixed with the other contents of the stomach: whereas blood proceeding from the lungs is usually in small quantity, of a florid colour, and mixed with a little frothy mucus only.

HÆMORRHAGE, (from *aima*, blood, and *resso*, to break out, Gk.) A bleeding, or flow of blood. This is doubtless one of the most important subjects in Surgery. The fear of *hæmorrhage* retarded the progress of our profession for ages: the ancients, ignorant how to stop bleeding, were afraid to cut out the most trivial tumor, or they did so with terror. They generally performed slowly and imperfectly, by means of burning irons, or ligatures, the same operations, which the moderns execute quickly and safely with a knife.

As the blood circulates in the arteries with much greater impetus

and rapidity, than in veins, it necessarily follows, that their wounds are generally attended with much more hæmorrhage, than those of the latter vessels, and that such hæmorrhage is more difficult to suppress. However, as the blood also flows through veins of great magnitude with much velocity, bleedings from them are frequently highly dangerous, and sometimes unavoidably fatal. When an artery is wounded, the blood is of a bright scarlet colour, and gushes from the vessel *per saltum* in a very rapid manner. The blood issues from a vein in an even unbroken stream, and is of a dark purple red colour. It is of great practical use to remember these distinguishing differences, between arterial and venous hæmorrhage, because, though in both cases, the oozing of blood may be equal in quantity, yet in the latter instance, the surgeon is often justified in bringing the sides of a wound together, without taking farther means to suppress the bleeding, while it would not be proper to adopt the same conduct, were there an equal discharge of arterial blood.

Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.—See *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmorrhage from the Nose.—See *Epistaxis*.

Hæmorrhage from the Stomach.—See *Hæmatemesis*.

Hæmorrhage from the urinary organs.—See *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmorrhage from the uterus.—See *Menorrhagia*.

HÆMORRHOIDAL. Of or belonging to the *Hæmorrhoidal* vessels.

HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. The arteries of the rectum are so called; they are sometimes two, and at other times three in number (1.) The upper hæmorrhoidal artery is the great branch of the lower mesenteric. (2.) The middle hæmorrhoidal may be a branch either of the hypogastric, or the pudical. (3.) The lower or external hæmorrhoidal is given off from the pudical artery.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. These are two. (1.) The external empties itself into the internal iliac vein. (2.) The internal into the vena portæ.

HÆMORRHOIS, (from *aima*, blood, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.)—See *Piles*.

HÆMOSTATIC, (from *aima*, blood, and *stao*, to stop, Gk.) Having the power to stop an hæmorrhage.—See *Styptics*.

HAIR.—See *Capillus* and *Pilus*.

HALLUCINATION, (from *hallucinor*, to err, L.) An erroneous imagination

HALO.—See *Areola*.

HAMULUS, (diminutive of *hamus*, a hook, L.) A little hook. In Anatomy, applied to a small hook-like process, seen at the extremities of the internal pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

HANGING.—See *Suspensis*.

HARE-LIP, *labia leporina*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. The term has arisen from the fancied resemblance of the part to the upper lip of a hare. Occasionally the fissure is more or less oblique. In general it is directly below the septum of the nose: but sometimes it corresponds to one of the nostrils. The two portions of the lips are generally moveable, and not adherent to the alveolar process: in less common cases, they are closely attached to the forepart of the jaw.

Children are frequently born with this kind of malformation, which is called a *natural* hare-lip, while that which is produced by a wound is named *accidental*. The fissure commonly affects only the lip itself, and usually the upper one. In many cases, however, it extends along the bones and soft parts forming the palate, even as far as the uvula: and sometimes those bones are entirely wanting.

A hare-lip in the least degree, occasions considerable deformity: and when more marked, it frequently hinders infants from sucking, and makes it indispensable to nourish them by other means. The only

means of curing the deformity, is by operation; and the most advisable period for performing this in infants, is at the age of about two years.

HAVERS GLANDS. Glands in and about the synovial membrane of joints: first described by HAVERS.

HEAD.—See *Caput*.

HEAD-ACHE. Head-ache or pain in the head, as a generic term, has received a variety of trivial names, according as it may be produced by some other disease, or the variety of its cause, or the part of the head that is affected: hence *cephalagia venerea*, *rheumatica*, &c.; *cephalagia nervosa*, *inflammatoria*, &c.; *cephalagia stomachica*, *intermittens*, &c.

HEARING. *Auditus*. A function by which we are acquainted with the vibratory motions of bodies. Sound is to the hearing what light is to the sight. Sound is the result of an impression produced upon the ear by the vibratory motion impressed upon the atoms of the body, by percussion or any other cause.

There are three things distinguished in sound: intensity, tone, and timbre, or expression.

(1.) The *intensity* of sound depends on the extent of the vibrations. (2.) The *tone* depends on the number of vibrations which are produced in a given time, and in this respect, sound is distinguished into *acute* and *grave*. The *grave* sound arises from a small number of vibrations; the *acute* from a great number.

(3.) The *timbre* or expression of sound, depends on the nature of the sonorous body. The apparatus of hearing is composed of the outer, middle, and internal ear, and of the acoustic nerve.—See *Eur*.

HEART. *Cor*. The heart of an animal or fish. The heart of man is a hollow muscular viscus, situated in the cavity of the pericardium, for the circulation of the blood. It is divided externally into a *base*, a *superior* and an *inferior* surface, and an *anterior* and *posterior* margin. Internally it is divided into a *right* and *left ventricle*.

The heart is situated obliquely : its base being placed on the right of the bodies of the vertebræ, and its apex obliquely to the sixth rib, on the left side : its inferior surface lies upon the diaphragm. There are two cavities adhering to the base of the heart, which, from their resemblance, are called *auricles*. The right auricle is a muscular sac, in which are four apertures, two of the venæ cavæ, an opening into the right ventricle, and the opening of the coronary vein. In the left auricle there are five apertures, viz. those of the four pulmonary veins, and an opening into the left ventricle. The cavities in the heart are called *ventricles* : these are divided by a septum into a right and left. Each ventricle has two orifices : the one auricular, through which the blood enters ; the other arterious, through which the blood passes out. The four orifices are supplied with *valves*, which are named from their resemblance : those of the arterious orifices, are called the *semilunar* ; those at the orifice of the right auricle, *tricuspid* ; and those at the orifice at the left auricle, *mitral*.

The vessels of the heart are divided into *common* and *proper*. The *common* are : (1.) The *aorta*, which arises from the left ventricle, (2.) The *pulmonary artery*, which originates from the right ventricle. (3.) The four *pulmonary veins*, which terminate in the left auricle. (4.) The two venæ cavæ, which evacuate themselves into the right auricle. The *proper* vessels are : (1.) The *coronary arteries*, which arise from the aorta, and are distributed on the heart. (2.) The *coronary veins*, which return the blood into the right auricle. The nerves of the heart are branches of the eighth, and great intercostal pairs. The heart of the foetus differs from that of the adult, in having a *foramen ovale*, through which the blood passes from the right auricle to the left.

HECTIC, (from *exis*, habit, Gk.) Appertaining to the habit or constitution.

HECTIC FEVER. A disease of great perplexity and irregularity, as is fully proved by the various characters given to it by different writers. The occurrence of this species of fever, is generally supposed to be symptomatic of diseased actions or affections in various parts, as the heart, stomach, mesentery, liver, spleen, pancreas, lungs, brain, &c. It is well known to be a common sequel to the measles, occasionally so to the small-pox, and, in a few instances, to scarlet fever. The particular symptoms by which this affection is marked, are debility ; a small, quick, and sharp pulse : the blood forsaking the skin : loss of appetite : often rejection of all aliment by the stomach : wasting : a great readiness to be thrown into sweats : sweating spontaneously in bed : and frequently a constitutional purging. It is generally very slow and insidious in its course, and may exist for some months before it is detected ; the only noticeable symptoms, being lassitude upon slight exercise ; loss of appetite, and a wasting of the flesh. When however, these symptoms are connected with a general increase of pulse, there will be real ground for apprehension.

This is one of the many diseases in which the art of medicine has hitherto laboured in vain to strike into any direct track of cure. The real cause is generally involved in great and impenetrable obscurity ; and we can do little more than attack single symptoms as they make their appearance.

HELICALIS MAJOR.—See *Helicis major*.

HELICALIS MINOR.—See *Helicis minor*.

HELICIS MAJOR. A proper muscle of the ear, which depresses the part of the cartilage of the ear into which it is inserted : it lies upon the upper or sharp point of the helix.

HELICIS MINOR. A proper muscle of the ear, which contracts the fissure of the ear ; it is situated below the *helicis major*, upon part of the helix.

HELIX, (from *eilo*, to turn about, Gk.) The external circle or border of the outer ear, that curls inwards.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, (from *elmins*, a worm, and *ago*, to drive out, Gk.)—See *Anthelmintic*.

HELOSIS, (from *eilo*, to turn, Gk.) An eversion, or turning up of the eye-lids.

HEMATURIA.—See *Hæmaturia*.

HEMERALOPIA, (from *emera*, the day, and *ops*, the eye, Gk.) A defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in broad day-light, but not in the evening. This disease is said to be endemic in some parts of France, Russia, Poland, the West Indies, Brazils, and the intertropical regions generally. It proceeds from too great an habitual exposure to light, whence the retina becomes torpid, and requires a strong stimulus to raise it. At noontide, therefore, it is sensible to the impressions of objects, but does not clearly discern them in the shade, or towards the close of day. SCARPA says, it is properly nothing but a kind of imperfect periodical Amaurosis, most commonly sympathetic with the stomach.

HEMICRANIA, (from *emisus*, half, and *kranion*, the head, Gk.) A pain that affects only one side of the head. It is generally nervous or hysterical, sometimes bilious. When it is accompanied by a strong pulsation, like that of a nail piercing the part, it is denominated *Clavus*.

HEMIOPSIA, (from *emisus*, half, and *ops*, the eye, Gk.) A defect of vision, in which the person sees the half, but not the whole of an object.

HEMIPLEGIA, (from *emisus*, half, and *plesso*, to strike, Gk. ; so called because only one side of the body is affected.)—See *Paralysis*.

HEMISPHERE, (from *hemisphera*, half a globe, L.) In Anatomy, the upper part of the brain so called.—See *Cerebrum*.

HEPATIC, (from *epar*, the liver, Gk.) Belonging to the liver.

HEPATIC ARTERY. The artery which nourishes the substance of the liver. It arises from the celiac. It is covered at its root by the pancreas: it then turns a little forwards, and passes under the pylorus, and runs between the biliary ducts and vena portæ, where it divides into two large branches, one of which enters the right, and the other the left, lobe of the liver. In this place it is enclosed, along with all the other vessels, in the capsule of Glisson.

HEPATIC DUCT. *Ductus hepaticus*. The trunk of the biliary pores. It runs from the sinus of the liver towards the duodenum, and is joined by the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus.—See *Biliary duct*.

HEPATIC VEIN.—See *Vena portæ*.

HEPATISATION, (from *epar*, the liver, Gk.) A liver-like substance ; applied chiefly to an alteration of structure, which is sometimes seen in the lungs.

HEPATITIS. An inflammation of the liver. *Hepatitis* has generally been considered of two kinds ; one the *acute*, the other *chronic*. The acute species comes on with a pain in the right hypochondrium, extending up to the clavicle and shoulder : which is much increased by pressing upon the part, and is accompanied with a cough, oppression of breathing, and difficulty of lying on the left side ; together with nausea and sickness, and often with a vomiting of bilious matter. The urine is scanty : there is loss of appetite, great thirst, and costiveness, with a strong, hard, and frequent pulse. The *chronic* species is usually accompanied with a morbid complexion, loss of appetite and flesh, costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, pains in the stomach, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, clay-coloured stools, high-coloured urine ; an obtuse pain in the region of the liver, extending to the shoulder, and more or less difficulty of breathing. These symptoms are, however, often so mild and insignificant as to

pass almost unnoticed ; as large abscesses have been found in the liver upon dissection, which in the person's life time had created little or no inconvenience.

Besides the causes producing other inflammations, such as the application of cold, &c. *Hepatitis* may be occasioned by certain passions of the mind, by violent exercise, by intense heat, by long continued intermittent and remittent fevers, and by various solid concretions in the substance of the liver. In tropical climates, this viscus is more apt to be affected with inflammation, than in any others : this most probably arises from the increased secretion of bile, which takes place when the blood is thrown on the internal parts, by an exposure to cold : or from the bile becoming acrid, and thereby exciting an irritation in the part.

Hepatitis generally terminates either in resolution or suppuration ; sometimes in partial or total induration : and in some rare instances, in gangrene and schirrhus.

HEREDITARY, (from *hæres*, a heir, L.) That which is transferred from parents to their children ; as a disease, or predisposition to a disease, &c.

HERMAPHRODITE, (from *Hermes*, Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, Venus, Gk. ; *i. e.* partaking of both sexes.) In *Anatomy*, the true *hermaphrodite* of the ancients was, the man with male organs of generation, and the female stature of body ; that is, narrow chest and large pelvis : or the woman with female organs of generation, and the male stature of body, broad chest and narrow pelvis. The term is now, however, used to express any *lusus naturæ*, wherein the parts of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes.

HERNIA, (from *ernos*, a branch ; from its protruding forwards, Gk.) A rupture. Surgeons understand by the term *hernia*, a tumor formed by the protrusion of some of the viscera of the abdomen, out of that cavity, into a kind of sac composed

of the portion of peritoneum, which is pushed before them. Some viscera, however, which occasionally protrude, are not included in the peritoneum, as the bladder and cœcum.

Herniæ most frequently make their appearance, in the groin, the navel, the labia pudendi, and the upper and fore part of the thigh. In some less common instances, *hernial* tumors have presented themselves at the foramen ovale, in the perineum, in the vagina, and at the ischiatic notch.

The parts which are ordinarily protruded are the omentum, or a portion of the intestinal canal, or both together. But the stomach, the liver, spleen, uterus, ovaries, bladder, &c. have been known to form the contents of some hernial tumors.

The small intestine is more frequently protruded than the large, and the ileum more frequently than the jejunum. Sometimes only a part of the diameter of the intestinal tube is protruded : and any larger quantity may descend, from a single fold to the whole moveable portion of the canal.

Herniæ are distinguished by various appellations, according to their contents and situation. If a portion of intestine alone form the contents of the tumor, it is called *enterocele*. When both intestine and omentum are included, *entero-epiplocele* : if a piece of omentum only, *epiplocele*. When the contents of a hernia protrude at the abdominal ring, but only pass as low as the groin, or labium pudendi, the case is called *bubonocèle*, or *inguinal hernia* ; but if the parts descend into the scrotum, it is called an *oscheocèle*, or *scrotal hernia*. The *crural* or *femoral hernia* is the name given to that which presents below Poupart's ligament. When at the navel, *exomphales* or *umbilical hernia*. The *congenital hernia* is a very particular case, in which the protruded viscera are not covered with a common hernial sac of peritoneum, but

are lodged in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, in contact with the testicle. For further accounts on this important subject, the reader is referred to the article *Hernia* in COOPER'S Surgical Dictionary.

HERNIA HUMORALIS.—See *Orchitis*.

HERPES, (from *erpo*, to creep, Gk. because it spreads and creeps about the skin.) A cutaneous disease, known by an assemblage of numerous little vesicles, in clusters, itching very much, and difficult to heal, but terminating in furfuraceous scales. The eruption is preceded, when it is extensive, by considerable constitutional disorder, and is accompanied by a sensation of heat and tingling, sometimes by severe deep-seated pain, in the parts affected. The lymph of the vesicles, which is at first clear and colourless, becomes gradually milky and opaque, and ultimately concretes into scabs; but in some cases, a copious discharge of it takes place, and tedious ulcerations ensue. The disorder is not contagious in any of its forms. The various appearances of *herpes* may be comprehended under the six following heads:

(1.) *Herpes phlyctænodes*. This is perhaps the most common form of the disease. It consists in small irregular clusters of transparent vesicles appearing in various parts of the body. These being generally preceded by a slight febrile attack of two or three days. About the fourth or fifth day, the vesicles begin to dry up, and on their surface are left dark yellowish scabs. These fall off about the tenth day, leaving a reddened and irritable surface, which slowly regains its healthy appearance.

(2.) *Herpes Zoster*, more commonly known by the appellation of the *Shingles*. This is very uniform in its appearances, following a course similar to that of small-pox, and the other exanthematous fevers. The eruption appears in red patches of an irregular form, at a little distance from each other, upon each

of which numerous small elevations are seen, clustered together. This form of the disease almost invariably fixes itself on the trunk of the body, generally commencing at the waist, or on the chest, extending towards the sternum at one extremity, and towards the spine at the other.

(3.) *Herpes circinatus*. This is better known as the *ring-worm*. It appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference.

(4.) *Herpes labialis* is a very common form of the disease; it consists of a vesicular eruption upon the edge of the upper and under lip, and at the angle of the mouth, sometimes forming a semi-circle, or even completing a circle round the mouth, by the successive rising of the vesicles.

(5.) *Herpes præputialis*. In this form, small clusters of vesicles appear on various parts of the prepuce. This species is deserving of particular attention, because it occurs in a situation where it is liable to occasion a practical mistake of serious consequence to the patient, viz. that of being compounded with *Chancre*.

(6.) *Herpes Iris*. This is a very rare form of the disease. It is seen only in young subjects, and appears in small circular patches, on which minute vesicles may be detected; its usual seats are the backs and palms of the hand, and occasionally the instep.

HERPETIC. Relating to *herpes*.

HICCUP.—See *Singultus*.

HIPPOCAMPUS, (L.) The sea-horse. In Anatomy, some parts are so called from their resemblance; as *Hippocampus major* and *minor*.—See *Cerebrum*.

HOMOGENEOUS, (from *omos*, like, and *genos*, a kind, Gk.) Uniform: of a like kind or species; of the same quality. Used in contradistinction to *heterogeneous*, when the parts of a body are of different qualities.

HOOPING COUGH.—See *Pertussis*.

HORDEOLUM, (diminutive of *hor.. deum*, barley, L.) A small tumour on

the eyelids, resembling a barley corn : commonly called a *stye*.

HORN.—See *Cornu*.

HUMERAL. Belonging to the humerus or arm.

HUMERAL ARTERY. *Arteria humeralis*. Brachial artery. The axillary artery, having passed the tendon of the pectoralis major, takes the name of *humeral* or *brachial*, which name it retains till it divides at the bend of the elbow into the radial and ulnar. The *humeral* artery in its course gives off (1.) The *arteria profunda superior*. (2.) *Arteria profunda inferior*. (3.) *Ramus anastomoticus*.—See *Brachial Artery*.

HUMERALIS MUSCULUS.—See *Deltoides*.

HUMERUS, (from *omos*, the shoulder, Gk.) (1.) The arm as composed of hard and soft parts, from the shoulder to the fore-arm. (2) The shoulder. (3.) The bone of the arm *Os Humeri*, or *Os Brachii*. The upper extremity of this bone is formed into a large, round, and smooth head, which in the recent subject is covered by cartilage, and is received into the glenoid cavity of the scapula, forming the shoulder-joint. At the base of the head, the bone contracts, and forms what is termed the neck. The upper extremity of the bone also affords two protuberances, viz. the great and lesser tubercles. These protuberances are separated by a groove, in which the tendinous head of the biceps plays. The larger tubercle serves for the insertion of the infra and supra spinatus muscles, and teres minor. Into the smaller tubercle, the subscapularis muscle is inserted. Immediately below its neck, the *Os Humeri* begins to assume a cylindrical shape, so that here the body of the bone may be said to commence. At its upper part is observed a continuation of the groove for the biceps, which extends downwards, about the fourth part of the length of the bone, in an oblique direction. The edges of this groove are continuations of the

greater and lesser tuberosities or tubercles, and serve for the attachment of the pectoralis, latissimus dorsi, and teres major muscles. A little lower down, towards the external and anterior side of the middle of the bone, a rough ridge is seen, into which the deltoid muscle is inserted. On each side of this ridge the bone is smooth and flat, for the lodgment of the brachialis internus muscle. The lower extremity of the bone terminates in four large processes, the two outermost of which are called *condyles*, though not designed for the articulation of the bone. These are rough, irregular protuberances, formed for the insertion of muscles and ligaments. In the interval between the two condyles are placed the two articulating processes. On the smallest of these, which is situated on the external side, the round head of the radius plays. The other and larger process, is composed of two lateral protuberances, and a middle cavity. From the manner in which the ulna moves upon this process, it has received the name of *trochlea*, or pulley. There are two triangular spaces observed on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the *Os Humeri*, just above the articular processes. That situated in front is the smallest, and receives the coronoid process of the ulna, when the elbow is flexed. The triangular space behind is larger and deeper, and into this the olecranon process of the ulna is lodged, when the arm is extended. The internal structure of the *Os Humeri* is similar to that of other long bones of the body.

HUMILIS, (from *humi*, on the ground, L.; so named, because it turns the eye downwards, and is expressive of humility.—See *Rectus inferior oculi*.)

HUMOR. Humour, a general name for any fluid of the body, except the blood.

HUMOR VITREUS. The vitreous humour of the eye, which takes its name from the resemblance to melt-

ed glass. This consists of a thin transparent fluid, which fills up the posterior two-thirds of the globe of the eye. It is enclosed within a fine membrane termed *Hyaloid*, which not only invests it externally, but forms a number of processes, projecting inwards, and dividing it into detached masses. On the anterior part of the vitreous humour there is a slight depression, which lodges the posterior segment of the crystalline lens.

HUNGER. *Fames.* The want of solid aliments is characterised by a peculiar sensation in the region of the stomach, called *hunger*. This feeling is generally renewed after the stomach has been for some time empty: it is variable in its intensity and its nature in different individuals, and even in the same individual. In some its violence is excessive; in others, it is scarcely felt: some never feel it, and eat only because the hour of repast has come. *Hunger* arises, like all other internal sensations, from the action of the nervous system: it has no other seat than this system itself; and no other causes than the general laws of organization.

HYALOID. Transparent, like glass. In Anatomy, applied to the fine membrane of the eye, which envelopes the vitreous humour.

HYDARTHROS, (from *udor*, water, and *arthron*, a joint, Gk.) *White swelling.* The varieties of white swelling are very numerous; though systematic writers have generally been content with a division into two kinds, viz. *Rheumatic* and *Scrophulous*. The last species of the disease they also distinguish into such tumours as primarily affect the bones, and the ligaments and soft parts become diseased before there is any morbid affection of the bones. The knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow are the joints most subject to white swellings of the scrophulous species. *Rheumatic white swellings* are very distinct diseases from the scrophulous distemper of large joints. In the first, the pain is said never to

occur without being attended with swelling. *Scrophulous white swellings*, on the other hand, are always preceded by a pain, which is particularly confined to one point. It also seems probable that in scrophulous habits, the irritation of a joint is much more easily produced than in the other constitutions: and no one can doubt, that when once excited in these, it is much more dangerous and difficult of removal than in other patients. In rheumatic cases it is observed that the pain is more general, and diffused over the whole joint. For a description of the various forms of white swelling, the reader is referred to COOPER'S Dictionary, art. *Joints*.

HYDATID, (from *udor*, water, Gk.) The name of a genus of animalcules, which are characterised by being formed of a membrane containing a water-like fluid. These singular animals, which in appearance resemble a fine bladder, distended with an aqueous fluid, are sometimes formed in the natural cavities of the human body, as the abdomen and ventricles of the brain, but more frequently in the liver, kidney, lungs, and ovaries, where they not only produce diseased actions of those viscera, but the patients frequently fall a sacrifice to their ravages.

HYDROCELE, (from *udor*, water, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) The term *hydrocele*, used in a literal sense, means any tumour produced by water; but Surgeons have always confined it to those which possess either the membranes of the scrotum, or the coats of the testicle, and its vessels; the first of these, viz. that which has its seat in the membranes of the scrotum, is generally a symptom of a disease in which the whole habit is more or less concerned, as ascites, or anasarca. The aqueous fluid is contained within the cellular substance, and the whole bag of the scrotum becomes distended by it. The tumour retains the impression of the finger on slight pressure.

By far the most common form of the disease, however, is the *Hydrocele* of the tunica vaginalis testis. This consists of a morbid accumulation of water, separated on the internal surface of the tunica vaginalis. This form of the disease is purely local, and for the most part occurs in persons who are perfectly free from all other complaints. From its first appearance, it seldom disappears or diminishes, but generally continues to increase, sometimes rapidly, at others, more slowly. In some it grows to a more painful degree of distention in a few months: in others, it continues many years with little disturbance. As it enlarges, it becomes more tense, and is sometimes transparent; so that if a candle is held on the opposite side, a degree of light is perceived through the whole tumour; but the only certain distinction is the fluctuation, which is not found when the disease is a hernia of the omentum, or intestines; or an inflammatory or a scirrhus tumour of the testicle.

Hydrocele is by no means a dangerous complaint, though its weight and size, which are sometimes prodigious, produce a disagreeable and painful incumbrance to the patient. As an instance of the enormous quantity of fluid which sometimes accumulates, it may be mentioned, that in Hindoostan, where the disease is exceedingly prevalent, upwards of a hundred ounces have been removed from a patient at one operation. The methods of curing *hydrocele* may be reduced to two; viz. the *palliative*, which consists in simply evacuating the fluid by means of a bleeding lancet or trocar; and the *radical*, in which, some stimulating liquid is injected into the cavity, after the morbid fluid has been withdrawn: the object being to produce such degree of inflammation, as will ensure the obliteration of the cavity in which the fluid had collected. By far the best and most efficacious injection hitherto employed, for this purpose,

is a solution of iodine, for the discovery of which we are indebted to Mr. J. R. Martin of Calcutta, who has published a very valuable paper on the subject in vol. vii. of Transactions of Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, to which the reader is particularly referred.

HYDROCEPHALUS, (from *udor*, water, and *kephale*, the head, Gk.) Dropsy of the brain. Dropsy of the head. It is distinguished by authors into *external* and *internal*. In the former of these, the fluid collects between the membranes and the brain; in the latter, it is contained within the ventricles. The disease is also distinguished into *acute* and *chronic*.

Acute Hydrocephalus, in its early stages, is characterised by the symptoms of inflammation of the brain. The head is hot, the face flushed, the eyes dull, and without expression. The arteries of the temples and neck pulsate strongly. The child, for this is strictly an infantile malady, is restless and fretful, evidently suffering pain, while both the countenance and the gestures refer to the head as its seat. If the inflammation be long continued, though slight, it often ends in serious accumulation, which is known by the marks of oppressed brain that take place. The pulse then loses its frequency, and often becomes preternaturally slow; the pupils are dilated: there is torpor of the bowels, and indeed throughout the whole system. The inflammation now frequently declines, or subsides altogether, the heat of head and of skin disappearing, and the tongue becoming clean. More frequently, however, the continuance of the febrile symptoms shows the continuance of the inflammation, but in very different degrees. If the child is very young, so that the bones are not firmly united, the head gradually enlarges in its dimensions, and becomes mis-shapen in its figure. The extent to which the enlargement goes being very various. Sooner or later, if the pa-

tient be not destroyed by the disease, it generally stops by the bones uniting, the head remaining afterwards through life preternaturally large.

Chronic Hydrocephalus is a very different disease, both in its character and progress, from the *acute*. It is frequently congenital; or at least there is a predisposition to it running through families, and developed sooner or later in the different individuals. It is connected with rachitis and scrofula: and is a disease of debility. The chronic disease is always dangerous, and there is much difficulty in determining its extent, and the degree of cerebral disorganization which may accompany it. Where, however, it is limited to a weak condition of the excrements of the brain, and medicines are speedily and steadily exhibited, there is a probability of its being removed: but where, on the contrary, no favourable impression can be made on the organ, the general frame partakes by degrees of the debility, the vital powers flag, the limbs become emaciated, and death ensues at an uncertain period: or the patient survives, a miserable spectacle to the world, and a burden to the family perhaps for years.

HYDROPHOBIA, (from *udor*, water, and *phobeo*, to fear, Gk.; because persons that are thus bitten, dread the sight or the falling of water when seized.)

Rabies Canina. Canine madness. This disease arises in consequence of the bite of a rabid animal, as a dog, cat, &c., and sometimes spontaneously. It is characterised by a loathing and great dread of drinking a liquid.

Some writers have asserted, that this peculiar affection belongs exclusively to the canine genus, as dogs, foxes, wolves. It is not, however, limited to these, as some well authenticated instances have been recorded as having occurred in Hindustan, where the disease was communicated to the human species, by the bites of the feline and rodentia (cat and squirrel) genera.

In the human species, the general symptoms attendant upon the bite of a mad dog, or other rabid animal, are, at some definite period, and occasionally long after the bitten part seems quite well; a slight pain begins to be felt in it, now and then attended by itching, but generally resembling a rheumatic pain.

Then come on wandering pains, with an uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams, accompanied with great restlessness, sudden startings and spasms, sighing, anxiety, and a love for solitude. These symptoms continuing to increase daily, pains begin to shoot from the place which was wounded, all along up the throat, with a sensation of choking, and a horror and dread at the sight of water, and other liquids, together with a loss of appetite and tremor. The person is, however, capable of swallowing any solid substance with tolerable ease; but the moment that anything in a fluid form is brought in contact with the lips, it occasions him to start back with much dread and horror, although he labours perhaps under great thirst at the time. A vomiting of bilious matter soon comes on, in the course of the disease, and an intense hot fever ensues, attended with continual watching, great thirst, dryness and roughness of the tongue, hoarseness of the voice, and the discharge of a viscid saliva from the mouth, which the patient is constantly spitting out. His respiration is laborious and uneasy, but his judgment is unaffected: and as long as he retains the power of speech, his answers are distinct. In some few instances, a severe delirium arises, and closes the tragic scene; but it more frequently happens that the pulse becomes tremulous and irregular, that convulsions arise, and that nature, being at length exhausted, sinks under the pressure of misery.

HYDROPTALMIA, (from *udor*, water, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gk.) There are two diseases, different in

their nature and consequence, thus termed. The one is a mere anasarca or œdematous swelling of the eye-lid. The other, the true *hydropthalmia*, is swelling of the bulb of the eye, from too great a collection of vitreous or aqueous humours.

HYDROPS, (from *udor*, water, Gk.) Dropsy. A preternatural collection of serous or watery fluid in the cellular substance, or different cavities of the body. It receives different appellations, according to the particular situation of the fluid. When it is diffused through the cellular membrane, either generally or partially, it is called *anasarca*; when it is deposited in the cavity of the cranium, it is called *hydrocephalus*; when in the chest, *hydrothorax*, or *hydrops pectoris*; when in the abdomen, *ascites*; in the uterus, *hydrometra*; and within the scrotum, *hydrocele*.

HYDRORACHITIS, (from *udor*, water, and *raxis*, the spine. Gk.) *Hydrops medullæ spinalis*. By Surgeons this disease is commonly recognised by the term *Spina bifida*. This disease, which occurs in newborn infants, is attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, which is most commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ, sometimes over the dorsal and cervical ones, and in some instances, over the os sacrum. The malformation of the spine is supposed to consist in a deficiency of one or more of the spinous processes. The fluid which the tumour contains resembles serum, being somewhat more liquid than the white of egg, and like the latter, frequently coagulable. On pressing it, a fluctuation is very perceptible, and a preternatural space may also be felt existing between some of the spinous processes. The fluid is contained in a kind of cyst, which is composed of the continuation of the dura mater, investing the spinal canal, and is, for the most part, closely adherent to the integuments.

Spina Bifida is a disease of a most incurable nature, for with the exception of one mentioned by MORGAGNI, and two or three others by Sir A. COOPER, there is not, in all the records of Surgery or Medicine, any case which either got well of itself, or was benefitted by any mode of treatment. It has been found, that opening the tumour, either with caustics, or cutting instruments, has generally tended to hasten the fatal termination of the disease.

HYDROTHORAX, (from *udor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest, Gk.) *Hydrops pectoris*. Dropsy of the chest. The leading symptoms of this disease are difficulty of breathing, particularly when in an horizontal posture; sudden startings from sleep, with anxiety, and palpitations of the heart; cough, paleness of the visage, anasarcaous swellings of the lower extremities; thirst, and a scarcity of urine: but the one which is more decisive than all the rest, is a fluctuation of water being perceived in the chest, either by the patient himself or his medical attendant, on certain motions of the body. The causes which give rise to this disease, are pretty much the same with those which are productive of the other species of dropsy. In some cases it exists without any kind of dropsical affection being present: but it prevails very often as a part of more universal dropsy.

HYGROLOGY, (from *ugros*, a fluid, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the fluids.

HYMEN, (from *Hymen*, the god of marriage, because this membrane is supposed to be entire before marriage, or copulation.) The *Hymen* is a thin membrane, of a semilunar or circular form, placed at the entrance of the vagina, which it partly closes. It has a very different appearance in different women, but it is generally found in virgins, and is very properly esteemed the test of virginity, being ruptured in the first act of coition. The remnants of the *Hymen* we

called the *carunculæ myrtiformes*. The *hymen* is also peculiar to the human species.

Hyo Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which originate from, or are inserted into, or connected with, the *Os Hyoides*; as *Hyo-glossus*, *Genio Hyo-glossus*, &c.

HYO-GLOSSUS. *Cerato glossus* of DOUGLAS and COWPER. *Basio-cerato-chondro-glossus* of ALBINUS. A muscle of the tongue, situated on the outer side of the *genio-glossus*, between the corner of the *Os Hyoides* and the lateral part of the tongue. It arises from a part of the body, and from the whole length of the corner of the *Os Hyoides*, whence it proceeds upwards: and is inserted into the lateral and posterior part of the tongue. Use—to depress the lateral part and base of the tongue.

HYOIDES OS. (From the Greek letter *upsilon*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) This is a small bone, shaped like the Greek *u*, situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx. The bone may be distinguished into its body, horns, and appendices. The body is the middle and broadest part of the bone. The *cornua* or horns are considerably longer than the body, and are placed at the sides. At the extremity of each is observed a round tubercle, from which a ligament passes to the thyroid cartilage. The appendices or lesser horns, *cornua minora*, are two small processes, which rise up from the articulations of the *cornua*, with the body of the bone, and are sometimes connected with the styloid process on each side, by means of a ligament. The *Os Hyoides* serves to support the tongue, and affords attachment to a variety of muscles, some of which perform the motions of the tongue, while others act on the larynx and fauces.

HYPERTROPHY, is a term applied by Pathologists to that condition of a tissue or organ which presents an increase of substance, not arising

from any transformation of tissue, or from the development of any morbid product, but simply from a preternatural growth of its proper organic textures. For example, a muscle is said to be in a state of *hypertrophy* when its size exceeds the ordinary standard, provided it still retains its muscular structure; but the term *hypertrophy* (signifying excess of nutrition) could not with propriety be applied, if the increased size of the muscle were produced by the transformation of its fibres into fat, or by the development of a tumour in its interior.

As *hypertrophy* is only an increased development of the natural structure, it cannot strictly be considered as constituting a disease, unless when it deranges the functions of the hypertrophied organ, or exercises an injurious degree of pressure on the neighbouring parts. The muscles on the fore-arm of a blacksmith, though hypertrophied to double their natural dimensions, are so far from constituting a disease, that they afford a good criterion of the health and strength of the individual: whereas there are few diseases more formidable than a similar condition of the muscular walls of the heart. Indeed, it is only of late years, that *hypertrophy* has attracted the attention of Anatomists as occurring in any other organ than the heart. The accurate researches of modern Pathologists have, however, clearly demonstrated that several tissues, especially the muscular, the adipose, the cellular, the mucous, the cutaneous, the nervous, the vascular, the fibrous, and the osseous are liable to this affection: and that any organ into whose composition these tissues enter, may be generally hypertrophied throughout its entire structure, or may have the hypertrophy confined to one or more of its component parts.

HYPOÆMA, (from *upo*, under, and *aima*, blood, Gk.) An effusion of red blood into the chambers of the eye.

HYPPOCHONDRIAC, (from *upo*, under, and *chondros*, a cartilage, Gk.) (1) Belonging to the hypochondria. (2) A person affected with lowness of spirits.—See *Hypochondriasis*.

HYPPOCHONDRIASIS, (from *upochondriakos*, one who is hipped, Gk.) *Hypochondriacism*. Vapours, lowness of spirits; called also *Morbus hypochondriacus*. *Passio hypochondriaca*. This disease bears so near a resemblance to several of the varieties of genuine melancholy, as to be often distinguishable from them, with great difficulty; and the more so, as it is no uncommon thing for hypochondriacism to terminate in melancholy, or for melancholy to be combined with hypochondriacism. There is, however, this distinction between these two diseases. True melancholy, even in those whose health is much deranged, seldom arises, except mental causes of grief and distress join themselves to the corporeal ones. Melancholy may be said to be always excited by mental causes, and consists in various phenomena of grief, despondency, and despair: whereas hypochondriasis most commonly arises from corporeal causes, and its mental phenomena consist of erroneous ideas entertained about the patient's own make or body.

Hypochondriasis, or the *hypochondriac* malady, is a disease in which symptoms of dyspepsia, such as flatulence, eructation, with a sense of uneasiness in the stomach and hypochondria, are combined, with a remarkable lowness of spirits, or a desponding habit of mind, and a constant disposition to attend to every minute change in the bodily feelings, and to apprehend extreme danger from the most trifling ailments. A most striking circumstance in hypochondriacal affections, is the remarkable difference which is observable between the appearance of the patient and the state of his health, as collected from his own account of his symptoms and internal feelings. The individual who labours under this malady

seldom presents any external indication of disease; he has often the appearance of sound and even robust health; yet if we listen to his statement, every function of life, every part in the whole fabric of his body, is in a state of disorder, and the source of acute and almost perpetual suffering. No definite observations can be made as to the rise, progress, and duration of hypochondriasis. The causes are chiefly of slow and continued influence, and their effect displays itself for the most part gradually and almost imperceptibly. The disease has been brought on suddenly by some powerful impression on the nervous system; but such instances are comparatively few. It continues for years, sometimes through the life of the individual, who cannot escape from the exciting causes which gave rise to it; but it does not of itself shorten life. There is reason however to believe that hypochondriacs are more subject than other persons to acquire organic diseases of the abdominal as well as the thoracic viscera: yet on this subject no very decisive evidence can be found.

HYPPOCHONDRIUM, (from *upo*, under, and *chondros*, a cartilage, Gk.) That part of the body which lies under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.

HYPPO-GASTRIC, (from *upo*, under, and *gaster*, the stomach, Gk.) Belonging to the hypogastrium.

HYPPOGASTRIC ARTERY. See *Iliac*.

HYPPOGASTRIC REGION. *Hypogastrium*. The part of the abdomen that reaches from above the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the navel.

HYPPO-GLOSSUS, (from *upo* under, and *glossa*, the tongue, Gk.) Under the tongue. Applied to a nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue.

HYPPOPYUM, (from *upo*, under, and *puon*, pus, Gk.)

HYPPO-PIUM, or *Hypopyon*. An accumulation of a glutinous yellow fluid, like pus, which takes place in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, and frequently, also, in the posterior one, in consequence of

severe acute ophthalmy, particularly the internal species.

HYPOTHENAR, (from *upo*, under, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand, Gk.) (1.) A muscle which runs on the inside of the hand. (2.) That part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.

HYPOTHESIS, (from *upo*, under, *tithemi*, to put, Gk.) An opinion, or a system of general rules, founded partly on fact, but principally on conjecture. A theory explains every fact and every circumstance connected with it: an hypothesis explains only a certain number, leaving some unaccounted for, and others in opposition to it.

HYSTERA, (from *usteros*, behind, Gk.) The womb.—See *Uterus*.

HYSTERALGIA, (from *ustera*, the womb, and *algos*, pains, Gk.) Pain in the womb.

HYSTERIA, (from *ustera*, the womb, Gk; from which the disease was supposed to arise.) Hysterics.

This complaint appears under such various shapes, imitates so many other diseases, and is attended with such a variety of symptoms, which denote the animal and vital functions to be considerably disordered, that it is difficult to give a just character or definition of it, in a work of this description. The only mode by which a proper idea of it can be conveyed is by taking an assemblage of all its appearances.

The disease attacks in paroxysms or fits. These are sometimes preceded by dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, difficulty of breathing, sickness at the stomach, and palpitations at the heart; but it more usually happens, that a pain is felt on the left side, with a sense of distension advancing upwards, till it reaches the stomach, and removing from thence into the throat, it occasions by its pressure a sensation, as if a ball was lodged there, which by authors has been called the *globus hystericus*. The disease having arrived at its height, the patient appears to be threatened with suffocation, becomes faint, and

is affected with stupor and insensibility; whilst, at the same time, the trunk of the body is turned to and fro, the limbs are variously agitated: wild and irregular actions take place in alternate fits of laughter, crying, and screaming: incoherent expressions are uttered, a temporary delirium prevails, and a frothy saliva is discharged from the mouth. The spasms at length abating, a quantity of wind is evacuated upwards, with frequent sighing and sobbing, and the woman recovers the exercise of sense and motion, without any recollection of what has taken place during the fit. In some cases, there is little or no convulsive motion, and the person lies seemingly in a state of profound sleep, without either sense or motion. Hiccough and a variety of slight spasmodic affections are also symptoms of the disorder. It has been observed, that hysteric affections occur more frequently in the single state of life than in the married: and usually between the age of puberty and that of thirty-five years, and they make their attack oftener about the period of menstruation than at any other. Women of a delicate habit, and whose nervous system is extremely sensible, are those who are most subject to hysterical affections: and the habit which predisposes to their attacks, is acquired by inactivity and a sedentary life, grief, anxiety of mind, a suppression or obstruction of the menstrual flux, excessive evacuations, and a constant use of a low diet, or of crude unwholesome food.

HYSTERITIS, (from *istera*, the womb, Gk.) Inflammation of the womb. This disease is characterised by fever, heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the region of the womb; pain in the os uteri when touched, and vomiting.

An inflammation of the uterus shows itself usually about the second or third day after delivery, with a painful sensation at the bottom of the belly, which gradually increases

in violence, without any intermission. On examining externally, the uterus appears much increased in size, is hard to the feel, and on making pressure upon it, the patient experiences great soreness and pain. Soon afterwards, there ensues an increase in heat over the whole of the body, with pains in the head and back, extending into the groins, rigors, considerable thirst, nausea, and vomiting. The tongue is white and dry, the secretion of milk is usually much interrupted; the lochia are greatly diminished, the urine is high-coloured and scanty, the body is costive, and the pulse hard, full, and frequent. When the inflammation extends to the peritoneum, which it frequently does, symptoms of increased irritation succeed, and the patient is soon destroyed.

Uterine inflammation is always attended with much danger, particularly where the symptoms run high, and the proper means for removing them have not been timely adopted. In such cases, it may terminate in suppuration, scirrhus, or gangrene.

ICE. *Glacies*. Water made solid by the application of cold. It is frequently applied by Surgeons to resolve external inflammatory diseases, to stop hæmorrhages, and constrict relaxed parts.

ICHOR. A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

ICHTHYASIS.—See *Ichthyosis*.

ICHTHYOSIS, (from *ichthua*, the scale of a fish, Gk. from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish.) The fish-skin, or cutaneous disease, named from its resemblance to the skin of a fish. It is characterised by a harsh, papillary, or horny condition of the skin. In other instances, the papillæ are elongated into horny peduncles, bearing a broad irregular top. Whatever be the cause of this morbid growth, it appears to have a close affinity to that state which produces the common wart. These excrescences frequently exfoliate, which affords the scaly appearance

that probably may have led to the disease being thus named. According to WILLAN and BATEMAN, there are two forms of the disease, viz. *Ichthyosis simplex* and *Ichthyosis cornea*.

ICTERUS, (named from its likeness to the plumage of the golden thrush, of which PLINY relates, that if a jaundiced person looks on one, the bird dies, and the patient recovers.) The Jaundice. It is characterised by yellowness of the skin and eyes, first observable in the tunica albuginea: the fæces are white, and the urine of a deep colour, from an admixture of bile. Jaundice mostly comes on with languor, inactivity, loathing of food, disturbed sleep at night, acidities of the stomach and bowels, frequent sense of nausea. As it advances in its progress, the skin and eyes become of a deep yellow colour; there is a bitter taste in the mouth, with frequent nausea and vomiting; the urine is very high-coloured; the stools are of a grey or clayey appearance, and a dull obtuse pain is felt in the right hypochondrium, which is much increased by pressure. From the remote or exciting causes, jaundice has been distinguished into the following species.

(1.) *Icterus infantum*. Jaundice of infants, or yellow-green. It affects children at or soon after birth, and usually continues for some days. It has generally been supposed to arise from the meconium impacted in the intestines, preventing the flow of bile into them.

(2.) *Icterus gravidarum*. Jaundice of pregnant women. This takes place, now and then, about the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy, and is caused by pressure of the uterus on the bile ducts.

(3.) *Icterus biliosus*, or *cholæus*. This species, which is very common, is produced by a thick inspissated bile, plugging up the orifice of the ductus choledochus communis. It comes on very insidiously; is not attended by any pain, and soon gives way to proper treatment.

(4.) *Icterus calculosus*. Gall-stone jaundice. This is caused by a gall-stone formed in the gall-bladder, getting out of the bladder into the cystic or ductus choledochus communis, and there stopping the bile in its course into the bowels.

(5.) *Icterus spasmodicus*. Spasmodic jaundice. This is, of all, by far the most common species. It is generally caused by violent mental emotions, and particularly by sudden and great fear: but cold to the lower extremities, and acrimonious and indigestible food, will also produce it.

(6.) *Icterus hepaticus*. Hepatic jaundice. This embraces all instances of jaundice that are produced by organic diseases of the liver, gall-bladder, pancreas, or any other viscus: and by any morbid tumours in the vicinity, which by pressure on, or by encompassing the gall-ducts, or by destroying them, cause jaundice.

Jaundice being always symptomatic of some organic affection, the remedies must be such as those diseases require.

IDEOLOGY, (from *idea*, a thought, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The science, doctrine, or study of the understanding.

IDIOCRASIA.—See *Idiosyncrasy*.

IDIOCY.—See *Amentia*.

IDIOPATHIC, (from *idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, an affection, Gk.) A disease which does not depend on any other disease, in which respect it is opposed to a symptomatic disease, which is dependent on another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, (from *idios*, peculiar, *sun*, with, and *krasis*, a temperament, Gk.) A peculiarity of constitution, in which a person is affected by certain agents, which if applied to other persons, would produce no effect: thus some persons cannot see a finger bleed without fainting: and thus violent inflammation is induced on the skin of some persons by substances that are perfectly innocent to others.

IDIOT, (from *idios*, peculiar, Gk.)

A person who is silly, or without understanding.

IMOTISM.—See *Amentia*.

ILEAC PASSION. This disease is described as a kind of colic, the seat of which is the intestinum Ileum. It is characterised by severe griping pain, vomiting of faecal matter, and costiveness, accompanied by retraction and spasms of the abdominal muscles. The griping pain is very severe: the patient at first vomits a bilious fluid, which soon smells like faeces, and at length becomes perfectly stercoraceous, from the peristaltic motion of the bowels being inverted through their whole course.

ILEUS arises from many causes, and is generally symptomatic of other diseases, more particularly those of strangulated herniæ, and *intus-susception*, or a retention of a part of the bowel within another. Acrid, cold, and indigestible esculents, cold beverages on a heated stomach, taking cold in the feet, gall-stones, and intestinal calculi, are mentioned as having produced *Ileus*.

ILEUM, (from *eileo*, to turn about, from its numerous convolutions, Gk.) The last portion of the small intestines, which commences where the jejunum terminates, and ends at the valve of the cœcum.

ILEUS.—See *Ileac passion*.

ILIAC ARTERIES. *Arteriæ Iliacæ*. The arteries thus called are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, near the last lumbar vertebra. They are divided into *external* and *internal*. Before this division takes place, they are called the *common Iliac arteries*. They commence at the bifurcation of the aorta, and diverge as they pass downwards and outwards to the sacro-iliac symphysis, where the division into external and internal takes place. The *common iliac arteries* present some differences in their direction, length, and relations to contiguous parts, which deserve notice. The vessel on the right side passes off more abruptly than the left, and is some-

what longer. The right one also lies obliquely on the last lumbar vertebra, from which it is separated by both the common iliac veins, as they terminate in the vena cava. Both these vessels are covered by the peritonæum, and crossed by the ureters just at their point of division: the right being also crossed by the intestinum ileum; whilst the left lies behind the sigmoid flexure of the colon. To the inner side of the left iliac artery lies its accompanying vein: on the right side the vein lies nearly behind the artery. There is no branch of consequence given off from the common iliac arteries, until their division into *external* and *internal* occurs. The former of these is continued into the lower extremities, after having sent two branches to the parietes of the abdomen, and takes the name of *femoral* after it emerges from beneath Poupart's ligament. The latter gives off five branches, which are distributed to the viscera of the pelvis, and the soft parts on its external surface, as well as to the perinæum: these branches are the *little iliac*, the *gluteal*, the *ischiatric*, the *pudical*, and the *obturator*. In the fœtus, the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated after birth, proceed from the *internal iliac*. The internal iliac is also known by the name of *Hypo-gastric*.

ILIAC REGION. The side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

ILIACUS INTERNUS. *Iliacus* of WINSLOW. A thick, broad, and radiated muscle, which is situated in the pelvis, upon the inner surface of the ilium. It arises from the upper part of the iliac fossa, from the inner margin of the crista ilii, and posteriorly from the ilio-lumbar ligament. From these different origins the fibres pass down, to be inserted with the *psoas magnus*, by a common tendon, into the *trochanter minor*. *Combined actions.* The *psoas* and *iliacus*, when they take their fixed point above, can bend the thigh on the pelvis, and rotate

the limb somewhat outwards. These muscles assist materially in maintaining the erect position of the body, in which case they take their fixed point at their insertion into the femur, and then act upon the pelvis and spinal column: drawing them forwards, so as to keep them erect upon the thighs. If this action be continued, the trunk may be bent forwards, as in bowing.

ILIUM OS, (from *ilia*, the small intestines; so named because it supports the *ilia*, Gk.) The haunch-bone. The superior portion of the *Os Innominatum*.—See *Os Innominatum*.

ILLUSION. Erroneous imagination.

IMAGINATION.—See *Mens*.

IMPETIGO. A disease of the skin, called the hurried or running tetter. It is a non-contagious pustular affection, terminating in thick lamellated scabs, or thin scaly crusts. There are two distinct species of this disease which deserve notice: the one attended by febrile symptoms; the other, preceded by them.

Species 1. *Impetigo simplex*. This generally appears without any obvious promonitory symptoms, attacks chiefly the young and those of a lymphatic temperament: it displays itself in clusters and groups of irregular, slightly elevated, small pustules, which, after discharging their contents, continue to exude a thin acrid ichor, accompanied with much itching, or rather stinging, and a sensation of heat. The disease frequently assumes a chronic form, or is kept up by successive eruptions of the groups of pustules. There are several varieties of this species, viz. *Impetigo figurata*, *sparsa*, and *scabida*.

Species 2. *Impetigo erysepelatosides*. This closely resembles, in its commencement, the ordinary appearances of erysipelas, with slight febrile symptoms, which are followed by a puffy swelling of the upper part of the face, accompanied with redness, and an oedematous state of the eyelids. In a day or two,

pustules appear on the inflamed surface, that break and discharge a hot acrid fluid; the eruption frequently extends from the face to the neck and chest. In its progress, the discharge diminishes, concretizing and forming thin yellow scabs in the interstices, between which fresh pustules appear, and run the course already described. The disease continues for an uncertain period, sometimes for two or three months, and in disappearing, it leaves the skin red, shining, and in a dry brittle state.

IMPOTENCY.—See *Sterility*.

IMPREGNATION.—See *Conception—Generation*.

INANITION, (from *inanio*, to empty, L.) Applied to the body, it means emptiness: applied to the mind, it means a defect of its powers.

INCANTATION. A method of curing diseases by charms, defended by PARACELSUS, HELMONT, and some other chemical enthusiasts.

INCISIVUS, (from *incido*, to cut, L.) A name given to some muscles, &c.

INCISIVUS INFERIOR.—See *Levator labii inferioris*.

INCISIVUS LATERALIS.—See *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

INCISIVUS MEDIUS.—See *Depressor labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

INCISOR, (from *incido*, to cut; from its use in cutting the food, L.) The four front teeth of both jaws are called incisors, because they cut the food.—See *Teeth*.

INCISORIUM FORAMEN. A name of the foramen, which lies behind the dentes incisores of the upper jaw.

INCONTINENTIA, (from *in*, and *contineo*, to contain, L.) Incontinence. Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Hence we say incontinence of urine, &c.

INCURVATUS. Bowed or bent inwards.

INCUS, (from *incudo*, to smite upon; so named from its likeness in shape to an anvil, L.) The largest and strongest of the bones of the ear in the tympanum. It is

divided into a body and two crura. Its body is situated anteriorly, is rather broad and thick, and has two eminences and two depressions, both covered with cartilage, and intended for the reception of the head of the malleus.

INDEX, (from *indico*, to point out, L.; because it is generally used for such purposes.) The fore-finger.

INDICATION. An indication is that which demonstrates in a disease what ought to be done. It is threefold: preservative, which preserves health; curative, which expels a present disease; and vital, which respects the powers and reasons of diet.

INDICATOR, (from *indico*, to point; so named from its office of extending the index or fore-finger, L.) An extensor muscle of the fore-finger, situated chiefly on the lower and posterior part of the fore-arm. *Extensor indicis* of COWPER. *Extensor secundii internodii indicis proprius*, *vulgo indicator* of DOUGLAS. It arises by an acute fleshy beginning, from the middle of the posterior part of the ulna: its tendon passes under the same ligament with the extensor digitorum communis, with part of which it is inserted into the posterior part of the fore-finger.

INDIGENOUS. Applied to diseases, plants, and other objects which are peculiar to any country.

INDIGESTION.—See *Dyspepsia*.

INFECTION.—See *Contagion*.

INFLAMMATION, (from *inflammo*, to burn, L.) Phlogosis. In *Pathology*, a disease characterised by redness, attended with more or less of heat and pain, tumefaction and fever. When inflammation takes place near the surface of the body, there is heat and pain, or soreness, and more or less swelling, hardness, and redness. It generally appears to begin at a point; for at the commencement, all the local symptoms are within a very small compass. The spreading of the inflammation is owing to continued sympathy, the surrounding parts

participating with the point of irritation; and in proportion to the health of the surrounding parts and constitution, this sympathy is less.

Of the proximate cause of inflammation we know but little. The remote causes may be contemplated under the three following divisions: First. Some accidental violence applied to a part, so as to make a wound or bruise from which it cannot recover, except by the process of inflammation. Secondly. Some irritation which does not destroy the texture of the part, but merely the action; as pressure, heat, cold, blisters, pungent applications, and often fevers of every kind. Thirdly. A particular disposition to inflammation, founded, perhaps, in an irritability in the morbid part itself, and which we often behold in constitutions of the best state of health; affording proof that the general habit is not, in such cases, concerned in the morbid change. Inflammations from any of these causes will, however, partake of the character of the constitution, and hence proceed kindly or unkindly, according as the constitution is in a diseased or a healthy condition: yet the general principle of inflammation is the same in all; for we can only contemplate it as a remedial process, an instinctive effort or exertion of nature to bring about a re-instatement of the parts nearly to their natural functions. Inflammation differs widely in its mode of action, and consequently in its result: for as it has a tendency to partake of the character of the constitution, and especially where it is extensive, according as the constitution is healthy or unhealthy, so will be the nature of the inflammation; and the diversity of its progress.

Inflammation of the bladder.—See *Cystitis*.

Inflammation of the brain.—See *Phrenitis*.

Inflammation of the breast.—See *Mastitis*.

Inflammation of the cellular membrane.—See *Arachnitis*.

Inflammation of the dura mater.—See *Meningitis*.

Inflammation of the eye.—See *Ophthalmitis*.

Inflammation of the intestines.—See *Enteritis*.

Inflammation of the iris.—See *Iritis*.

Inflammation of the kidney.—See *Nephritis*.

Inflammation of the liver.—See *Hepatitis*.

Inflammation of the lungs.—See *Pneumonitis*.

Inflammation of the nerve.—See *Neuritis*.

Inflammation of the peritonæum.—See *Peritonitis*.

Inflammation of the pleura.—See *Pleuritis*.

Inflammation of the stomach.—See *Gastritis*.

Inflammation of the uterus.—See *Hysteritis*.

Inflammation of the vein.—See *Phlebitis*.

INFLAMMATORY. Of the nature of inflammation.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER. *Synocha*. A pure inflammatory fever is a species of continued fever, characterised by increased heat; frequent, strong, hard pulse; urine high-coloured; senses not impaired. It is so named from its being attended with symptoms denoting general inflammation in the system. It makes its attack at all seasons of the year, but is most prevalent in the spring: and it seizes persons of all ages and habits, but more particularly those in the vigour of life, with strong elastic fibres, and of a plethoric constitution. It is most frequently met with in cold and temperate climates, being rarely seen in very warm ones, except in Europeans lately arrived.

INFLUENZA. (The Italian word for influence; and the disease is so named, because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the stars.) A species of Catarrh.—See *Catarrhus*.

INFRA-SCAPULARIS, (from *infra*, beneath, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, L.) See *Subscapularis*.

INFRA SPINATUS, (from *infra*, beneath, and *spina*, the spine, L.) A muscle of the humerus, situated on the scapula. Arises from all that part of the dorsum of the scapula which is below its spine: and partly from the spine itself. The fibres converging towards the neck of the scapula terminate in a broad and thick tendon, which proceeds forwards beneath the deltoid, and upon the capsule of the shoulder-joint, to which it is firmly united. Inserted—into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the humerus, immediately below the insertion of the supra-spinatus. Use—to rotate the arm outwards, and draw it backwards.

INFUNDIBULUM, (from *infundo*, to pour in, L.) 1. A canal that proceeds from the vulva of the brain to the pituitary gland, in the sella tursica. 2. The beginnings of the excretory duct of the kidney, or cavities into which the urine is first received, are called *infundibula*.

INGUINAL, (from *inguen*, the groin, L.) Appertaining to the groin, as *Inguinal Hernia*, &c.

INJECTION, (from *inicio*, to cast into, L.) A medicated liquor to throw into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body by means of a syringe.

INNOMINATUS. Some parts of the body are so named: thus the pelvic bones, which in the young subject are three in number, to which names are given, become one in the adult, which was without a name; an artery which arises from the arch of the aorta, because they appear to have been forgotten by the older anatomists.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. The first branch given off by the arch of the aorta. It soon divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

INNOMINATUM OS. A large irregular bone, situated at the side of the pelvis. It is divided into three

portions, viz. the iliac, ischiatic, and pubic, which are usually described as three distinct bones.

The Iliac, or *Os Ilium*, is the largest of the three portions. It is of very irregular shape: the external surface of the bone, called its dorsum, is unequally prominent and hollowed, for the attachment of muscles. Internally, it is smooth and concave, and this surface is called its costa.

The upper part of the bone terminates in a semi-lunar edge, which is called the crista or spine. This gives attachment to some of the large muscles of the trunk. The ends of the spine, being prominent, are called processes; and in consequence of there being two processes, they have been named according to their relative position: anterior superior, and anterior inferior spinous processes. Below the posterior inferior spinous process, another protuberance is observable, which is applied closely to the sacrum. Under this is a large notch, which, with the ligaments which pass from the os sacrum to the os ischium, forms a foramen, through which the great sciatic nerve, the pyriform muscle, and some blood-vessels pass. This bone has a firm immovable articulation with the sacrum, known by the name of Sacro-iliac symphysis.

The *Os Ischium*, or *hip bone*, is the lowest of the three portions. It is of very irregular figure, and usually divided into its body, tuberosity, and ramus. The body externally forms the inferior portion of the acetabulum, and sends a sharp pointed process backward, called the spine of the ischium. It is to this process that the ligament is attached, which forms the great foramen through which the sciatic nerve passes. The tuberosity is large and irregular, and is placed at the inferior part of the bone, giving origin to several muscles. From the tuberosity, the bone becoming narrower and thinner, forms the

ramus, which, passing forwards and upwards, makes with the ramus or the os pubis, a large hole, of an oval shape, called the obturator, or Thyroid foramen.

The *Os Pubis*, or *share-bone*, is the smallest of the three portions. It is placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis, where the two ossa pubes meet, and are united to each other by means of a strong cartilage, which constitutes what is called the symphysis pubis. Each os pubis may be divided into its body, angle, and ramus. The body, which is the outer part, is joined to the os ilium. The angle comes forward to form the symphysis, and the ramus is a thin apophysis, which, uniting with the ramus of the ischium, forms the great or obturator foramen. In the recent subject, this foramen is almost completely closed by a strong fibrous membrane. The three bones, now described as constituting the os innominatum on each side, all concur to form the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity, which receives the head of the thigh bone: the os ilium and os ischium making each about two-fifths, and the os pubis, one-fifth of the cavity.

INOCULATION. By this term is understood the insertion of a poison into any part of the body. It was mostly practised with that of the small-pox, because, by so doing, we generally produced fewer pustules, and a much milder disease, than when the small-pox was taken in a natural way. Although the advantages were evident, yet objections were raised against inoculation, on the notion that it exposed the person to some risk, when he might have passed through life without ever taking the disease, naturally; but it is obvious, that he was exposed to much greater danger from the intercourse which he must have with his fellow-creatures, by taking the disorder in a natural way. However, since the discovery of the preventive power of the cow-pock small-pox inocu-

lation has been rapidly falling into disuse.—See *Cow-pox*.

To insure success from inoculation, the following precautions should be strictly attended to.

(1.) That the person should be of a good habit of body, and free from any disease. (2.) That the age of the person be as little advanced as possible, but not younger than four months. (3.) To enjoin a temperate diet: and where the body is gross or plethoric, to make use of gentle purges, together with mercurial and antimonial medicines. (4.) To choose a cool season of the year, and to avoid external heat, either by exposure to the sun, or in warm chambers. (5.) To take the matter from a young subject, who has the small-pox in a favorable way, and who is otherwise healthy and free from disease: and when fresh matter can be procured, to give it the preference. Where matter of a benign kind cannot be procured, and the patient is evidently in danger of the casual small-pox, we should not, however, hesitate a moment to inoculate from any kind of matter that can be procured: as what has been taken in malignant kinds of small-pox has been found to produce a very mild disease. Variolous matter, as well as the vaccine, by being kept for a length of time, particularly in a warm place, is apt to undergo decomposition from putrefaction.—See *Variola*.

INOSULATION, (from *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth, L.) The running of the veins and arteries into one another, or the interunion of the extremities of the arteries and veins.

INSANIA, (from *in*, not, and *sannus*, sound, L.) Insanity, or deranged intellect.—See *Mania*.

INSPIRATION, (from *in*, and *spiro*, to breathe, L.) The act of drawing air into the lungs.—See *Respiration*.

INTELLECTUAL FACULTY.—See *Mens*.

INTERCOSTAL, (from *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib, L.) A name given to

muscles, vessels, &c. which are between the ribs.

INTERCOSTAL ARTERY. *Arteria Intercostalis.* The arteries which run between the ribs. The superior intercostal artery is a branch of the subclavian. The other intercostal arteries are given off from the aorta.

INTERCOSTAL MUSCLE. *Intercostalis externus* and *internus*. Between the ribs on each side are eleven double rows of muscles; these are the *intercostales externi* and *interni*. The *intercostales externi* arise from the lower edge of each superior rib, and running obliquely downwards and forwards, are inserted into the upper edge of each inferior rib, so as to occupy the intervals of the ribs from as far back as the spine to their cartilages. The *intercostales interni* arise and are inserted in the same manner as the external. The use of these muscles is to elevate the ribs, and thereby enlarge the capacity of the chest.

INTERCOSTAL NERVE. *Nervus Intercostalis.* The great intercostal nerve. Sympathetic nerve. It arises in the cranium, from a branch of the sixth and one of the fifth pair, uniting into one trunk, which passes out of the skull through the carotid canal, and descends by the sides of the bodies of the vertebrae of the neck, thorax, loins, and os sacrum: in its course, it receives the small accessory branches from all the spinal nerves. In the neck, it gives off three cervical ganglions: from which the cardiac and pulmonary nerves arise. In the thorax it gives off the splanchnic or anterior intercostal, which perforates the diaphragm, and forms the semilunar ganglions, from which nerves pass to all the abdominal viscera. They also form in the abdomen ten peculiar plexuses, distinguished by the name of the viscus, to which they belong, as the cœliac, splenic, hepatic, superior, middle and lower mesenteric, two renal, and two spermatic plexuses.

INTERCOSTAL VEIN. The inter-

costal veins empty their blood into the vena azygos.

INTERMITTENT, (from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, to send away, L.) A disease which does not continue until it finishes one way or the other, as most diseases do; but ceases and returns again at regular or uncertain periods; as, *Agues*, &c.

INTEROSSEI MANUS. These are small muscles situated between the metacarpal bones, and extending from the bones of the carpus to the fingers. They are divided into internal and external: the former are to be seen only on the palm of the hand, but the latter are conspicuous both on the palm and back of the hand. The *interossei interni* are three in number. These muscles draw the fingers into which they are inserted towards the thumb. The *interossei externi* are four in number: for among these is included the small muscle that is situated on the outside of the metacarpal bone that support the fore-finger. DOUGLAS calls this the *extensor tertii internodii indicis*. These muscles serve to extend the fingers into which they are inserted, and likewise to draw them inwards, towards the thumb, except the third or *posterior medii*, which pulls the middle finger outwards.

INTEROSSEI PEDIS. These small muscles, situated between the metatarsal bones, resemble the *interossei* of the hand, and like them are divided into external and internal. The *interossei pedis interni* are three in number, and each of these serves to draw the toe into which it is inserted towards the great toe. The *interossei externi* are four in number. The first of these draws the fore-toe inwards towards the great toe. The three others pull the toes, into which they are inserted outwards. They all assist in extending the toes.

INTEROSSEOUS, (from *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone, L.) Between bone. Applied to muscles, ligaments, &c. which are between bones.

INTERSPINALIS, (from *inter*, between, and *spina*, the spine, L.) Muscles, nerves, &c. are so named which are between the processes of the spine.

INTERSPINALES. As their name implies, are short fasciculi of fleshy fibres, placed between the spinous processes of the contiguous pairs of vertebræ. They are well marked in the neck, in the lumbar region they are seldom distinct, and in the dorsal, can scarcely be said to exist.

INTER-TRANSVERSALES. Four distinct, small bundles of flesh, which fill up the spaces between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins, and serve to draw them towards each other.

INTESTINE, (from *intus*, within, L.) The convoluted membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus. The intestines are situated in the cavity of the abdomen, and are divided into large and small. The first portion of the intestinal tube for about the extent of ten inches is called the *duodenum*. It is in this portion that chyli-fication is chiefly performed. The remaining portion of the small intestines is divided into *jejunum* and *ileum*. From the termination of the latter, the large intestines commence, the first portion being called the cœcum, from which proceeds the colon, which last ends in the rectum.

INTUS-SUSCEPTION, (from *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, to receive, L.) A disease of the intestinal tube, and most frequently of the small intestines: it consists in a portion of gut passing for some length within another portion.

IRIS. (The Latin word for a rainbow: so called because of the variety of its colours.) In Anatomy, the anterior portion of the continuation of the choroid membrane of the eye, which is perforated in the middle by the pupil. It is of various colours in different individuals. The posterior surface of the *Iris* is called the *Uvea*.—See *Choroid membrane*.

IRITIS. Inflammation of the *Iris*. For a description of this disease, the reader is referred to the art. *Ophthalmy*, in COOPER'S Surgical Dict.

IRRITATION. The action produced by any stimulus.

ISCHIUM, (from *ischis*, the loin, Gk. so named because it is near the loin.) A bone of the pelvis of the fœtus, and a part of the Os Innominatum of the adult.—See *Innominatum Os*.

ISCURIA, (from *ischo*, to restrain, and *ouron*, urine, Gk.) A retention of urine. When there is frequent desire of making water, attended with much difficulty in voiding it, the complaint is called a *dysury*; and when there is a total retention of urine, it is known by the name of an *ischury*. There are four species of *ischuria*. (1.) *Ischuria renalis* coming after a disease of the kidneys, with a troublesome sense of weight or pain in that part. (2.) *Ischuria ureterica*, after a disease of the kidneys, with a sense of pain or uneasiness in the course of the ureters. (3.) *Ischuria vesicalis*, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrium, and pain at the neck of the bladder. (4.) *Ischuria urethralis*, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrium, and pain of some part of the urethra.

ISOCRONOS, (from *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time, Gk.) Equal time. Applied to the pulse, as preserving an equal distance of time between the beats.

ISSUE.—See *Ionticulus*.

ITIS. When this term is added to the genitive case of the Greek name of an organ, it means inflammation of that viscus; hence *hepatitis*, *gastritis*, *carditis*, &c.

JAUNDICE.—See *Icterus*.

JEJUNUM, (from *jejunis*, empty, L.) The second portion of the small intestines, so called because it is mostly found empty.

JUGAL, (from *jugum*, a yoke, L.) Jugal. Appertaining to the cheek or os jugale.

JUGALE OS. (So called from its resemblance: or because it is arti-

culated to the bone of the upper jaw, like a yoke.) *Os Malæ. Os Zygomaticum.* The cheek bone. Is common to the face and orbit, and is of quadrangular form. The facial or anterior surface is pierced by small foramina for small vessels; is convex, and gives attachment to the zygomatic muscles. The superior border forms the outer margin of the orbit: the inferior is on a line with the zygomatic arch, which it contributes to form. It articulates with the frontal, superior, maxillary, temporal, and sphenoid bones. It gives attachment to the following muscles. To its anterior surface, the zygomatici: to its inferior border, the masseter; to its anterior angle, part of the levator labii superioris.

JUGULAR, (from *jugulum*, the throat, L.) Belonging to the throat.

JUGULAR VEINS. The veins so called from the head down the sides of the neck, and are divided, from their situation, into external and internal. The *external* receives the blood, from the frontal, angular, temporal, auricular, sublingual, and occipital veins. The *internal*, or *deep-seated jugular vein*, receives the blood from the lateral sinuses of the dura mater, the laryngeal, and pharyngeal veins. Both jugulars unite, and form, with the subclavian vein, the superior vena cava, which terminates in the superior part of the right auricle of the heart.

JUGULUM, (from *jugum*, a yoke: because the yoke is fastened to this part, L.) The throat or anterior part of the neck.

KIDNEY. An abdominal viscus, that secretes the urine. They are two in number, and are placed deeply at the posterior part of the abdomen, behind the peritonæum, lying one on each side of the vertebral column, on a level with the two last dorsal, and two first lumbar vertebra: the right is, however, a little lower down than the left. The kidneys are covered by a quantity of loose cellular tissue, which sometimes contains much dense fat.

They are of a deep red colour. They are composed of three substances: a cortical, which is external, and very vascular: a tubulous, which consists of small tubes, and a papillous substance, which is the innermost. Each kidney communicates with the bladder by a separate duct, called ureter, which conveys the urine secreted by the kidneys into the bladder. The kidneys are supplied with blood from the renal arteries, derived from the aorta, which divide into five or six branches before entering their substance: the lymphatics are very numerous, but the nerves, which are derived from the renal plexus of the sympathetic system, are, on the contrary, comparatively few. The veins evacuate their blood into the ascending vena cava.

LABIUM. In Anatomy the lip of animals.

LABIUM LEPORINUM.—See *Hare lip*.

LABOUR.—See *Parturition*.

LABOUR PREMATURE.—See *Abortion*.

LABYRINTH. In Anatomy, that part of the internal ear which is behind the cavity of the tympanum: it is constituted by the cochlea vestibulum and semicircular canals.—See *Internal ear*.

LACHRYMA, A tear.—See *Tear*.

LACHRYMAL. Of, or belonging to the tears, or parts near where they are secreted; as, lachrymal bone, duct, gland, &c.

LACHRYMAL BONE.—See *Unguis Os*.

LACHRYMAL CARUNCLE.—See *Caruncula Lachrymalis*.

LACHRYMAL DUCT. *Ductus lachrymalis.* The excretory duct of the lachrymal gland, situated at the internal angle of the eye, which leads into the sac or reservoir for the reception of the tears.

LACHRYMAL GLAND. The gland which secretes the tears. It is situated at the upper and outer part of the orbit, near its anterior border, corresponding with the lachrymal fossa in the orbital plate of the frontal bone. It belongs to the class of

conglomerate glands, being composed of a number of granules, each forming a secreting structure, which produces the tears. From the granules arise minute excretory ducts, which run downwards and inwards close to the conjunctiva, between it and the broad tarsal ligament, and open in a row just above the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage.

LACHRYMAL NERVE. This is a small nervous twig derived from the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called *lachrymal branch*, and goes to the lachrymal gland.

LACTATION, (from *lacto*, to suckle, L.) The giving suck.

LACTEAL, (from *lac*, milk, L.: because the fluid they absorb has the appearance of milk.)

In *Anatomy*, this term is applied to the absorbents of the mesentery, *vasa lactea*, which originate in the villous coat of the small intestines, and convey the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct.

LACUNA, (from *lucus*, a channel, L.) In *Anatomy*, the mouth or opening of the excretory duct of a muciparous gland, as those of the urethra, and other parts.

LAGNESIS, (from *lagnes*, libidinous, Gk.) Lust.

LAMBDOIDAL, (from the Greek letter *lambda*, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gk.) Belonging to the suture, so called.

LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE. The suture at the back part of the cranium, that connects the occipital with the parietal bones.

LAMINA, (from *elao*, to beat off, Gk.) In *Anatomy*, this term is used synonymously with *Lamella*, to describe a thin plate of bone or membrane.

LANCETTA, (diminutive of *lancea*, a spear, L.) A lancet. An instrument used for bleeding and other purposes.

LANGUOR. An indisposition to exertion, attended mostly with a weariness and fainting. A symptom of fevers, and many diseases at their commencement.

LARYNGISMUS, (from *larynx*, the windpipe, L.) Appertaining to the windpipe.

LARYNGITIS, (from *larynx*, the part affected, and *itis*, which imports inflammation.) An inflammation of the larynx: that is of the lining membrane of the larynx, or the cellular tissue, connecting it to the parts beneath. The disease makes its approach with the common symptoms of inflammatory fever, the voice immediately becomes hoarse and indistinct, the breathing laborious, with a painful sense of constriction in the throat. The fauces are red and inflamed, swollen and turgid. The symptomatic fever is strong: the heat great: the pulse frequent and hard: there is great difficulty in swallowing, and great distress is caused by it. The disease attacks chiefly adults. It may be distinguished from croup by a perpetual and voluntary hawking, rather than a forcible and involuntary cough. The two diseases also differ in their proximate causes. Laryngitis consists in a suppurative inflammation of the membrane of the larynx: while croup or bronchitis is a peculiar inflammation of the trachæa, and perhaps larynx, extending through the bronchia, and exciting on their internal surface a concrete membrane-like material. Laryngitis, as now described, is an extremely acute disease, and destroys by suffocation in a few hours, in a day or two, unless promptly and actively opposed.

LARYNGOTOMY, (from *larynx*, the larynx, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.)—See *Bronchotomy*.

LARYNX. A cartilaginous cavity, situated behind the tongue, in the anterior part of the fauces, and lined with an exquisitely sensible membrane. It is composed of the annular or cricoid cartilage, the thyroid cartilage, the epiglottis, and two arytaenoid cartilages. The superior opening of the larynx is called the glottis. The laryngeal arteries are branches of the external carotid. The laryngeal veins evacuate their blood into the external jugulars.

The nerves of the larynx are derived from the eighth pair. The use of the *larynx* is to constitute the organ of the voice, and to serve also for respiration.

LASSITUDO. Lassitude. A feeling of weakness and debility, independent of fatigue.

LATERAL,(from *latus*, the side, L.) On the side. A term in general use, applied to parts of animals, plants, and operations.

LATERAL OPERATION. The name given to one mode of cutting for the stone, because it is performed on the side of the pelvis.—See *Lithotomy*.

LATERAL SINUS.—See *Sinus*.

LATISSIMUS. The broadest, very broad. Applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle, from its great breadth.

LATISSIMUS COLLI.—See *Platysma myoides*.

LATISSIMUS DORSI. *Aniscliptor* of COWPER. A muscle of the humerus, of great breadth, as its name implies, belonging to the shoulder, and occupying the whole of the posterior part of the lumbar region, and the lower half of the dorsal. In the greater part of its extent, it is flat, broad, and thin; but towards its insertion at the humerus, it gradually contracts into a narrow fasciculus. Arises—by tendinous fibres from the spinous processes of the six lower dorsal vertebræ, from all those of the lumbar region, and the sacrum, and from the supra-spinous ligament; from the external border of the crista Ilii to the extent of its posterior third: and by fleshy digitations from the three or four last ribs. The fibres gradually forming a narrow and thick fasciculus, which slides over the inferior angle of the scapula; are at length inserted by a flat tendon into the posterior border of the bicipital groove in the humerus. Use—to pull the os humeri downwards and backwards, and to turn it upon its axis.

LAXATIVE. A gentle purgative.

LAXATOR,(from *laxo*, to loosen, L.: so called from its office to relax.) A name applied to muscles the office

of which is to relax parts into which they are inserted.

LAXATOR TYMPANI. *Externus mallei* of ALBINUS. *Anterior mallei* of WINSLOW. *Obliquus oris* of DOUGLAS. *Externus auris vel laxator internus* of COWPER. A muscle of the internal ear, that draws the malleus obliquely forward towards its origin, consequently the membrana tympani is relaxed.

LEANNESS. A symptom of many organic diseases, but particularly of the genera called *tabes* and *atrophia*.

LENITIVE,(from *lenis*, gentle, L.) Medicines which gently palliate diseases. Gentle. Applied to a purgative.

LENTICULA,(diminutive of *lens*, a lentil, L.) A smaller sort of lentil. A surgical instrument employed for removing the jagged particles of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

LENTICULAR. Spherical or convex on both sides. In *Anatomy*, applied to some ganglia.

LEPORINUS,(from *lepus*, a hare, L.) Leporine, or hare-like. Applied to some malformations, diseases, and parts from their resemblance; as, *labium leporinum*, hare-lip, &c.

LEPRA. The Leprosy. A cutaneous disease, which, in countries where it is prevalent, assumes a variety of forms. Some of these differ so much in appearance, and in the effects they produce, that authors have described them as distinct affections. We are unable to quote any general definition of *Leprosy*. The English writers describe only three varieties, as occurring in England, viz. *Lepra vulgaris*, *Lepra alphas*, and *Lepra nigricans*. Any account of these, however, would convey but a small idea of the disease, as found in tropical countries, where it prevails. In India, it is found in every form, and may be regarded as a very formidable malady. By the natives, it is very generally believed to be contagious, and hence those affected by it are frequently subjected to excommunication. The milder forms

of the disease are characterised by a constant sweating of the hands and feet, with puffy swellings of the fingers and toes. In others, scaly eruptions appear on various parts of the body, which are sometimes attended with general or local œdematous swellings. When the dry scales peel off, a permanent discoloration of the skin is left. In others again, this discoloration of the skin seems independent of any eruptive disorder, but comes on gradually, and spreads, till the whole limb, and, in some instances, the whole body, is changed from its natural colour, to that of a pale unhealthy red. In the more formidable forms, the general puffiness of the hands and feet is succeeded by ulcerations of a specific kind, which eventually destroy the parts in which they are seated, and hence the loss of toes, fingers, and even limbs. Under proper medical treatment, the milder forms of *Leprosy* admit of palliation; but for the most part, it may be considered a disease of an incurable nature.

LEPRIASIS.—See *Lepra*.

LEPROSY.—See *Lepra*.

LEPROUS. Appertaining to the disease called *Lepra*.

LETHARGY, (from *lethe*, forgetfulness, Gk.: so called because with it the person is forgetful.) A heavy and constant sleep, with scarcely any intervals of waking: when awakened, the person answers, but ignorant or forgetful of what he said, immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. *Lethargy* is very nearly allied to mild forms of apoplexy, and is frequently produced by torpid movement and congestion of blood in the vessels of the brain. It is, however, sometimes a purely nervous affection.

LEUCOMA, (from *leucos*, white, Gk.) *Leucoma* and *Albugo* are often used synonymously, to denote a white opacity of the cornea of the eye. Both of them, according to Scarpa, are essentially different from the nebula, for they are not the consequence of chronic ophthalmia, attended with varicose veins, and an effusion of a milky serum into the tex-

ture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea, but are the result of violent acute ophthalmia. In this state, a dense coagulating lymph is extravasated from the arteries; sometimes superficially, at other times deeply into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm callous cicatrix on this membrane, the effect of an ulcer, or wound, with loss of substance. The term *albugo* strictly belongs to the first form of the disease, *leucoma* to the last, more particularly when the opacity occupies the whole, or the chief part of the cornea.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA, (from *leucos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm, Gk.) Leucophlegmatic. A tendency in the system to a dropsical state, known by a pale colour of the skin, a flabby condition of the solids, and a redundancy of serum in the blood.

LEUCORRHÆA, (from *leucos*, white, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) Strictly speaking this term ought to be restricted to a *white vaginal discharge*; but every sort of discharge, not sanguineous or menstrual, has been at various times considered as leucorrhæa, whether mucous, serous, purulent, or of a mixed description.

Besides *leucorrhæa*, this complaint has been called "*fluor albus*," "*sexual weakness*," and vulgarly, the "*whites*." This disease is marked by the discharge of a thin white or yellow matter from the uterus and vagina, produced from debility, and not from venereal virus, attended likewise with some degree of fœtor, smarting in making water, pains in the back and loins, anorexia, and atrophy.

To distinguish *leucorrhæa* from *gonorrhæa*, it will be very necessary to attend to the symptoms. In the latter, the running is constant, but in a small quantity: there is much ardor urinæ, itching of the pudenda, swelling of the labia, increased inclination to venery, and very frequently an enlargement of the

glands of the groin: whereas, in the former the discharge is irregular, and in considerable quantities, and is neither preceded by, nor accompanied with, any inflammatory affection of the pudenda.

Leucorrhœa, in some cases, indicates that there is a disposition to disease in the uterus, or parts connected with it, especially where the quantity of the discharge is very copious, and its quality highly acrimonious. In many cases, besides the discharge, the patient is frequently afflicted with severe and constant pains in the back and loins, loss of strength, failure of appetite, dejection of spirits, paleness of the countenance, chilliness, and languor. Where the disease has been of long continuance, and very severe, a slow fever, attended with difficult respiration, palpitations, and swelling of the lower extremities, often ensues.

LEUCORRHOIS. A discharge of mucus from the urethra or vagina.

LEVATOR, (from *levo*, to lift up, L.) A muscle the office of which is to lift up the part to which it is attached.

LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS. *Abducens labiorum* of SPIGELIUS. *Elevator labiorum communis* of DOUGLAS. *Caninus* of WINSLOW. A muscle situated above the mouth, which draws the corner of the mouth upwards, and makes that part of the cheek opposite to the chin prominent, as in smiling. Arises—from the fossa in the superior maxillary bone, just below the infra orbital hole. The fibres descend obliquely outwards. Inserted—into the commissure of the lips, where the fibres are intermixed with those of the orbicularis oris.

LEVATOR ANI. *Levator magnus seu internus* of DOUGLAS. A muscle of the rectum. Arises from the posterior part of the symphysis pubis; from the ilium above the obturator internus muscle; from the spine of the ischium: and from the fascia covering the obturator internus. From this extent of ori-

gin, the levator extends obliquely backwards by the side of the bladder, prostate, and rectum: and from the side of the rectum, it is continued to the back part of the gut. Here the anterior and middle fibres are joined to the opposite muscle, while the posterior fibres are attached to the lateral edge of the coccyx.

The front edge of the *Levator* is closely united to the sphincter ani, and above the sphincter, the fibres of the *Levator* extend forwards in the perineum to the posterior part of the bulb, where they are connected with the fibres of the accelerator urinæ.

The internal surface of the *Levator ani* is united by loose cellular tissue to the neck of the bladder, the prostate gland, and rectum. The outer side and lower part of the *levator* is separated from the fascia covering the obturator internus by a layer of fat, which is about a quarter of an inch in thickness. *Uses of the Levator Ani.*—During the evacuation of the fæces, the rectum is forced downwards to a certain extent by the pressure of the abdominal viscera. The *levatores ani* then draw the rectum upwards and forwards, so as to replace it in its natural situation.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS. *Levator menti* of ALBINUS. *Incisivus inferior* of WINSLOW. *Elevator labii inferioris proprius* of DOUGLAS. A muscle of the mouth, situated below the lips. Arises from the external surface and front of the lower jaw, just below the sockets of the incisor teeth, and is inserted into the skin of the chin. Use—to draw the under lip and skin of the chin upwards.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI. *Elevator labii superioris proprius* of DOUGLAS. *Incisivus lateralis et pyramidalis* of WINSLOW. A muscle of the mouth and lips, that draws the upper lip upwards and outwards.

Arises by two distinct portions: one from the nasal process of the

superior maxillary bone: the other from the superior maxillary bone to the extent of an inch along the edge of the orbit. The fibres of the first portion descend obliquely outwards: the fibres of the second portion descend obliquely inwards. It is inserted into the ala nasi and upper lip. Use—to draw the ala nasi and upper lip upwards and outwards.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS. *Musculus incisivus.* A muscle of the upper lip. It arises under the edge of the orbit, and is inserted into the middle of the lip.

LEVATOR OCULI.—See *Rectus superior oculi.*

LEVATOR PALATI. *Levator palati mollis* of ALBINUS. *Petro-salpingostaphilinus* of WINSLOW. *Sphenostaphilinus* of COWPER. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and the os hyoides laterally. Arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube, and also from the membranous part of the same tube, and is inserted into the whole length of the velum pendulum palati, as far as the root of the uvula, and unites with its fellow. Use—to draw the velum pendulum palati upwards and backwards, so as to shut the passage from the fauces into the mouth and nose.

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. A proper muscle of the upper eyelid, that opens the eyes by drawing the eye-lid upwards. It arises from the foramen opticum of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted by a broad thin tendon into the cartilage that supports the upper eyelid.

LEVATOR PARVUS.—See *Transversus perinei.*

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, which raises the superior and posterior angles of the scapula, by which the whole bone is rotated upon the chest, and the tip of the shoulder depressed. Arises—by distinct tendinous and fleshy por-

tions from the transverse processes of the four upper cervical vertebræ, whence it descends obliquely backwards, and is inserted into the basis of the scapula, immediately below its superior angle.

LEXIPHARMIC, (from *lego*, to terminate, and *pharmakon*, poison, Gk.) A medicine which resists and destroys the power of poison,

LICHEN. In *Pathology*, this term is applied to a disease well known to the ancients, and described by CÆLUS. It consists of an eruption of small, solid, reddish papulæ, which terminate with a scurf, and are very liable to recur. The papulæ of *Lichen* usually occur in adults, and are often connected with internal disorder: they are accompanied always with more or less itching, and are situated on the arms, face, or legs: and sometimes are developed all over the body. Several varieties of this affection have been described.

(1.) *Lichen simplex.* This species is the most common. It consists of small red papulæ, which contain no fluid of any kind, and are quite opaque and solid. It occurs most frequently on those parts of the skin which are most delicate, and exposed to external influences. This variety is either acute or chronic in its course and character.

(2.) *Lichen circumscriptus.* The marked peculiarity of this species is, that the papulæ, instead of being scattered irregularly, assume a circular arrangement.

(3.) *Lichen pilaris.* This differs from the *lichen simplex* probably in no pathological character, save that the papulæ are developed at the root of the hairs, which perforate their centres.

(4.) *Lichen lividus.* This generally occurs in persons with constitutions broken up by misery and privation. It consists in dark violet pimples scattered here and there in the legs and thighs. This species is evidently allied to purpura.

(5.) *Lichen agrius.* This is the severest form of the disease. The papulæ are smaller than in the *li-*

chen simplex: they occur in congregated masses, and are very numerous. Their colour is deep red, and the skin where they arise is affected with a livid erythematous inflammation, which spreads between them and beyond them. The irritation which accompanies their eruption is of the most violent character. This form of the disease is very obstinate in its nature; it frequently passes into a chronic state, and is apt to continue for a long time.

(6.) *Lichen tropicus*, is a species which appears to differ in no respect from the other varieties except in the rapidity of its invasion, and the greater intensity of the itching, which are caused by the high activity of the cutaneous action, which the solar heat gives rise to in the torrid zone. In India, this species is well known, and is appropriately called "prickly heat."

LIN.—See *Operculum*.

LIGAMENTS, (from *ligo*, to bind, L.) An elastic and strong membrane, connecting the extremities of the moveable bones. *Ligaments* are divided into *capsular*, which surround joints like a bag, and *connecting* ligaments. The use of the capsular ligaments is to connect the extremities of the moveable bones, and prevent the escape of synovia: the external and internal connecting ligaments strengthen the union of the extremities of the moveable bones.

LIGAMENTUM ANNULARE. Annular or ring-like ligament. Applied to a strong ligament on each wrist and ankle.

LIGAMENTUM ARTERIOSUM. The ductus arteriosus of the fœtus, which becomes a ligament after birth, is so called.

LIGAMENTUM CILIARE. Behind the uvea of the human eye, there arise out of the choroid membrane, from the ciliary circle, white complicated striæ, covered with a black matter. The fluctuating extremities of these striæ are spread abroad even to the crystalline lens upon which they lie, but are not affixed.

Taken together, they are called *Ligamentum ciliare*.

LIGAMENTUM DENTICULATUM. A small ligament supporting the spinal marrow.

LIGAMENTUM FALLOPII. The round ligament of the uterus has been so called.

LIGAMENTUM INTEROSSEUM. The ligament uniting the radius and ulna, and also that between the tibia and fibula.

LIGAMENTUM LATUM. The broad ligaments of the liver and uterus.

LIGAMENTUM NUCHÆ. A strong ligament of the neck, which proceeds from one spinous process to another.

LIGAMENTUM POUPARTI. POU-PART'S ligament. Extends from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the crista of the os pubis.

LIGAMENTUM ROTUNDUM. The round ligament of the uterus.

LIGATURE, (from *ligo*, to bind, L.) A thread or silk of various thickness, for the purpose of tying the arteries, or other parts. The immediate effect of a tight ligature on an artery is to cut through its middle and internal coats, a circumstance that tends very much to promote the adhesion of the opposite sides of the vessel to each other.

LIMOSIS, (from *limos*, hunger, Gk.) Hunger, appetite.

LINCTUS, (from *lingo*, to lick, L.) A term in Pharmacy, that is generally applied to a soft and somewhat oily substance of the consistence of honey, which is licked off the spoon, it being too solid and adhesive to be taken otherwise.

LINEA, (from *linum*, a thread, L.) A line applied to some parts which have a thread or line-like appearance, as the long tendinous appearance of the muscles in the abdomen, &c.—See *Linea alba*.

LINEA ALBA. A tendinous expansion that extends from the scrobiculus cordis straight down to the navel, and from thence to the pubis. It is formed by the tendinous fibres of the internal oblique ascending, and the external oblique descending

muscles, and the transversalis, interlaced with those of the opposite side.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES. The white lines on the outer margin of the recti muscles of the belly, formed by the union of the abdominal tendons.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSÆ. The lines which cross the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINGUA, (from *lingo*, to lick up, L.) The tongue.—See *Tongue*.

LINGUALIS, (from *lingua*, the tongue, L.) *Basio-glossus* of COWPER. A muscle of the tongue. It arises from the root of the tongue laterally, and runs forwards between the *hyo-glossus* and *genio-glossus* to be inserted into the tip of the tongue, along with part of the *stylo-glossus*. Its use is to contract the substance of the tongue, and to bring it backward.

LINIMENTUM, (from *lino*, to anoint, L.) A liniment. An oily substance of a mediate consistence, between an ointment and oil. Liniments are composed of various medicinal substances, according to the effect they are designed to produce; hence *anodyne*, *stimulating*, &c. They are in very general use, being employed to be rubbed on parts affected with rheumatism, bruises, &c.

LINT.—See *Lintum*.

LINTEUM. Lint. A soft woolly substance, made by scraping old linen cloth, and employed in Surgery as the common dressing in all cases of wounds and ulcers, either simply or covered with different unctuous substances.

LIP.—See *Labium*.

LIPOMA, (from *lipos*, fat, Gk.) A solitary, soft, unequal, indolent, tumour, arising from a luxuriancy of adeps in the cellular membrane. The adipose structure forming the tumour is sometimes diseased towards its centre, and more fluid than the rest. At other times, it does not appear to differ in any respect from adipose membrane, except in the enlargement of the cells containing the fat.

LIPPITUDO, (from *lippus*, blear-eyed, L.) Blear-eyedness. A chronic disease, the result often of an acute form of ophthalmitis. It consists in an exudation of a puriform humour from the margin of the eye-lids, which are red, irritated, and painful.

LITHAGOGUS, (from *lithos*, a stone, and *ago*, to bring away, Gk.) Lithagogue: that which expels the stone.

LITHIASIS, (from *lithos*, a stone, Gk.) (1.) The formation of stone or gravel. (2.) A tumour of the eye-lid under which is a hard concretion resembling a stone.

LITHOLOGY, (from *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A discourse or treatise on stones.

LITHONTRIPIC, (from *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, to bear away, Gk.) By this term is meant those substances which possess a power of removing a disposition in the body to the formation of calculi.

LITHOTOMY, (from *lithos*, a stone, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of cutting into the bladder in order to extract a stone. There are three principal modes of performing this. That which is most frequently practised by English Surgeons, is by an opening in the perineum, and cutting through the neck and lateral part of the bladder. This is called the *lateral operation*. Another mode is the *high operation*, where the opening into the bladder is made immediately above the pubes, in that part of the bladder which is not covered by peritonæum. A third method is that practised almost exclusively by the French, which consists in extracting the stone through an opening made in the rectum and inferior surface of the bladder; this operation is called the *recto-vesical*.

LITHONTRITY, (from *lithos*, a stone, and *teiro*, to break into pieces, Gk.) The breaking up of a stone in the bladder by means of instruments introduced by the urethra, the pieces being left to escape with the urine. This operation, which has also been called *lithontrity*, and

lithontripsy, has been introduced of late years, and has been practised with considerable success in England and France by Baron HEURTELOUP, M. CIVIALE, M. EDWARDS, and others.

LIVER. A large abdominal viscus situated under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium; its smaller portion occupying part of the epigastric region. In the human body the liver is divided into two principal lobes, of which the right is by far the largest. They are divided on the upper side by a broad ligament, and on the other side, by a considerable depression or fossa. Between and below these two lobes is a smaller lobe called *lobulus spigelii*.

The ligaments of the liver are five in number, all arising from the peritonæum. (1.) The *right lateral ligament*, which connects the right lobe with the posterior part of the diaphragm. (2.) The *left lateral ligament*, which connects the convex surface and margin of the left lobe with the diaphragm. (3.) The *broad or middle suspensory ligament*, which passes from the diaphragm into the convex surfaces, and separates the right lobe of the liver from the left. (4.) The *round ligament*, which in adults consists of the remains of the umbilical vein. (5.) The *coronary ligament*, lying between the lateral ligaments.

The blood vessels of the *liver* are the hepatic artery, the vena portæ, and the vena cavæ hepaticæ. The absorbents of the *liver* are very numerous. Its nerves are derived from the great intercostal and eighth pair, which arise from the hepatic plexus, and proceed along with the hepatic artery and vena portæ, into the substance of the liver. The chief use of the *liver* is to supply a fluid, named bile, to the intestines, which is of the utmost importance in chyfication. The bile is conveyed into the duodenum, by the common duct formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts, called ductus choledochus communis.

LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF.—See *Hepatitis*.

LIVIDUS. Livid. Applied to designate diseased parts having a dark greyish violet colour.

LOBE.—See *Lobus*.

LOBULUS, (diminutive of *lobus*.) A small lobe; as, *Lobulus spigelii*.

LOBULUS SPIGELII. A lobe of the liver, betwixt and below the two greater lobes, but rather belonging to the right lobe. To the left side it has the fissure for the lodgment of the ductus venosus; on the right, the fissure for the vena cava; and above, it has the great transverse fissure of the liver, for the lodgment of the cylinder of the porta; obliquely to the right and upwards, it has a connection with the lower concave surface of the great lobe, by the processus caudatus, which WINSLOW calls one of the roots of the lobulus spigelii. It is received into the bosom of the lesser curvature of the stomach.

LOBUS. A lobe. In *Anatomy*, applied to the more or less separate parts of which some of the viscera are composed; as, glands, the ear, the liver, &c.

LOCAL. Belonging to a part, and not the whole. A common division of diseases is into general and local.

LOCHIA, (from *locheuo*, to bring forth, Gk.) The cleansings. The serous and for the most part green-coloured discharge that takes place from the uterus and vagina of women several days after delivery.

LOCKED JAW.—See *Tetanus*.

LOIMIC, (from *loimos*, the plague, Gk.) Appertaining to the plague, or to contagions.

LONGING. A desire peculiar to the female, and only during pregnancy, and those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed.

LONGISSIMUS. The longest parts are so named from their length, compared to that of others; as, *longissimus dorsi*, &c.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. A muscle of the back, which lies in the middle of the vertebral groove, immediately between the sacro-lumbalis, and

the semi-spinalis dorsi, from which it is separated by deep cellular intervals. From the anterior surface of the muscle a number of processes are sent off, which are inserted into the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ, as well as the adjacent rough surfaces of the ribs. Considerable variety occurs in the number of these attachments to the ribs: sometimes they can be traced to only seven or eight, at others, to eleven. The muscle would, at first sight, appear to cease at the top of the thorax; but when examined in that situation, it will be found connected intimately with two muscular fasciculi, which may be considered as accessories to it. By one of these, (the transverse colli,) it is prolonged into the neck, and connected with the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ; by the other (the trachelo mastoideus) with the mastoid process, and the base of the skull. The use of this muscle is to extend the vertebræ of the back, and to keep the trunk of the body erect: by means of its appendage, it likewise serves to turn the neck obliquely backwards, and a little to one side.

LONGISSIMUS MANUS.—See *Flexor tertii internodii pollicis*.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI.—See *Obliquus superior oculi*.

LONGITUDINAL. Parts are so named from their direction.

LONGITUDINAL SINUS. Longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. A triangular canal, proceeding in the falciform process of the dura mater, immediately under the bones of the skull, from the crista galli to the tentorium, where it branches into the lateral sinuses. Its use is to receive the blood from the veins of the pia mater, and convey it into the lateral sinuses, to be carried through the internal jugulars to the heart.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS.—See *Presbyopia*.

LONGUS. Long. In Anatomy, some parts are so named from their comparative length; as, *longus colli*, &c.

LONGUS COLLI. This muscle rests on the forepart of the spinal column, from the atlas to the third dorsal vertebra. It appears to consist of two portions, differing in length and in the direction of their fibres. One of these arises from the anterior tubercle of the atlas, and is inserted into the fore-part of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ. The other part of the muscle commences from the bodies of the third and fourth cervical vertebræ, and from the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth, and is inserted into the bodies of the three lower cervical vertebræ, and the three upper dorsal. These muscles support the pharynx, œsophagus, and sympathetic nerves. The muscle, when it acts singly, moves the neck to one side; but when both act, the neck is brought directly forwards.

LOOSENESS.—See *Diarrhœa*.

LOTION, (from *lavo*, to wash, L.) An external fluid application. Lotions are usually applied by wetting linen in them, and keeping it on the part affected.

LOXIA, (from *loxos*, oblique, Gk.) The wry neck.

LUCIDUS. Transparent.

LUES, (from *luo*, to dissolve, Gk.: because it produces dissolution.) A pestilence or poison.

LUES VENEREA. The plague of Venus, or the venereal disease.—See *Syphilis*.

LUMBAGO, (from *lumbus*, the loin, L.) A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.—See *Rheumatismus*.

LUMBAR. Belonging to the loins; as, *lumbar region*, &c.

LUMBAR ABSCESS. Psoas abscess: so called from the situation in which the matter is found, namely, upon the side of the psoas muscle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles there lies a quantity of loose cellular membrane, in which an inflammation often takes place, either spontaneously or from mechanical injuries. This terminates in an abscess

which can procure no outlet, but by a circuitous course, in which it generally produces irreparable mischief, without any violent symptoms to alarm the patient. The abscess sometimes forms a swelling about **POUPART'S** ligament, sometimes below it: and frequently the matter glide sunder the fascia of the thigh. Occasionally, it makes its way through the sacro-ischiatic foramen, and assumes rather the appearance of a fistula in ano. The uneasiness in the loins, and the impulse communicated to the tumour by coughing, evince that the disease arises in the lumbar region; but it must be confessed, that we can hardly ever know the existence of the disorder before the tumour, by presenting itself externally, leads us to such information. The *lumbar* or *psaos abscess* is sometimes connected with diseased vertebræ, and may either be a cause or effect of the collection of the matter. The disease, however, is frequently unattended with this complication.

LUMBAR REGION. The loins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS.—See *Quadratus lumborum*.

LUMBARIS INTERNUS.—See *Psoas magnus*.

LUMBRICALIS, (from *lumbricus*, the earth-worm, L.) Resembling or appertaining to the earth-worm.

LUMBRICALIS MANUS. *Flexor primi internodii digitorum manus vel perforatus lumbricalis* of **COWPER**. The small flexors of the fingers, which assist the bending the fingers when the long flexors are in full action. They arise from the outside of the tendons of the flexor profundus, a little above the lower edge of the carpal ligaments, and are inserted by long slender tendons into the outer sides of the broad tendons of the interosseal muscles, about the middle of the first joints of the fingers.

LUMBRICALIS PEDIS. Four muscles like the former, that increase the flexion of the toes, and draw them inwards.

LUMBRICOIDES. Like to the lumbricus or earth-worm.

LUMBRICUS. A name given to some worms, as the common earth-worm, and the long round worm which inhabits the intestines of man and other animals.—See *Vermis*.

LUNARE OS. One of the bones of the wrist, so named from its shape.

LUNATIC, (from *luna*, the moon, L.; so called because it was supposed the malady returns, or is aggravated, or influenced by the moon.) A lunatic, or person of unsound mind.

LUNG. *Pulmo*. The lungs are two viscera situated in the cavity of the thorax, by means of which we breathe. The substance of the lung is of four kinds, viz. vesicular, vascular, bronchial, and parenchymatous. The vascular substance is composed of the air-cells. The vascular invests those cells like a net-work. The bronchial is formed by the ramifications of the bronchia throughout the lungs, having the air-cells at their extremities: and the spongy substance that connects these parts is termed the parenchyma.

The arteries of the lungs are the bronchial, a branch of the aorta, which carries blood to the lungs for their nourishment; and the pulmonary, which circulates the blood through the air-cells to undergo a chemical change. The pulmonary veins return the blood that has undergone this change, by four trunks, into the left auricle of the heart. The bronchial veins terminate in the vena azygos. The nerves of the lungs are from the eighth pair, and great intercostal.—See *Respiration*.

LUPIA, (from *lupeo*, to molest, Gk.) (1.) A genus of disease, including encysted tumours, the contents of which are very thick, and sometimes solid. (2.) A malignant ulcer which eats away the soft parts on which it appears, laying bare the bones and cartilages, and which is equally fatal with cancer. (3.) A tumour which often occurs in the knee and elbow joint, consisting of a soft, spongy, cellular fungus.

LUPUS. (The *wolf*, L.) A disease like a cancer is so called, because it eats away the flesh very rapidly.

LUSUS NATURÆ. Literally this term means "a sport of nature." It is generally used, however, to signify a monster.—See *Monster*.

LUXATION, (from *luxo*, to put out of joint, L.) A dislocation of a bone from its proper cavity.

LYMPH. *Lympha.* The liquid contained in the lymphatic vessels. The use of the lymph is to return the superfluous nutritious jelly from every part, and to mix it with the chyle in the thoracic duct, there to be further converted into the nature of the animal it is destined to nourish.

LYMPHATIC, (from *lympa*, lymph, L.) Of the nature of lymph. The name of an absorbent vessel that carries a transparent fluid or lymph. The lymphatic vessels of the human body are small and transparent, and originate in every part of the body. With the lacteal vessels of the intestines they form what is termed the *absorbent* system. Their termination is in the thoracic duct.—See *Absorbent*, *Lacteal*, and *Thoracic ducts*.

LYMPHATIC GLAND.—See *Conglobate gland*.

LYRA, (from *lura*, a lyre, or musical instrument, Gk.) *Psalterium*. The triangular medullary space between the posterior crura of the fornix of the cerebrum, which is marked with prominent medullary fibres, that give the appearance of a lyre.

M. In Pharmacy this letter is used at the end of a prescription, as a contraction of *misce*, signifying *mix*, meaning that the several ingredients directed in the prescription should be mixed together; thus, *m. f. haust.* (*misce fiat haustus*) signifies, mix, and let a draught be made.

MACERATION, (from *macero*, to soften by water, L.) In a pharmaceutical sense, this term implies an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dis-

solved, in order to extract their virtues.

MACEIS, (from *maceo*, to grow lean, L.) Emaciation.—See *Marasmus*.

MACROPNÆA, (from *makros*, long, and *pneo*, to breathe, Gk.) A difficulty of breathing, where the inspirations are at long intervals.

MACULA. A spot, or permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture, but not connected with any disorder of the constitution.

MADAROSIS, (from *madōs*, bald, without hair, Gk.) A defect or loss of eye-brows or eye-lashes, causing a disagreeable deformity, and painful sensation of the eyes in a strong light.

MADNESS.—See *Mania*, and *Melancholia*.

MADNESS, CANINE.—See *Hydrophobia*.

MADOR. Moisture. A sweating.

MAGNUM OS. The third bone of the lower row of bones of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb to the little finger.

MALA, (from *malus*, an apple, L.: so called from its roundness.) A prominent part of the cheek.—See *Jugale os*.

MALACOSTEON, (from *malacos*, soft, and *osteon*, a bone, Gk.) *Molities ossium*. A softness of the bones. A disease of the bones, wherein they can be bent without fracturing them, in consequence either of the inordinate absorption of the phosphate of lime, from which their natural solidity is derived, or else of this matter not being duly secreted and deposited in their fabric. In rickets the bones only yield, and become distorted by slow degrees: but in the present disease they may be at once bent in any direction.

MALARIA, (from *malu* and *aria*, bad air, Ital.) The term is used synonymously with *miasma*. In the present day the word is employed to describe a pestilential state of atmosphere, supposed to be generated by the decomposition chiefly

of vegetable matter, exposure to which is very liable to produce endemic fevers of a virulent type, generally of the intermittent or remittent kind. In Italy, from whence the term originated, it signifies an endemic intermittent, which attacks people in the neighbourhood of Rome, and especially about the Pontine marshes, which have often been drained to carry off the decomposing animal and vegetable materials that spread their noxious vapours over the whole of the Campagna.

MALIGNANT. A term which may be applied to any disease, the symptoms of which are so aggravated as to threaten destruction to the patient. It is frequently used to signify a dangerous epidemic.

MALLEATIO, (from *malleus*, a hammer, L.; because the person strikes the knees with his hands, as if with a hammer.) It is a form of Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, in which the person has a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.—See *Chorea*.

MALLEI ANTERIOR.—See *Laxator tympani*.

MALLEI EXTERNUS.—See *Laxator tympani*.

MALLEI INTERNUS.—See *Tensor tympani*.

MALLEOLUS, (diminutive of *malleus*, a mallet, so called from its supposed resemblance, L.) The ankle, distinguished into *external* and *internal malleolus*. The former consisting of the rough elongated protuberance of bone at the terminal end of the fibula, and the latter, a similar though smaller protuberance at the lower extremity and inner side of the tibia.

MALLEUS. A bone of the internal ear is so called, from its resemblance to a hammer.

MAMILLA, (diminutive of *mamma*, the breast, L.) (1.) The breast of man. (2.) The nipple of the male and female breasts.

MAMMA. The female breast. The *mammæ* are the two globular pro-

jections, composed of common integuments, adipose substance, and lacteal glands and vessels, and adhering to the anterior and lateral region of the thorax of females. On the middle of each breast is a projecting portion, termed the *papilla* or *nipple*, in which the excretory ducts of the mammary glands terminate, and around which is a coloured orb, or aureola. The use of the breasts is to suckle new-born infants.

MAMMARY.—See *Mammillary*.

MAMMARY ARTERY. *Arteria mammaria*. The internal mammary artery is a branch of the subclavian, and gives off the mediastinal, thymal, and pericardial arteries. The external mammary is a branch of the axillary artery.

MAMMARY VEINS. These vessels accompany the arteries, and evacuate their blood into the subclavian vein.

MAMMILLARY. Mammary. Of or belonging to the breast.

MANDIBULA, (from *mandio*, to chew, L.) The jaw.—See *Maxilla inferior*.

MANDUCATOR, (from *manduco*, to chew, L.) A muscle which assists in the action of chewing.

MANIA, (from *mainomai*, to rage, Gk.) Madness. The definition of true mania is delirium, unaccompanied with fever. The mind is not master of all its functions; it receives impressions from the senses, which are very different from those produced in health: the judgment and memory are both lost, or impaired: and the irritability of the body is much diminished, being capable, as is supposed, of resisting the usual morbid effects of cold, hunger, and watching, and being likewise less susceptible of other diseases than before.

There are two species of madness, viz. the melancholic and furious. In the former, a fixed despondency is the chief characteristic symptom, while the latter is generally accompanied by violence of action, raging and furious resentment at restraint. Madness is occasioned by affections

of the mind, such as anxiety, grief, love, religion, terror, or enthusiasm; the frequent and uncurbed indulgence in any passion or emotions, and by abstruse study. In short, it may be produced by any thing that affects the mind so forcibly as to take off its attention from all other affairs.

MANSORIUS.—See *Masseter muscle*.

MANUS.—See *Hand*.

MARASMUS. (from *maraino*, to grow lean, Gk.) Emaciation. A wasting away of the flesh. Extenuation or leanness is not necessarily a disease; for many persons, who are peculiarly lean, are peculiarly healthy, while there are some who take pains to fall away in flesh, that they may increase in health, and become stronger. But, if an individual grow weaker as he grows leaner, it affords a full proof that he is under a morbid influence: and it is this influence, this conjunction of extenuation and debility, that is imported by the term *marasmus*, and its synonym, *emaciation*.—See *Atrophia*, *Tubes*, and *Climactericus*.

MARCOR, (from *marceo*, to become lean, L.) Leanness. Emaciation. Wasting away of the body.

MARROW. *Medulla*. The fat or oily substance secreted by the small arteries of its proper membrane, and contained in the medullary cavities of the long cylindrical bones. It differs very little from the fat of the cellular membrane.—See *Adeps*.

MARSUPIALIS, (from *marsupium*, a purse, L.; so named from its resemblance.)—See *Obturator internus*.

MASSETER, (from *massaomai*, to chew, Gk.; because it assists in chewing.) *Mansorius*. A muscle of the lower jaw, situated on the side of the face. This muscle, which covers the ramus of the jaw, arises partly by fleshy and partly by tendinous fibres from the internal surface and inferior border of the zygoma, along its two anterior thirds. The fleshy fibres proceed in different directions. Some of them descend obliquely backwards towards the angle

of the jaw, others descend vertically, and there are fibres which descend obliquely forward towards the coronoid process. Inserted—into the external surface of the ramus of the jaw, from the angle upwards to the root of the coronoid process. The use of this muscle is to raise the lower jaw, and to move it a little forwards and backwards in the act of chewing.

MASTICATION, (from *mastico*, to chew, L.) The act of chewing. It embraces the seizing, and taking the food, the chewing, and the insalivation.

MASTITIS, (from *mastos*, the breast, and *itis*, which implies inflammation, Gk.) Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast of women. This disease may take place at any period of life, but it most commonly affects those who give suck. It is characterized by tumefaction, tension, heat, redness, and pain. Fever generally attends the disease. Sometimes the disease comes on without any premonitory symptoms; but it is frequently preceded by a slight shivering fit. In most instances the disease terminates in suppuration.

MASTODYNIA, (from *mastos*, a breast, and *odune*, pain, Gk.) Pain in the mamma or breast of women. Often and mostly applied to inflammation of that organ.—See *Mastitis*.

MASTOID, (from *mastos*, a breast, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gk.) (1.) Those processes of bone are so termed that are shaped like the nipple of the breast: as the *mastoid* process of the temporal bone. (2.) The name of a muscle, from its being inserted into the mastoid process.—See *Sterno-cleido mastoideus*.

MASTOIDEUS LATERALIS.—See *Trachelo mastoideus*.

MATERIA MEDICA. By this term is understood a general class of substances, both natural and artificial, which are used in the cure of diseases.

MATRIX. The womb.—See *Uterus*.

MATURATION, (from *maturo*, to make ripe, L.) That process which

succeeds inflammation, by which pus is collected in an abscess.

MAXILLA, (from *massao*, to chew, Gk.) The jaw, both upper and lower.

MAXILLA INFERIOR. The lower jaw.

MAXILLA SUPERIOR. The upper jaw.

MAXILLARE INFERIUS OS. The maxilla inferior, or lower jaw, which in its figure may be compared to a horse shoe, is at first composed of two distinct portions: but these soon after birth unite at the middle of the chin and form the symphysis. The inferior edge of the bone has an alveolar process, which is furnished with cavities for the reception of the teeth. The posterior part of the bone rises on each side perpendicularly into two processes, one of which is the *coronoid*, and the other the *condyloid* processes. The first of these is the highest, and gives attachment to the temporal muscle. The condyloid process terminates in a rounded head, which is formed for a moveable articulation with the cranium, and is received into the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. At the bottom of each coronoid process, on its inner part, is a foramen or canal which extends under the roots of all the teeth, and terminates at the outer surface of the bone near the chin. These foramina afford passage to a nerve, artery, and vein, which send off branches to all the teeth.

MAXILLARE SUPERIUS OS. *Maxilla superior*. The superior maxillary bones constitute the most considerable portion of the face; they are two in number, and generally remain distinct through life. On each of these bones are several eminences. One of these is on the upper and fore-part of the bone, and from its making part of the nose, is called the *nasal* process. Internally, in the inferior portion of this process, is a fossa, which, with the *os unguis*, forms a passage for the lachrymal duct. Backwards and outwards, from the root of the nasal process,

a portion of the bone enters into the composition of the orbit, and this portion is named the orbital process. Behind this the bone forms a considerable tuberosity: and at the upper part of this is a channel, through which passes a small artery and a branch of the fifth pair of nerves. That portion of the bone which is united to the malar bones is called its *malar* process. In the lower and anterior part are the alveoli or sockets for the teeth; above the *alveolar* process, and just behind the front teeth, is a foramen, termed *foramen incisivum*, which transmits a small artery and vein, and a minute branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the nostrils. Each bone is hollow, and forms a considerable sinus, under its orbital plate. This sinus is called the *antrum*, and is lined with the pituitary membrane of the nose. It communicates with the nostrils by an opening, which appears to be a large one in the skeleton, but which in the recent subject is much smaller. The *ossa maxillaria* not only serve to form the cheeks, but likewise the palate, nose, and orbits: and besides their union with each other, they are connected with the greatest part of the bones of the face and cranium, viz. with the *ossa nasi*, *ossa malarum*, *ossa unguis*, *ossa palati*, *os frontis*, *os sphenoides*, and *os ethmoides*.

MAXILLARY. Appertaining to the jaw.

MAXILLARY ARTERY. *Arteria maxillaris*. A branch of the external carotid. The *external maxillary* is the fourth branch of the carotid: it proceeds anteriorly, and gives off the facial and mental, the coronary of the lips, and the angular artery. The *internal maxillary* is the next branch of the carotid: it gives off the sphenomaxillary, the inferior alveolar, and the spinous artery.

MAXILLARY GLAND. The gland so called is conglomerate, and situated under the angles of the jaw. The excretory ducts of these glands

are called Warthonian, after their discoverer.

MAXILLARY NERVE. The superior and inferior maxillary nerves are branches of the fifth pair, or trigemini; the former passes out of the skull at the foramen rotundum, and divides into nasal, palatine, vidian, and dental branches. The inferior maxillary nerve gives off the temporal masseteric, buccal, pterygoid, dental, and gustatory.

MEASLES.—See *Rubeola*.

MEATUS. An opening which leads to a canal or duct.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. The external passage to the ear, the use of which is to conduct the sound to the tympanum, which is at its extremity.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS. The internal auditory passage is a small bony canal, beginning at the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running towards the vestibule and cochlea, and there being divided into two cavities. The superior and smaller of these is the orifice of the aqueduct of FALLOPIUS, which receives the portio dura of the auditory nerve: the inferior and larger cavity is perforated by many small holes, through which the portio mollis of the auditory nerve passes into the labyrinth.

MEATUS URINARIUS. In women, this is situated at the superior part of the vagina, immediately below the symphysis of the pubis, and behind the nymphæ. In men, it is at the end of the glans penis.

MECONIUM. The green excrementitious substance that is found in the large intestines of the fœtus.

MEDIAN. This term is applied to vessels, and from their situation between others.

MEDIAN NERVE. The second branch of the brachial plexus.

MEDIAN VEIN. The situation of the veins of the arms is extremely different, in different individuals. When a branch proceeds near the bend of the arm inwardly from the basilic vein, it is termed the ba-

silic median; and when a vein is given off from the cephalic, in like manner, it is termed the *cephalic median*.

MEDIASTINUM. The membranous septum formed by the duplicature of the pleura that divides the cavity of the chest into two parts. It is divided into an anterior and posterior portion.

MEDIASTINUM CEREBRI. The fal-ciform process of the dura mater.

MEDICAMENTUM. (from *medico*, to heal, L.) A medicine.

MEDICINE. (from *medico*, to heal, L.) (1.) The medical art applied to the profession generally, when it comprehends anatomy, physiology and pathology. (2.) That division which comprehends only the cure of diseases not surgical. (3.) Any substance that is exhibited with a view to allay the violence of a disease.

MEDULLA. The marrow.—See *Marrow* and *Adeps*.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA. The medullary substance that lies within the cranium, upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. It is formed by the connection of the crura cerebri, and crura cerebelli, and terminates in the spinal marrow. It has several eminences, viz. pons varolii, corpora pyramidalia, and corpora olivaria.—See *Cerebrum*.

MEDULLA SPINALIS. The spinal marrow. A continuation of the medulla oblongata, which descends down the vertebral canal to the third vertebra of the loins, where it spreads out into a bundle of nervous cords, which from their resemblance are called *cauda equina*. The spinal marrow is composed, like the brain, of a cortical and medullary substance: the former is placed internally. It is covered by a continuation of the dura mater, pia mater, and tunica arachnoidea. The spinal marrow gives off, through the lateral or intervertebral foramina, thirty pairs of nerves, called, cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral.

MEDULLARY. Resembling marrow.

MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE. The white or internal substance of the brain.—See *Cerebrum*.

MEIBOMIUS' GLANDS. The small glands which are situated between the conjunctive membrane of the eye, and the cartilage of the eyelid, first described by MEIBOMIUS.

MELÆNA, (from *melas*, black, Gk.) The black vomit. The black disease, so called by HIPPOCRATES, consists in the vomiting of a concrete blood of a blackish red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of insipid acid or viscid phlegm. This evacuation is generally preceded by a sharp tensive pain in both hypochondria: and the appearance of the disease is attended with anxiety, a compressive pain in the præcordia, and fainting, which last is more frequent and violent, when the blood which is evacuated is fœtid and corrupt.

MELANCHOLIA, (from *melas*, black, and *kole*, bile, Gk.; because the ancients supposed that it proceeded from a redundancy of black bile.) Melancholy. A disease characterised by erroneous judgment, uncombined with either fever or comatose affections: often appearing without dyspepsia, yet attended with costiveness, chiefly in persons of rigid fibres and torpid insensibility.—See *Mania*.

MELANOMA, (from *melas*, black, Gk.) A disease supposed to be of a malignant character, which sometimes is found in various textures of the body in the shape of a tubercle of a dark soot-like colour, called also *Melanosis*.

MELANOSIS.—See *Melanoma*.

MEMBRANA.—See *Membrane*.

MEMBRANA HYALODEA. The transparent membrane which includes the vitreous humour of the eye.

MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS. *Velum pupillæ*. A very delicate membrane, of a thin and vascular texture, and an ash colour, arising from the internal margin of the iris, and totally covering the pupil in the fœtus before the sixth month

MEMBRANA SCHNEIDERIANA. The vascular membrane which lines the nose, and its cavities, secretes the mucus of that cavity, and is the membrane over which the filaments of the olfactory nerves are distributed.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI. The membrane covering the cavity of the drum of the ear, and separating it from the meatus auditorius externus.

MEMBRANE. In *Anatomy*, a thin expanded substance, composed of cellular texture, the elastic fibres of which are so arranged and woven together, as to allow of great pliability. The membranes of the body are various; as the skin, peritonæum, pleura, dura mater, &c. &c. Membranes have been divided into two grand species, of which the *cellular* texture or membrane is one. This has been conceived to form the basis of all the rest, or to constitute, as it were, the original structure, from which the others have all been produced. Another species are those that are especially denominated *membranes*; these have been subdivided into (1.) *mucous*, so named from the peculiar semi-fluid substance with which their thin surface is covered, proceeding from numerous small glands, which are embedded in them. This kind of membrane always lines those cavities which are disposed in the form of irregular passages or canals, that open into the atmosphere, and are connected with the skin at their extremities. (2.) The *serous*: these are always found in close cavities, which do not communicate with the atmosphere; as those of the thorax and abdomen. They form coats for most of the individual organs, which are essential to the animal economy; as the heart, the lungs, and the abdominal viscera. (3.) The *fibrous membranes*: these consist of an assemblage of fibres, united into a continuous extended surface. They differ from both the former kinds in not being moistened by any fluid. Among the most import-

ant of these is the periosteum, which surrounds the bones; the dura-mater, which lines the skull, &c. &c.

MEMBRANEOUS. Of the nature of membrane.

MEMBRANOSUS.—See *Tensor vaginae femoris*.

MEMORIÆ OS.—See *Occipital bone*.

MEMORY. *Memoria*. The brain is not only capable of perceiving sensations, but it possesses the faculty of reproducing those it has already perceived. This cerebral action is called remembrance, when the ideas are reproduced, which have not been long received: it is called recollection, when the ideas are of an older date.

MENAGOGUE.—See *Emmenagogue*.

MENORRHAGIA, (from *menia*, the menses, and *regmuni*, to break out, Gk.) *Hæmorrhagia Uterina*. Flooding. An immoderate flow of the menses or blood from the uterus, characterised by pains in the back, loins, and belly, similar to those of labour, attended with a preternatural flux of blood from the vagina, or a discharge of menses more copious than natural.

MENS.—See *Mind*.

MENSES.—See *Menstruation*.

MENSES, immoderate flow of.—See *Menorrhagia*.

MENSES, interruption of.—See *Amenorrhœa*.

MENSTRUATION. From the uterus of every healthy woman, who is not pregnant, or who does not give suck, there is a discharge of a red fluid; at certain periods, from the time of puberty to the approach of old age: and from the periods or returns of this discharge being monthly, it is called *menstruation*: and the discharge is called *catamenia* and *menses*. There may be frequent exceptions to this definition: some women, it is said, never menstruate; some menstruate while they continue to give suck: others menstruate during pregnancy: and some rare instances have occurred where menstruation has commenced in early infancy.

MENSTRUUM. Solvent. All liquors are so called which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtue of ingredients by infusion, decoction, &c.

MENTAGRA, (from *mentum*, the chin, L.) An eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust, like that on scald heads.

MENTAL. Pertaining to the mind.

MENTAL FACULTIES. Man is endowed with a mind intimately connected with the body, and developing by education and exercise, various kinds of faculties, which are perception, attention, memory, imagination, abstraction, judgment, and reason. The combination of these constitutes the intellectual or mental faculty.

MESENTERIC. Belonging to the mesentery.

MESENTERIC ARTERY. *Arteria mesenterica*. Two branches of the aorta are so called. The superior mesenteric is the second branch: it is distributed upon the mesentery, and gives off the superior or right colic artery. The inferior mesenteric is the fifth branch of the aorta, it sends off the internal hæmorrhoidal.

MESENTERIC GLANDS. These are conglobate, and are distributed in the cellular membrane of the mesentery. The chyle from the intestines passes through these glands to the thoracic duct.

MESENTERIC NERVES. The superior, middle, and lower mesenteric plexuses of nerves are formed by the branches of the great intercostal nerves.

MESENTERIC VEINS. These all run into one trunk that evacuates its blood into the vena portæ.

MESENTERY, (from *mesos*, the middle, and *entaron*, an intestine, Gk.) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ of the loins, and to which the intestines adhere. It is formed of a duplicature of the peritonæum, and contains within its adipose membrane, lacteals, lymphatics, lacteal glands, and gives an external coat to the intestines.

It consists of three parts: one uniting the small intestines, which is the proper mesentery: another connecting the colon, termed meso-colon; and a third attached to the rectum, termed meso-rectum.

MESO-COLON, (from *mesos*, the middle, and *colon*, the colon, Gk.) The portion of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.—See *Mesentery*.

MESO-RECTUM, (from *mesos*, the middle, and *rectum*, the straight gut.) The portion of peritonæum or mesentery, which connects the rectum to the pelvis.

METACARPAL, (from *meta*, after, and *karpos*, the wrist, Gk.) Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS. The part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers. It has five longitudinal bones that are situated between the wrist and the fingers, which are distinguished into the metacarpal bone of the thumb, fore-finger, &c. &c.

METASTASIS, (from *methistemi*, to change, to translate, Gk.) The translation of a disease from one part of the body to another.

METATARSAL. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METHODUS, (from *meta*, after, and *odos*, a way, Gk.) The method or ratio by which any operation or cure is conducted.

METRA, (from *meter*, a mother, Gk.) The womb.—See *Uterus*.

METRITIS. Inflammation of the womb.—See *Hysteritis*.

METROCELIS, (from *meter*, a mother, and *kelis*, a blemish, Gk.) A mark impressed upon the child by the mother's imagination.—See *Nævus maternus*.

MAISMA, (from *miuino*, to infect, Gk.)—See *Contagion*.

MIDRIFF.—See *Diaphragma*.

MILLARIA, (from *milluin*, millet, L., so called because the small vesicles upon the skin resemble millet-seed.) Miliary fever. A disease characterized by fever: cold stage, considerable: hot stage attended with anxiety and frequent sighing; perspiration

of a strong and peculiar smell; eruption of small red pimples, first in the neck and breast, which in two days become white vesicles, desquamate, and are succeeded by fresh pimples. Miliary fever has been observed to affect both sexes, and persons of all ages and constitutions: but females of a delicate habit are most liable to it, particularly in child-bed.

MILK. *Lac.* A fluid secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts of the class of animals called mammalia, for the nourishment of their young. It is separated immediately from the blood, in the breasts or udders of female animals. Man, quadrupeds, and cetaceous animals are the only creatures which afford milk. All other animals are destitute of the organs which secrete this fluid.

MIND. *Mens.* "The human mind," says Dr. REES, "is properly defined a thinking rational substance. By thinking, it is distinguished from body; and by reasoning, from God and angels, who are supposed to see and know things intuitively, without the help of deduction and discourse."

MINIMUM. *Minim.* The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MISCARRIAGE.—See *Abortion*.

MISTURA. A mixture. A fluid composed of two or more ingredients. It is mostly contracted in prescriptions, thus, *mist*: or *f.*—*mist*, which means, let a mixture be made.

MITRAL, (from *mitra*, a mitre, L.) Mitre-like. Applied by *Anatomists* to parts which were supposed to resemble a Bishop's mitre, as the mitral valves, in the left ventricle of the heart: *valvulæ mitrales*.

MIXED FEVER. This form of continued fever is so called, because it has a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory fever with those of typhus, being a compound of the two types of febrile action, viz. synocha and typhus.

MODIOLUS, (diminutive of *modius*, a measure, L.) The nucleus, as it were, of the cochlea of the ear, is

so termed. It ascends from the basis of the cochlea to the apex.

MOLARIS, (from *molaris*, a grindstone, L., because they grind the food.) A double tooth.—See *Teeth*.

MOLARES GLANDULÆ. Molar glands. Two salival glands situated on each side of the mouth, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, the excretory ducts of which open near the last dens molaris.

MOLLITIES, (from *mollis*, soft, L.) A softness, applied to bones, nails, and other parts.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM.—See *Malacosteon*.

MOLLITIES UNGUIUM. A preternatural softness of the nails: it often accompanies chlorosis.

MOLLUSCUM. A tubercular disease of the skin, characterised by the appearance of numerous tubercles, of slow growth and little sensibility, and of various sizes. These contain an artheromatous matter, and are of various forms, some being globular or flattish, and some attached by a neck and pendulous. The growth of the tubercles is apparently unconnected with any constitutional disorder; they show no tendency to inflammation or ulceration, but continue through life, having apparently no natural termination. Some extraordinary instances of this cutaneous deformity will be found in the 7th volume of Transactions of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, as observed by the author in Nipaul.

MONOMANIA, (from *monos*, one, and *mainomai*, to rage, Gk.; i. e. being irrational on one subject only.) That species of insanity in which the patient's delusion runs on one subject only, he being very rational on every other.

MONS. A mount, or hill.

MONS VENERIS. The triangular eminence immediately over the Os pubis in women, that is covered with hair.

MONSTER. *Lusus naturæ*. This term is applied to infants born with peculiar deformities: (1.) as those

which have a redundancy or multiplicity of parts, such as two heads and one body, or one body and two heads, an increased number of limbs, fingers, or toes; or excrescences or additions to parts, of no certain form. (2.) As those with deficiency or want of parts, such as want of arms, or legs, &c. (3.) As those from confusion of parts of any kind.

MORBUS.—See *Disease*.

MORIA, (from *moros*, foolish, Gk.) Idiotism. Fatuity.

MOROSIS.—See *Amentia*.

MORTIFICATION, (from *mors*, death, and *fo*, to become, L.) *Gangrena*. *Sphacelus*. The loss of vitality of a part of the body. Surgeons divide mortification into two species, the one preceded by inflammation, the other without it. In inflammations that are to terminate by mortification, there is a diminution of power joined to an increased action; this, becomes a cause of mortification, by destroying the balance of power and action, which ought to exist in every part; exceptions however to this do sometimes occur, as when mortification succeeds carbuncles, and the slough formed in the small-pox pustule. Causes which impede the circulation of the part affected; or where the entrance of arterial blood into a limb is prevented, as for instance, in ossification of the arteries, are causes which produce mortification.

When the part affected becomes a cold, black, fibrous, senseless substance, it is termed a *slough*. As long as any sensibility, motion, and warmth continue, the state of the disorder is said to be *gangrene*. When the part has become quite cold, black, fibrous, incapable of moving, and destitute of all feeling, circulation, and life; this is the second stage of mortification termed *Sphacelus*.

MOTOR, (from *moreo*, to move, L.) A mover or stirrer, applied to muscles, &c.

MOTOR OCULI.—See *Motores oculorum*.

MOTORES OCULORUM, (*nervi motores oculorum*; so called because they supply the muscles which move the eye.) The third pair of nerves of the brain. They arise from the *crura cerebri*, and are distributed on the muscles of the bulb of the eye.

MOUTH. Os. The mouth of animals and fishes.

MUCILAGINOUS. Gummy. Of the nature of gum. Applied in *Anatomy* to some glands which secrete a fluid like mucilage.

MUCOUS. Of the nature of mucus.

MUCOUS GLANDS. *Glandulæ Mucosæ*. Mucipalous glands. Glands that secrete mucus, such as the glands of the Schneiderian membrane of the nose, the glands of the fauces, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, bladder, urethra, &c.

MUCUS. A fluid secreted on the surfaces of what are, in consequence, termed the mucous membranes of the body. Mucus is to the membranes what the epidermis is to the skin. It protects them against the action of the air, of the aliment, and the different glandular fluids. Independently of these uses, it has others that vary according to the parts of mucous membranes. Thus the mucus of the nose is favourable to the smell; that of the mouth gives facility to the taste; that of the stomach and the intestines assist in the digestive process, &c.

MULTIFIDUS, (from *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide, L.) Divided into many parts. In *Anatomy*, applied to a muscle which is deeply and much divided.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ. *Transverso-spinalis lumborum*; *semi-spinalis* of WINSLOW. *Transversalis lumborum*; *transversalis dorsi*; *transversalis colli* of DOUGLAS. This muscle consists of those portions of muscular flesh, intermixed with tendinous fibres, which lie close to the posterior part of the spine, and which, by some anatomists, have been described as three distinct muscles. The *multifidus spinæ* arises tendinous and fleshy from the os sacrum,

partly from the ilium, from the oblique and transverse processes of all the lumbar vertebræ, from the transverse processes of all the dorsal vertebræ, and from those of the cervical vertebræ, excepting the three first. From all these origins the fibres run in an oblique direction, and are inserted by distinct tendons into the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the loins and back, and likewise into those of the six inferior vertebræ of the neck. When this muscle acts singly, it extends the back obliquely, or moves it to one side: when both muscles act, they extend the vertebræ backwards.

MULTIVALVE. Having more than two valves.

MUMPS.—See *Parotitis*.

MUSCLE. The parts that are usually included under this name consist of distinct portions of flesh, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, the motions of which in a natural and healthy state are subject to the will, and for this reason, they are called *voluntary* muscles. Besides these, there are other parts of the body that owe their power of contraction to their muscular fibres; thus the heart is a muscular texture, forming what is called a hollow muscle: and the urinary bladder, stomach, intestines, &c. are enabled to act upon their contents, merely because they are provided with muscular fibres: these are called *involuntary* muscles, because their motions are not dependent on the will. The muscles of respiration, being in some measure influenced by the will, are said to have a *mixed* motion. The muscles being attached for the most part, to the bones, the latter may be considered as levers, that are moved in different directions by the contraction of those organs. That end of the muscle which adheres to the most fixed part is usually called the *origin*: and that which adheres to the more moveable part, the *insertion* of the muscle. In almost every muscle, two kinds of fibres are distinguished: the one soft of a red colour, sensible, and ir-

ritable, called *fleshy fibres* : the other of a firmer texture, of a white glistering colour, insensible, without irritability or the power of contracting, and named *tendinous fibres*. They are occasionally intermixed, but the fleshy fibres generally prevail in the belly, or middle part of the muscle, and the tendinous ones in the extremities. If these tendinous fibres are formed into a round slender cord, they form what is called the *tendon* of the muscle. On the other hand, if they spread into a broad flat surface, it is termed an *aponeurosis*.

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES, in the order of dissection.

MUSCLES OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

In the head and neck we find sixty-six muscles at each side, disposed in sets or groups in particular parts, technically termed regions. Muscles marked thus * form part of two regions.

Epicranial Region.

Occipito-frontalis.

Auricular Region.

Attollens aurem.

Retrahens aurem.

Attrahens aurem.

MUSCLES OF THE EYELIDS AND ORBIT.

Palpebral Region.

Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Corrugator supercilii.

Levator palpebræ*.

Tensor tarsi*.

Orbital Region.

Rectus superior.

———— inferior.

———— internus.

———— externus.

Obliquus superior.

———— inferior.

Levator palpebræ*.

Tensor tarsi*.

MUSCLES OF THE FACE.

Nasal Region.

Pyramidalis nasal.

Compressor narium.

Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi.

Superior Maxillary Region.

Levator labii superioris.

———— anguli oris.

Zygomaticus major.

———— minor.

Inferior maxillary Region.

Triangularis oris.

Depressor labii inferioris.

Levator labii inferioris.

Intermaxillary Region.

Buccinator.

Orbicularis.

Temporo-maxillary Region.

Masseter.

Temporalis.

Pterygo-maxillary Region.

Pterygoideus internus.

———— externus.

MUSCLES OF THE NECK.

Superficial Region.

Platysma myoides.

Sterno-cleido mastoideus.

Sterno-hyoid Region.

Sterno-hyoideus.

Sterno-thyroideus.

Thyro-hyoideus.

Crico-thyroideus.

Omo-hyoideus.

Submaxillary Region.

Digastricus.

Stylo-hyoideus.

Stylo-glossus.

Stylo-pharyngeus.

Genio-hyoid Region.

Mylo-hyoideus.

Genio-hyoideus.

Hyo-glossus.

Genio. hyo-glossus.

Lingualis.

Muscles of the Pharynx.

Constrictor inferior.

———— medius.

———— superior.

Stylo-pharyngeus*.
Palato-pharyngeus*.

Muscles of the soft Palate.

Levator palati.
Circumflexus palati.
Azygos uvulæ.
Palato-glossus.
Palato-pharyngeus*.

Muscles of the Larynx.

Crico-thyroidens*.
Crico-arytænoidens posticus.
Crico-arytænoidens lateralis.
Thyro-arytænoidens.
Arytænoidens.
Arytæno-epiglottideus.
Thyro-epiglottideus.

Vertebral Region.

Scalenus anticus.
Scalenus posticus.
Rectus capitis anticus major.
————— minor.
Rectus lateralis.
Longus colli.

MUSCLES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

There are fifty-three muscles in each limb, (including the pectoralis, subclavius, and serratus,) which may be examined one after another, in the order here set down.

Anterior Thoracic Region.

Pectoralis major.
————— minor.
Subclavius.

Lateral Thoracic Region.

Serratus magnus.

Muscles of the shoulders.

Acromial Region.

Deltoideus.

Scapular Region, posterior.

Supra-spinatus.
Infra-spinatus.
Teres-minor.
————— major.

Scapular Region, anterior.

Sub-scapularis.

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MUSCLES OF THE ARM.

Humeral Region.

Coraco-brachialis.
Biceps flexor cubiti.
Brachialis anticus.
Triceps extensor cubiti.

MUSCLES OF THE FORE-ARM.

Brachial Region, inner and anterior:

Pronator radii teres.
Flexor carpi radialis.
Palmaris longus.
Flexor carpi ulnaris.
———— digitorum sublimis.
———— profundus.
Lumbricales*.
Flexor pollicis longus.
Pronator quadratus.

Radial Region.

Supinator radii longus.
Extensor carpi radialis longior.
————— brevior.
Supinator radii brevis.

Brachial Region, posterior.

Anconeus.
Extensor digitorum communis.
———— minimi digiti.
———— carpi ulnaris.
———— ossis metacarpi pollicis.
———— primi internodii pollicis.
———— secundi internodii pollicis.
———— indicis.

MUSCLES OF THE HAND.

Palmar Region.

Abductor pollicis.
Opponens pollicis.
Flexo-brevis pollicis.
Adductor pollicis.
Palmaris brevis.
Abductor minimi digiti.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.
Adductor minimi digiti.
Lumbricales.
Inter-ossei.

MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

Omitting the pectoralis, sub-clavius, and serratus magnus, which are usually taken with the upper extremity, we find in the trunk of the body ninety muscles at each

side, together with the diaphragm, and levator ani, which are single.

MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN.

Abdominal Region.

Obliquus externus abdominis.
 ————— internus.

Cremaster.

Transversalis.

Rectus abdominis.

Pyramidalis.

Quadratus lumborum.

MUSCLES OF THE THORAX.

Anterior Thoracic Region.

Pectoralis major*.

Pectoralis minor*.

Subclavius*.

Lateral Thoracic Region.

Serratus magnus*.

Costal Region.

Intercostales externi and interni.

Levatores costarum.

Triangularis sterni.

Diaphragma.

MUSCLES OF THE PELVIS AND PERINEUM.

Iliac Region.

Psoas magnus.

Psoas parvus.

Iliacus.

Perinæal Region.

Sphincter ani.

Transversus perinæi.

Accelerator urinæ.

Erector penis.

Levator ani.

Coccygeus.

Compressor urethræ.

Erector clitoridis*.

Constrictor vaginæ*.

MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

These are arranged in layers.

Dorsal Region.

1. Trapezius.

Latissimus dorsi.

2. Levator anguli scapulæ.

Rhomboideus minor.

————— major.

3. Serratus posticus superior.

————— inferior.

Splenius colli.

————— capitis.

4. Sacro-lumbalis.

Cervicalis ascendens.

Longissimus dorsi.

Transversalis colli.

Trachelo mastoideus.

Spinalis dorsi.

Complexus.

5. Semi-spinalis dorsi.

Semi-spinalis colli.

Inter-spinales.

Inter-transversales.

Multifidus spinæ.

Levatores costarum*.

Rectus capitis posticus major.

————— minor.

Obliquus capitis superior.

————— inferior.

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.

In each limb there are fifty-six muscles, which are seen in the following order.

MUSCLES OF THE THIGH.

Femoral Region, anterior.

Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Sartorius.

Rectus.

Crureus.

Vastus externus.

————— internus.

Femoral Region, internal.

Pectineus.

Gracilis.

Adductor longus.

————— brevis.

————— magnus.

Gluteal Region, superficial.

Gluteus maximus.

————— medius.

————— minimus.

Gluteal Region, deep-seated.

Pyramiformis.

Gemellus superior.

Obturator internus.

Gemellus inferior.

Quadratus femoris.

Obturator externus.

Femoral Region, posterior.

Biceps femoris.

Semi-tendinosus.

Semi-membranosus.

MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

Tibio-fibular Region, anterior.

Tibialis anticus.

Extensor pollicis.

———— digitorum longus.

Peroneus tertius.

Extensor digitorum brevis*.

Peroneus longus.

———— brevis.

*Tibio-fibular Region, posterior.**Superficial.*

Gastrocnemius.

Plantaris.

Soleus.

Deep-seated.

Popliteus.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

———— pollicis pedis.

Tibialis posticus.

MUSCLES OF THE FOOT.

Dorsal Region.

Extensor digitorum brevis.

Plantar Region.

Abductor pollicis.

Flexor brevis digitorum.

Abductor minimi digiti.

Flexor accessorius.

Lumbricales. (4.)

Flexor brevis pollicis.

Adductor pollicis.

Flexor brevis minimi digiti.

Transversus pedis.

Inter-ossei. (7.)

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

Arranged after the manner of Dr. BARCLAY, according to their Actions.

THE HEAD IS MOVED

*Forwards by*Platisma myoides
Sterno-mastoideus
Rectus anticus major
———— minor*Assisted (when the lower jaw
is fixed) by*Mylo-hyoideus
Genio-hyoideus
Genio-hyoglossus
Digastri.*Backwards by*Part of trapezius
Splenius capitis
Complexus
Trachelo-mastoideus
Rectus posticus major
———— minor
Obliquus capitis superior.*To either side by*Platisma myoides
Sterno-mastoideus
Part of trapezius
Splenius capitis
———— colli
Trachelo-mastoideus
Complexus.

THE NECK IS MOVED

*Forwards by*Platisma myoides
Sterno-mastoideus
Digastri
Mylo-hyoideus
Genio-hyoideus
Genio-hyoglossus
Omo-hyoidei
Sterno-hyoidei
Thyro-hyoidei
Rectus anticus minor
Longus colli.*Backwards by*Part of trapezius
Rhomboides minor
Serratus posticus superior
Splenius capitis
———— colli
Complexus
Trachelo-mastoideus
Transversalis colli
Interspinales colli
Semi-spinales colli
Rectus posticus major
———— minor
Obliquus capitis superior
———— inferior
Scaleni postici
Levator scapulæ.*Laterally by*Various combinations of those
muscles which separately
move it forwards and back-
wards, assisted by the sca-
leni, inter-transversales, and
recti laterales.

THE TRUNK IS MOVED

*Forwards by*Rectus abdominis
Pyramidalis
Obliquus externus abdominis
———— internus
Psoas magnus
———— parvus
*Assisted (when the arms are
carried forwards) by*
Pectoralis major
———— minor
Serratus magnus.*Backwards by*Trapezius
Rhomboides major
Latissimus dorsi
Serratus posticus superior
———— inferior
Sacro-lumbalis
Longissimus dorsi
Spinalis dorsi
Semi-spinales dorsi
Multifidus spinæ
Inter-transversales dorsi et
lumborum.*Laterally by*Obliquus externus
———— internus
Quadratus lumborum
Longissimus dorsi
Sacro-lumbalis
Serrati postici
Latissimus dorsi.

THE SCAPULA IS MOVED

Upwards by
Trapezius
Levator scapulæ
Rhomboidæ.

Downwards by
Lower part of trapezius
Latissimus dorsi
Pectoralis minor.

Forwards by
Pectoralis minor
Serratus magnus

Backwards by
Part of trapezius
Rhomboidæ
Latissimus dorsi.

THE HUMERUS IS MOVED

Forwards by
Part of deltoid
Part of pectoralis major
*Assisted in some cir-
cumstances by*
Biceps
Coraco-brachialis.

Backwards by
Part of deltoid
Teres major
—— minor
Longhead of triceps
Latissimus dorsi

Inwards by
Part of pectoralis major
Latissimus dorsi.

Rotated inwards by
Subscapularis,
Assisted occasionally by
Pectoralis major
Latissimus and teres
major
Outwards by
Supra spinatus
Infra spinatus
Teres minor.

THE FORE-ARM IS MOVED

Forwards by
Biceps
Brachialis anticus
Pronator teres
Assisted by
Flexor carpi radialis
—— sublimis
—— ulnaris
Supinator longus.

Backwards by
Triceps
Anconeus.

Rotated inwards by
Pronator teres
Flexor carpi radialis
Palmaris longus
Flexor sublimis
Pronator quadratus
Outwards by
Biceps
Supinator brevis
Extensor secundi internodii.

THE CARPUS IS MOVED

Forwards by
Flexor carpi-radialis
Palmaris longus
Flexor sublimis
—— carpi ulnaris
—— profundus
—— longus pollicis.

Backwards by
Extensor carpi radialis
—— longior
—— brevior
Extensor secundi inter-
nodii
Indicator
Extensor communis
digitorum
—— proprius pol-
licis.

Outwards by
Flexor carpi radialis
Extensor carpi radialis
longior
—— brevior
Extensor ossis metacarpi
—— primi internodii.

Inwards by
Flexor sublimis
—— carpi ulnaris
—— profundus
Extensor communis di-
gitorum
—— minimi digiti
—— carpi ulnaris.

THE THUMB IS MOVED

*Inwards and forwards,
across the palm by*
Opponeus pollicis
Flexor brevis
—— longus.

*Outwards and back-
wards by*
Extensor ossis meta-
carpi pollicis
—— primi inter-nodii
—— secundi inter-
nodii.

*Upwards and forwards,
away from the other
fingers, by*
Abductor
Assisted by part of the
Flexor brevis.

*Backwards and inwards,
to the other fingers, by*
Adductor
Extensor primi inter-
nodii
—— secundi inter-nodii

THE FINGERS ARE MOVED

Forwards or flexed by
Flexor sublimis
—— profundus
Lumbricales
Inter-ossei
Flexor brevis digiti mi-
nimi
Abductor digiti minimi.

*Backwards or extended
by*
Extensor communis
—— minimi digiti
Indicator.

*Outwards to radial bor-
der by*
Abductor indicis
Adductor digiti minimi
Inter-ossei

Inwards by
Abductor digiti minimi
Inter-ossei.

THE THIGH IS MOVED

Forwards by
Psoas magnus
Iliacus
Tensor vaginæ femoris
Pectineus
Adductor longus
—— brevis.

Backwards by
Gluteus maximus
Part of gluteus medius
Pyriformis
Obturator internus
Part of abductor mag-
nus
Long head of biceps
Semi-tendinosus
Semi-membranosus.

Inwards by
Psoas magnus
Iliacus
Pectineus
Gracilis
Adductor longus
—— brevis
—— magnus
Obturator externus
Quadratus femoris.

Outwards by
Tensor vaginæ femoris
Gluteus maximus
—— medius
—— minimus
Pyriformis.

THE THIGH IS ROTATED

<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tensor vaginæ femoris	Gluteus maximus
Part of gluteus medius	Part of gluteus medius
<i>And when the leg is extended by</i>	Pyriformis
Sartorius	Gemellus superior
Semi-tendinosus.	Obturator internus
	Gemellus inferior
	Quadratus femoris
	Obturator externus
	Psoas magnus
	Iliacus
	Adductor longus
	———— brevis
	———— magnus
	Biceps cruris, slightly.

THE LEG IS MOVED

<i>Backwards, or flexed by</i>	<i>Extended by</i>
Semi-tendinosus	Rectus
Biceps	Crureus
Semi-membrauosus	Vastus externus
Gracilis	———— internus.
Sartorius	
Popliteus.	

THE FOOT IS MOVED

<i>Forwards or flexed by</i>	<i>Backwards or extended by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tibialis anticus	Gastrocnemius	Extensor proprius pollicis	Peroneus longus
Extensor proprius pollicis	Plantaris	Flexor longus digitorum	———— brevis
———— longus digitorum	Soleus	———— pollicis	Extensor longus digitorum
Peroneus tertius.	Flexor longus digitorum	Tibialis posticus.	Peroneus tertius.
	———— pollicis		
	Tibialis posticus		
	Peroneus longus		
	———— brevis.		

THE TOES ARE MOVED

<i>Backwards or flexed by</i>	<i>Forwards or extended by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Abductor pollicis	Extensor longus digitorum	Abductor pollicis	Adductor pollicis digiti minimi
Flexor brevis digitorum	Proprius pollicis	Inter-ossei.	Inter-ossei.
Abductor minimi digiti	Brevis digitorum		
Flexor longus pollicis			
———— digitorum			
Flexor accessorius			
Lumbricales			
Flexor brevis pollicis			
Adductor pollicis			
Flexor brevis minimi			
———— digiti			
Inter-ossei.			

MUSCULAR. Belonging to a muscle.

MUSCULAR POWER.—See *Irritability*.

MUSCULUS.—See *Muscle*.

MUTITAS, (from *mutus*, dumb, L.) Dumbness. A disease defined by an inability of articulation. The species have been described, viz. (1.) *Mutitas organica*, when the tongue is removed or injured. (2.) *Mutitas atonica*, arising from an affection of the nerves of the organ. (3.) *Mutitus surdorum*, depending upon being born deaf, or becoming so, during infancy.

MYDRIASIS, (from *mudao*, to abound in moisture, Gk.) A disease

of the iris. Too great a dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with or without a defect of vision. It is known by the pupil always appearing of the same latitude, or size in the light. It sometimes accompanies an amaurosis: and is occasionally an attendant on hydrocephalus and worms. A paralysis of the orbicular fibres of the iris is another cause.

MYLO, (from *mule*, a grinder tooth, Gk.) Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached near the grinders.

MYLO-HYOIDEUS. This is a thin flat muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides, and is

covered by the anterior portion of the digastricus. It arises from between the last molar tooth, and the middle of the chin, where it joins its fellow, to form one belly, with an intermediate tendinous streak, which extends from the chin to the os hyoides, where both muscles are inserted into the lower edge of the basis of that bone. Its use is to pull the os hyoides upwards and forwards, and to either side.

MYODESOPSIA, (from *muia*, a fly, and *eidos*, resemblance, and *opsis*, vision, Gk.) A disease of the eyes, in which the person sees black spots, an appearance of flies, cobwebs, &c. before the eyes.

MYOLOGY, (from *mus*, a muscle, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPIA, (from *muo*, to wink, and *ops*, the eye, Gk.) Near-sighted. The *myopes* are considered those persons who cannot see distinctly above twenty inches. It arises from various causes; as, (1.) Too great a convexity of the cornea. (2.) Too great a convexity of the anterior superficies of the crystalline lens. (3.) Too great a density of the cornea, or humours of the eye. (4.) Too dilated a pupil.

MYOPS. One who is near-sighted.

MYOSIS. A disease of the eye, which consists in a contraction or too small perforation of the pupil.

MYOTOMY, (from *mus*, a muscle, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The dissection of the muscles.

MYSTAX. (1.) The hair which forms the beard in man, on each side of the upper lip.—See *Capillus*. (2.) The upper lip.

N. In prescriptions, this letter is a contraction for *numero*, in number.

NÆVUS. A natural mark, spot, or blemish.

NÆVUS MATERNUS. A mother's mark. A mole or congenital mark, or excrescence of the skin, with which many children are born. *Nævi* are of different kinds. Some

are merely cutaneous spots, of a red, violet, or purplish colour, of greater or lesser extent, and with scarcely any perceptible elevation. They are an organic malformation of the skin, the natural texture of which does not exist, but a plexus of vessels is substituted for it, not endued with the natural sensibility of the cutis itself. Others, again exhibit various degrees of thickening, elevation, and altered structure of the skin itself, and consist of clusters of enlarged and contorted veins, freely anastomosing, and forming little sacs of blood. These are sometimes spread more or less extensively over the surface, occasionally covering the whole of an extremity, or one-half of the trunk of the body, and sometimes they are elevated into prominences which assume a variety of forms and magnitude. *Nævi* are said to be produced by the longing of the mother for particular things, or her aversion to them, during pregnancy: hence these marks sometimes resemble particular things; as mulberries, strawberries, grapes, &c. &c. The truth is, however, that this doctrine is neither consistent with experience nor sound physiology. *Nævi* generally continue stationary during life, and may be regarded rather as deformity than a disease.

NAIL.—See *Unguis*.

NAKED.—See *Nudus*.

NARCOSIS, (from *narkoo*, to stupefy, Gk.) Stupor; stupor; numbness.

NARCOTIC. A medicine which has the power of procuring sleep.

NARIS. The nostril. The use of the nostrils is for smelling, respiration, and speech.

NARIS COMPRESSOR.—See *Compressor naris*.

NASAL, (from *nasus*, the nose, L.) Appertaining to the nose.

NASALIS LABII SUPERIORIS.—See *Orbicularis oris*.

NASI DEPRESSOR.—See *Depressor labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

NASI OSSA. The nasal or two

small bones of the nose. In figure they are quadrangular and oblong.

NASUS. The nose.

NATES. (from *nato*, to flow, L.; because the excrements are discharged from them.) (1.) The buttock, or the fleshy part on which we sit. (2.) The two eminences in the brain, called tubercular quadragemini, are called *notes* from their resemblance.

NATES CEREBRI.—See *Tubercula Quadragemini*.

NATURAL. Appertaining to nature.

NATURAL HISTORY. A description of the natural products of the earth, water, or air: embracing beasts, birds, fish, insects, worms, plants, metals, minerals, and fossils.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Physics. The science which considers the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual actions on one another, being contrasted with moral philosophy or ethics, which treats of the phenomena which at any time appear in the material world, as meteors, monsters, &c.

NATURALIA. The parts of generation.

NAUSEA, (from *naus*, a ship, Gk.; because it is a sensation similar to that which people experience upon sailing in a ship.) An inclination to vomit, without effecting it.—See *Sickness*.

NAVICULAR, (from *navicula*, a little boat, L.) Boat-like.—See *Naviculare Os*.

NAVICULARE OS. *Os Scaphoides*. A bone of the wrist is so called, from its supposed resemblance to a boat.

NEBULA. A cloudy spot in the cornea of the eye.

NECK. *Collum*. The parts which form the neck, are divided into external and internal. (1.) The *external* parts are the common integuments, several muscles, eight pair of cervical nerves, the eighth pair of nerves of the cerebrum, and the great intercostal nerve: the two carotid arteries, the external and internal jugular veins: the glands of the neck. (2.) The *internal* parts are the fauces, pharynx, œsophagus,

larynx, and trachea. (3.) The bones of the neck are the seven cervical vertebræ.

NECROSIS, (from *nekroo*, to destroy, Gk.) The strict meaning of this term is mortification, but by a general consent of surgeons, it is applied exclusively to mortification of bones. The death of parts of bones was not distinguished from caries by the ancients. However *necrosis* and *caries* are essentially different; for in the first the affected part of the bone is deprived of the vital principle; but this is not the case when it is simply carious. Caries is very analogous to ulceration: while necrosis is exactly similar to mortification of the soft parts. No climate, age, sex, mode of life, nor condition is exempt from this disorder. Childhood and puberty however are the periods most liable to it. Every bone in the body is subject to *necrosis*: but those which are superficial, and enter into the formation of the extremities, are more frequently affected, than others whose situation is deeper. *Necrosis* seldom attacks the spongy substance of the bones, because this being endowed with a higher degree of vascularity and life, suppuration is most apt to occur. *Necrosis*, on the contrary, is oftener seen in the compact substance, where the vital principle is less energetic, and more readily extinguished. The tibia, femur, lower jaw, clavicle, humerus, fibula, radius, and ulna are the bones most frequently affected with *necrosis*. Excepting the lower jaw, and scapula, the process of regeneration has only been noticed in the cylindrical bones. *Necrosis* has three different stages or periods. In the first, the bone affected perishes: in the second the process of exfoliation, or separation of the dead bone from the living, is going on: and in the third the separation is completed.

NEPHELA, (diminutive of *nephos*, a cloud, Gk.) A little cloud: applied to a cloud-like spot on the cornea of the eye.

NEPHRALGIA, (from *nephros*, the

kidney, and *eidos*, a likeness, Gk.) Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRITIC. Of or belonging to the kidney.

NEPHRITIS, (from *nephros*, a kidney, Gk.) Inflammation of the kidney. This disease is known by fever, pain in the regions of the kidneys shooting along the course of the ureter, and drawing up of the testicles: numbness of the thigh: vomiting: urine high coloured and frequently discharged, costiveness and colic pains. Nephritis is symptomatic of calculus, gout, &c. This inflammation may be distinguished from the colic, by the pain being seated very far back, and by the difficulty of passing urine, which constantly attends it: and it may be distinguished from rheumatism, as the pain is little influenced or increased by motion. *Nephritis* is to be distinguished from a calculus in the kidney or ureters by the symptoms of fever accompanying, or immediately following the attack of pain, and these continuing without any remarkable intermission, whereas in a calculus of the kidney or ureter, they do not occur until a considerable time after violent pain has been felt. In the latter case too, a numbness of the thigh, and a retraction of the testicle on the affected side, usually takes place.

NERVE. Nerves are long, white, medullary cords, that serve for sen-

sation. They originate from the brain and spinal marrow: hence they are distinguished into cerebral and spinal nerves, and distributed upon the organs of sense, the viscera, vessels, muscles, and every part that is endowed with sensibility. The cerebral nerves are the olfactory, optic, *motores oculorum*, *pathetici*, or *trochleatores*, *trigemini*, *abducent*, auditory, or *acoustic*, *parvagus*, and lingual. The spinal nerves are thirty pairs, and are divided into eight pair of cervical, twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar, and five of sacral nerves. In the course of the nerves there are a number of knots: these are called *ganglions*: they are commonly of an oblong shape, and of a greyish colour, somewhat inclining to red, which is perhaps, owing to their being extremely vascular. The nerves like the blood-vessels, in their course through the body, communicate with each other, and each of these communications constitute what is called a *plexus*, from whence branches are again detached to different parts of the body. The use of the nerves is to convey impressions to the brain from all parts of the system, and the principles of motion and sensibility from the brain to every part of the system. The manner in which this operation is effected is not yet determined.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES.

CEREBRAL NERVES.

1. The *first pair*, called *olfactory*.
2. The *second pair*, or *optic nerves*.
3. The *third pair*, or *oculorum motores*.
4. The *fourth pair*, or *pathetici*.
5. The *fifth pair*, or *trigemini*, which gives off,
 - a. The *ophthalmic*, or *orbital nerve*, which sends,
 - 1 A branch to unite with one from the sixth pair, and form the great *intercostal nerve*.
 - 2 The *frontal nerve*.
 - 3 The *lacrimal*.
 - 4 The *nasal*.
 - b. The *superior maxillary*, or second division, which gives off,
 - 1 The *sphæno palatine nerve*.
 - 2 The *posterior alveolar*.
 - 3 The *infra orbital*.
 - c. The *inferior maxillary nerve*, or third division, from which arise
 - 1 The *internal lingual*.
 - 2 The *inferior maxillary*, properly so called.

6. The *sixth pair*, or *abducentes*, which send off,

1 A branch to unite with one from the fifth, and from the great intercostal.

7. The *seventh pair*, or *auditory nerves*; these arise by two separate beginnings, viz.

The *portio dura*, a nerve going to the face.

The *portio mollis*, which is distributed on the ear.

The *portio dura*, or facial nerve, gives off the *chorda tympani*, and then proceeds to the face.

8. The *eighth pair*, or *par vagum*, arise from the medulla oblongata, and join with the accessory of Willis. The *par vagum* gives off

1 The *right and left recurrent nerve*.

2 *Several branches* in the chest, to form the *cardiac plexus*.

3 *Several branches* to form the *pulmonic plexus*.

4 *Several branches* to form the *oesophageal plexus*.

5 It then forms in the abdomen the *stomachic plexus*.

6 The *hepatic plexus*.

7 The *splenic plexus*.

8 The *renal plexus*, receiving several branches from the great intercostal, which assists in their formation.

9. The *ninth pair*, or *lingual nerves*, which go from the medulla oblongata to the tongue.

SPINAL NERVES.

Those nerves are called spinal, which pass out through the lateral or intervertebral foramina of the spine.

They are divided into cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral nerves.

CERVICAL NERVES.

The cervical nerves are eight pairs.

The *first* are called the *occipital*: they arise from the beginning of the spinal marrow, pass out between the margin of the occipital foramen and atlas, form a ganglion on its transverse process, and are distributed about the occiput and neck.

The *second pair* of cervical nerves send a branch to the accessory nerve of Willis, and proceed to the parotid gland and external ear.

The *third cervical pair* supply the integuments of the scapula, cucullaris, and triangularis muscles, and send a branch to form with others the diaphragmatic nerve.

The *fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pair* all converge to form the *brachial plexus*, from which arise the six following:

NERVES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

1. The *axillary nerve*, which sometimes arises from the radial nerve. It runs backwards and outwards around the neck of the humerus, and ramifies in the muscles of the scapula.

2. The *external cutaneous*, which perforates the coraco-brachialis muscle, to the bend of the arm, where it accompanies the median vein as far as the thumb, and is lost in its integuments.

3. The *internal cutaneous*, which descends on the inside of the arm, where it bifurcates; from the bend of the arm the anterior branch accompanies the basilic vein, to be inserted into the skin of the palm of the hand; the posterior branch runs down the internal part of the fore-arm, to vanish in the skin of the little finger.

4. The *median nerve*, which accompanies the brachial artery to the cubit, then passes between the brachialis internus, pronator radii teres, and the perforatus and perforans under the ligament of the wrist to the palm of the hand, where it sends off branches in every direction to the muscles of the hand, and then supplies the digital nerves, which go to the extremities of the thumb, fore and middle fingers.

5. The *ulnar nerve*, which descends between the brachial artery and basilic vein, between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon, and divides in the fore-arm into an internal and external branch. The former passes over the ligament of the wrist and sesamoid bone, to the hand, where it divides into three branches, two of which go to the ring and little finger, and the third forms an arch towards the thumb, in the palm of the hand, and is lost in the contiguous muscles. The latter passes over the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris and back of the hand, to supply also the two last fingers.

6. The *radial nerve*, which sometimes gives off the axillary nerve. It passes backwards, about the os humeri, descends on the outside of the arm, between the brachialis externus and internus muscles to the cubit, then proceeds between the supinator longus and brevis, to the superior extremity of the radius, giving off various branches to adjacent muscles. At this place it divides into two branches; one goes along the radius, between the supinator longus and radialis internus to the

back of the hand, and terminates in the interosseous muscles, the thumb and three first fingers; the other passes between the supinator brevis and head of the radius, and is lost in the muscles of the fore-arm.

DORSAL NERVES.

The *dorsal nerves* are twelve pairs in number. The first pair gives off a branch to the *brachial plexus*; all the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles of the back intercostals, serrati, pectoral, abdominal muscles and diaphragm. The *five inferior pairs* go to the cartilages of the ribs, and are called *costal*.

LUMBAR NERVES.

The *five pair of lumbar nerves* are bestowed about the loins and muscles, skin of the abdomen and loins, scrotum, ovaria and diaphragm. The *second, third and fifth pair* unite and form the *obturator nerve*, which descends over the *psaos muscle* into the pelvis, and passes through the foramen thyroideum to the obturator muscle, triceps, pectineus, &c.

The *third and fourth*, with some branches of the *second pair*, form the *crural nerve*, which passes under Poupart's ligament with the femoral artery, sends off branches to the adjacent parts, and descends in the direction of the sartorius muscle to the internal condyle of the femur, from whence it accompanies the saphena vein to the internal ankle, to be lost in the skin of the great toe.

The *fifth pair* are joined to the first pair of the sacral nerves.

SACRAL NERVES.

There are *five pair of sacral nerves*, all of which arise from the cauda equina or termination of the medulla spinalis, so called from the nerves resembling the tail of a horse. The four first pair give off branches to the pelvic viscera, and are afterwards united to the last lumbar, to form a large plexus, which gives off the *ischiatric nerve*, the largest in the body. The *ischiatric nerve*, immediately at its origin, sends off branches to the bladder rectum, and parts of generation; proceeds from the cavity of the pelvis through the ischiatic notch, between the tuberosity of the ischium and great trochanter, to the ham, where it is called the *popliteal nerve*. In the ham it divides into two branches.

1. The *peroneal*, which descends on the fibula, and distributes many branches to the muscles of the leg and back of the foot.

2. The *tibial*, which penetrates the gastrocnemii muscles to the internal ankle, passes through a notch in the os calcis to the sole of the foot, where it divides into an *internal* and *external plantar nerve*, which supply the muscles and aponeurosis of the foot and the toes.

NERVINE, (from *nervus*, a nerve, L.) Neurotic. That which relieves disorders of the nerves. All the antispasmodics, and the various preparations of bark and iron.

NERVOUS. (1) In *Medicine* applied to fevers and affections of the nerves, and to medicines which act on the nervous system. (2) In *Anatomy*, to the structure of parts being composed of, or resembling, a nerve.

NERVOUS FEVER. This species of fever, which has been placed by nosologists in the genus *typhus*, is particularly characterised by slight shiverings; heavy or vertiginous head-aches; great oppression about the præcordia: nausea: frequent sighing: despondency: whey-like urine, with the ordinary heat of skin: thirst, and febrile symptoms

which exacerbate once or twice a day, and are accompanied in many cases by low, or quiet muttering and delirium.

There is seldom any thing alarming in the commencement. But as the disease advances, all the symptoms of sensorial debility become severer: the skin, which has hitherto been mostly dry, will now be covered with profuse, clammy sweats, while the heat is still inconsiderable, and the countenance pale and sunk. If the disease continues beyond the tenth day, all the limbs become tremulous: and the tremors soon become convulsive, with a despondency and more or less alienation of mind. The disease often runs on even beyond the twenty-first day. It seldom vanishes under an obvious crisis, but gradually be-

comes more aggravated in its symptoms, till it reaches a fatal termination: or by a gradual subsidence of the severity of the symptoms, it slowly advances to convalescence, by evincing a disposition to natural sleep: more steadiness and firmness of pulse: a more favourable countenance: a firmer and more collected mind: and a returning desire for food.

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE.—See *Cephalagia*.

NEURALGIA. A pain in a nerve.

NEUROLOGY, (from *neuron*, a nerve, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, (from *neuron*, a nerve, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) (1.) The anatomical dissection of the nerves. (2.) The operation of dividing a living nerve.

NICTITATIO. Twinkling, or winking of the eyes. To a certain extent, twinkling or winking of the eyes is performed every minute without our thinking of it. It is a natural and instinctive action, for the purpose of cleansing and moistening the eyeball, and rendering it better fitted for vision: but there have been many instances of its becoming a very frequent and unsightly habit. The cause of this is, generally, some irritation on the delicate conjunctive membrane, as dust, inflammation, &c.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS.—See *Nyctalopia*.

NIGHT-MARE.—See *Oneirodynia gravans*.

NIPPLE. *Papilla*. The small projecting proportion in the middle of the breasts of men and women.—See *Mamma*.

NOCTAMBULATION, (from *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk, L.) Walking in the night, when asleep.—See *Oneirodynia activa*.

NODE. In *Surgery*, a hard circumscribed tumour, proceeding from a bone, and caused by a swelling or thickening of the periosteum, and sometimes from local enlargement of the bone itself. Nodes appear on every bone of the body, but are more common on such as are thinly covered with muscles, as the os frontis, fore part of the tibia, radius, and ulna. When they continue for a very long time, the bone beneath is apt to become carious.

NOSE.—See *Naris*.

NOSE, BLEEDING OF.—See *Epistaxis*.

NOSOLOGY, (from *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) This term is, from its derivation, synonymous with *pathology*: but it is mostly applied to the division of it, or science, which considers the most appropriate names of diseases, and to their methodical arrangement or classification.

Synoptical View of the Classes, Orders, and Genera, according to the Cullenian System.

CLASS 1.—PYREXIÆ.

ORDER 1. FEBRES.

1. *Intermittentes*.

- 1 Tertianæ
- 2 Quartanæ
- 3 Quotidianæ

2. *Continuæ*.

- 4 Synocha
- 5 Typhus
- 6 Synochus

ORDER 2. PHLEGMASIÆ.

- 7 Phlogosis
- 8 Ophthalmia
- 9 Phrenitis
- 10 Cynanche
- 11 Pneumonia
- 12 Carditis

- 13 Peritonitis

- 14 Gastritis

- 15 Enteritis

- 16 Hepatitis

- 17 Splenitis

- 18 Nephritis

- 19 Cystitis

- 20 Hysteritis

- 21 Rheumatismus

- 22 Odontalgia

- 23 Podagra

- 24 Arthropnosis

ORDER 3. EXANTHEMATA.

- 25 Variola

- 26 Varicella

- 27 Rubella

- 28 Scarlatina

- 29 Pestis

- 30 Erysipelas

- 31 Miliaria

- 32 Urticaria

- 33 Pemphigus

- 34 Aphtha

ORDER 4. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

- 35 Epistaxis

- 36 Hæmoptysis

- 37 Hæmorrhoids

- 38 Menorrhagia

- 39 Catarrhus

- 40 Dysenteria

CLASS 2.—NEUROSES.

ORDER 1. COMATA.

41 Apoplexia

42 Paralysis

ORDER 2. ADYNAMIÆ.

43 Syncope

44 Dyspepsia

45 Hypochondriasis

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48 Trismus

49 Convulsio

50 Choreæ

51 Raphania

52 Epilepsia

53 Palpitatio

54 Asthma

55 Dyspnœa

56 Pertussis

57 Pyrosis

58 Cholica

59 Cholera

60 Diarrhœa

61 Diabetes

62 Hysteria

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ORDER 4. VESANIÆ.

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65 Melancholia

66 Mania

67 Oneirodynia

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68 Tabes

69 Atrophia

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70 Polysarcia

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72 Tympanites

73 Physometra

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74 Anasarca

75 Hydrocephalus

76 Hydrorachitis

77 Hydrothorax

78 Ascites

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80 Hydrocele

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81 Physconia

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83 Scrophula

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91 Caligo

92 Amaurosis

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95 Dysecoea

96 Paracusis

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ORDER 2. DYSOREXIÆ.

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100 Bulimia

101 Polydipsia

102 Pica

103 Satyriasis

104 Nymphomania

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2. *Appetitus deficientes*.

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107 Adipsia

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116 Profusio

117 Ephidrosis

118 Epiphora

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120 Enuresis

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ORDER 5. EPISCHESES.

122 Obstipatio

123 Ischuria

124 Dysuria

125 Dyspermatismus

126 Amenorrhœa

ORDER 6. TUMORES.

127 Aneurisma

128 Varix

129 Ecchymoma

130 Schirrus

131 Cancer

132 Bubo

133 Sarcoma

134 Veruca

135 Clavus

136 Lupia

137 Ganglion

138 Hydatid

139 Hyarthrus

140 Exostosis

ORDER 7. ECTOPIÆ.

141 Hernia

142 Prolapsus

143 Luxatio

ORDER 8. DIALYSES.

144 Vulus

145 Ulcus

146 Herpes

147 Tinea

148 Psora

149 Fractura

150 Caries

NOSTALGIA, (from *nosteo*, to return, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) A vehement desire for revisiting one's country, known by impatience when absent from one's native home, attended with gloom and melancholy, loss of appetite, and want of sleep.

NOSTRIL—See *Naris*.

NOSTRUM. This word is applied to all quack medicines, the composition of which is kept a secret from the public, and known only to the inventor.

NUCHA. The hind part, or nape of the neck. The part is so called where the spinal marrow begins.

NUCLEUS. When the centre of a tumour or morbid concretion, as a stone of the bladder, has an obvious difference from the surrounding

parts, that is called the *nucleus* or kernel: thus a cherry-stone, a portion of a bougie, and other things have been found in calculi of the bladder, forming the *nucleus* of that concretion.

NUTRITION. Nutrition may be considered the completion of the assimilating functions. The food changed by a series of decompositions, animalised and rendered similar to the being which it is destined to nourish, applies itself to those organs, the loss of which it is to supply: and this identification of nutritive matter to our organs constitutes *nutrition*.

NYCTALOPIA, (from *nox*, night, and *ops*, the eye, Gk.) A defect in vision, by which the person sees

little or nothing in the day, but in the evening and night sees tolerably well. This disease is dependent upon a peculiar irritability of the retina, produced by two very different causes: a sudden exposure to a stronger light than the eye has been wont to sustain: and a deficiency in the pigmentum nigrum. From the first cause the disease is common with those who have been excluded from the powerful light of day; as persons confined in caverns, mines and dungeons. From the latter cause, it is frequently found in Albinos or persons of very fair complexion; as, from deficiency of the pigmentum nigrum, the retina is deprived of the natural shade that softens the light in its descent upon this very sensible membrane.

NYCTALOPS. One who sees only in the night.

NYMPHA, (from *numpha*, a water-nymph, Gk.; so called, because it stands in the water course.) A membranous and fleshy fold, situated just within the external labia of the female parts of generation, one on each side.

NYMPHIOMANIA, (from *numpha*, nymph, which is the seat of irritation, and *maniu*, madness, Gk.) Excessive and violent desire for coition in women. It is a species of temporary madness, or an high degree of hysterics. Its immediate cause is a preternatural irritability of the uterus, and nymphæ and clitoris of women, or an unusual acrimony of the fluids in these parts.

NYMPHOTOMY, (from *numpha*, the nymph, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of removing the nymphæ when too large or diseased.

OBESITY.—See *Polysarcia*.

OBLIQUUS. Oblique. In *Anatomy* a term applied to parts from their direction.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS ABDOMINIS.—See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS INTERNUS.—See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS AURIS.—See *Laxator Tympani*.

OBLIQUUS CAPITIS INFERIOR.—See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS CAPITIS SUPERIOR.—See *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS ABDOMINIS.—See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS ABDOMINIS. A muscle of the abdomen so named, by MORGAGNI, ALBINUS, and WINSLOW. It is a broad, thin muscle, extending from the thorax to the pelvis, and from the back part to the front and middle of the abdomen. It is fleshy above and at the side, and tendinous on the anterior and lower part of the abdomen. It arises, by seven or eight digitations, from the external surfaces and lower edges of the seven or eight inferior ribs, near their cartilages. The four or five upper digitations are situated between corresponding portions of the serratus magnus muscle, and the two or three lower digitations are connected with portions of the latissimus dorsi muscle, which are attached to the lower ribs. The fibres proceed obliquely downwards and forwards.

Insertion. From the three lower ribs, the fibres proceed directly downwards, and are attached to the external margin of the crista ili along its two anterior thirds. From the upper ribs, the fibres proceeding obliquely downwards and forwards, end in an aponeurosis, which is extended over the front of the abdomen to its middle, where it meets, and is united with the aponeurosis of the opposite muscle. The use of this muscle is to draw the several ribs to which it is attached downwards and backwards in expiration: to draw the chest and upper part of the trunk obliquely downwards and forwards, and towards the opposite side: to move the pelvis towards the chest when the latter is previously fixed. Both muscles acting together, bend the upper part of the trunk directly forwards, and, at the same time, compress the viscera. The aponeurosis of the external oblique is extended from the anterior superior spine of

the Ilium obliquely downwards and inwards to the os pubis. Its lower margin, extended between these two points of bone, is named **POUPART'S** ligament or the Crural arch. Just above **POUPART'S** ligament there is an opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique, extending from the os pubis obliquely upwards and outwards. This is the external abdominal ring: it gives passage to the spermatic chord in the male, and the round ligament of the uterus in the female.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR CAPITIS. This muscle is very obliquely situated between the two first vertebræ of the neck. It arises from the middle and outer side of the spinous process of the second vertebra of the neck, and is inserted into the lower and posterior part of the transverse process of the first vertebra. Its use is to turn the first vertebra upon the second, as upon a pivot, and to draw the face towards the shoulder.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OCULI. *Obliquus minor oculi* of **WINSLOW**. An oblique muscle of the eye, that draws the globe of the eye forwards inwards, and downwards. It arises by a narrow beginning from the outer edge of the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone, near its junction with the lachrymal bone, and running obliquely outwards, is inserted into the sclerotic membrane of the eye.

OBLIQUUS INTERNUS ABDOMINIS. *Obliquus ascendens*, of **VESALIUS**, **DOUGLAS**, and **COWPER**: *Obliquus minor*, of **HALLER**: *Obliquus internus*, of **WINSLOW**: *Obliquus ascendens internus*, of **INNES**. This muscle is situated immediately under the external oblique. It is broad and thin, and differs from the latter in being more fleshy at its lower than at its upper part, and in its fibres having an opposite direction. It arises below by fleshy fibres from the anterior three fourths of the crista illi, along the middle surface between the external and internal margins of the bone, and from the

outer half of **POUPART'S** ligament. At the back part of the abdomen it has a considerable breadth of connexion with the aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi muscle.

Inserted, Above, by fleshy fibres, into the three lower ribs, and by a thin tendon into the cartilages of the four next ribs in succession. In front the fibres end in an aponeurosis, which proceeds beneath the aponeurosis of the external oblique to the outer edge of the rectus muscle. Here the aponeurosis of the internal oblique splits into an anterior and a posterior layer. The anterior layer passes in front of the rectus, beneath the aponeurosis of the external oblique to the linea alba. The posterior layer splits into a superior and an inferior portion. The superior portion passes behind the upper three fourths of the rectus: the inferior portion passes with the anterior layer in front of the remaining fourth of the rectus, to the linea alba. Use—to draw the chest obliquely downwards and backwards, and to one side. In this action it co-operates with the opposite external oblique. Both internal oblique acting together, bend the upper part of the trunk directly forwards, and compress the viscera.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR CAPITIS. This little muscle, which is nearly of the same shape as the *recti capitis*, is situated laterally, between the occiput and the first vertebra of the neck, and is covered by the complexus and upper part of the splenius. It arises, by a short thick tendon, from the upper and posterior part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, and ascending obliquely inwards and backwards, becomes broader, and is inserted, by a broad flat tendon, and some few fleshy fibres, into the occipitis behind the back part of the mastoid process, under the insertion of the complexus, and splenius, and a little above that of the rectus major. Its use is to draw the head backwards, and perhaps to assist in its rotatory motion.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR OCULI. *Trochlearis.* *Obliquus major* of WINSLOW. An oblique muscle of the eye, that rolls the globe of the eye, and turns the pupil downwards and outwards. It arises, like the straight muscles of the eye, from the edge of the foramen opticum at the bottom of the orbit, between the rectus superior and rectus internus: from thence it runs along the ethmoid bone to the upper part of the orbit, where a cartilaginous trochlea is fixed to the inside of the internal angular process of the *Os Frontis*, through which its tendon passes, and runs a little downwards and outwards, enclosed in a loose membranous sheath, to be inserted into the sclerotic membrane.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR SIVE MAJOR.—See *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBSTETRIC, (from *obstetrix*, a nurse, L.) Belonging to midwifery.

OBSTIPATION, (from *obstipo*, to stop up, L.) See *Costiveness*.

OBTURATOR, (from *obturo*, to shut up, L.) A stopper up, or that which covers any thing.

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. A small flat muscle, situated at the upper and anterior part of the thigh, between the pectinalis, and the fore part of the foramen thyroideum, and covered by the abductor brevis femoris. It arises from all the inner half of the circumference of the foramen thyroideum, and likewise from part of the obturator ligament, and is inserted into a cavity at the inner and back part of the root of the great trochanter. The chief uses of this muscle are, to turn the thigh obliquely outwards, to assist in bending the thigh, and in drawing it inwards.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS. The greater part of this muscle is situated within the pelvis. It arises from about the upper half of the internal circumference of the foramen thyroideum: and terminates in a roundish tendon, that passes out of the pelvis through the niche that is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium: and after running

between the two portions of the gemini, it is inserted at the root of the great trochanter. This muscle rolls the thigh obliquely outwards.

OCCIPITAL. Belonging to the occiput, or back part of the head.

OCCIPITAL BONE. *Os occipitis.* *Os memoriae.* *Os basilare.* This bone, which forms the posterior, and inferior part of the skull, is of an irregular figure, convex on the outside, concave internally. Its external surface, which is very irregular, serves for the attachment of numerous muscles. The inferior portion of the bone is stretched forwards in the form of a wedge, and hence is called the *cuneiform* or *basilary* process. At the base of this process, situated obliquely on each side of the foramen magnum, are two flat oblong protuberances, named *condyles*. They are covered with cartilage, and serve for the articulation of the head with the atlas. In the inferior portion of this bone, at the basis of the cranium, and immediately behind the cuneiform process, we observe a considerable hole, (foramen magnum,) through which the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the nervi accessorii, the vertebral arteries, and sometimes the vertebral veins pass. Besides this hole there are four others, two before, and two behind the condyles. The former serve for the transmission of the ninth pair of nerves, and the two latter for the veins which pass from the external parts of the head to the lateral sinuses. On the inside of the bone a prominent ridge of a crucial form may be seen. This cross occasions the formation of four fossæ, two above and two below. In the latter are lodged the lobes of the cerebellum, and in the former the posterior lobes of the brain. The two transverse grooves between denote the situation of the lateral sinuses. The *os occipitis* is joined by means of the cuneiform process, to the sphenoid bone, with which it often ossifies in those who are advanced in life. It is connected to the parietal bones by the lambdoidal

suture, and to the temporal bones by the additamentum saturæ of the temporal bones. The two condyles of the occipital bone are received into the superior oblique processes of the atlas, and it is by means of this articulation that a certain degree of motion of the head backwards and forwards is performed.

OCCIPITO. Names compounded of this word belong to the occiput.

OCCIPITO FRONTALIS. This is a broad thin muscle that covers the cranium, pulls the skin of the head backwards, raises the eyebrows upwards, and, at the same time, draws up, and corrugates the skin of the forehead. It arises from the posterior part of the occiput; goes over the upper part of the os parietale, and os frontis, and is lost in the eyebrows.

OCCIPUT. The hinder part of the head.

OCULUS. The eye.—See *Eye*.

OCULI ADDUCTOR.—See *Rectus internus*.

OCULI ATTOLLENS.—See *Rectus superior*.

OCULI DEPRESSOR.—See *Rectus inferior*.

OCULI ELEVATOR.—See *Rectus superior*.

OCULI LEVATOR.—See *Rectus superior*.

ODAXISMOS, (from *odous*, a tooth, Gk.) A biting sensation, pain, or itching in the gums.

ODONTALGIA, (from *odous*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) *Odontia*. The tooth-ache. This well known disease arises from a variety of causes, the most common of which is, caries of the tooth in which the pain is. When pain takes place in a carious tooth, it is from the admission of cold air, which irritates the exposed nervous fibrils in the hollow or carious part. Another chief cause of tooth-ache is rheumatism.

ODONTALGIC. Relating to the tooth-ache.

ODONTIA.—See *Odontalgia*.

ODONTIASIS, (from *odontiao*, to put forth the teeth, Gk.) Dentition, or cutting teeth. See *Dentition difficult*.

ODONTIRRHŒA, (from *odous*, a tooth, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) Bleeding from the socket of the jaw, after drawing a tooth.

ODONTITIS. Inflammation of a tooth.

ODONTOID. Tooth-like.—See *Dentatus*.

ODONTOLITHOS, (from *odous*, a tooth, and *lithos*, a stone, Gk.) The tartar, or stony crust upon the teeth.

ODOXISMUS. Tooth-ache.

ŒCONOMY, (from *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law, Gk.) The conduct of Nature, or any department of Nature, in preserving bodies and following her usual order; hence animal œconomy, vegetable œconomy, &c.

ŒCONOMY, ANIMAL. The doctrine or laws of every thing which appertains to animal life. It is, in fact, synonymous with physiology, and embraces the structure of the animal, the phenomena of life, its nature and causes, and the effects arising from them.

ŒDEMA, (from *oideo*, to swell, Gk.) Formerly applied to a partial dropsical swelling of the feet or extremities. Now used synonymously with anasarca.—See *Anasarca*.

ŒSOPHAGISMUS, (from *oisophagos*, the gullet, Gk.) Difficult swallowing from spasm.

ŒSOPHAGITIS. Inflammation of the œsophagus, a disease of rare occurrence: seldom arising as an idiopathic affection; but more commonly symptomatic of other diseases, as small-pox, stricture, measles, and tumours in the neighbourhood.

ŒSOPHAGUS, (from *oio*, to carry, and *phago*, to eat, Gk.; because it carries the food into the stomach.) The membranous and muscular tube that descends in the neck, from the pharynx to the stomach. It is composed of three membranes or tunics, viz. a common, muscular and mucous. Its arteries are branches of the œsophageal, which arises from the aorta. The veins empty themselves into the vena azygos. Its

nerves are from the eighth pair, and great intercostal: and it is every where, under the internal or mucous membrane, supplied with glands that separate the mucus of the œsophagus, in order that the masticated food may readily pass down into the stomach.

ŒSTRUM, (from *œstrus*, a gad-bee, L.; because by its bite, or skin, it irritates cattle.) The orgasm, or pleasant sensation, experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions.

OLECRANON, (from *olene*, the ulna, and *cranon*, the head, Gk.) That process of bone at the humeral extremity of the ulna, that forms the point of the elbow, upon which a person leans.—See *Ulna*.

OLENE. The ulna.

OLFACTORY, (from *olfactus*, the sense of smelling, L.) Belonging to the organ or sense of smell.

OLFACTORY NERVES. The first pair of nerves are so termed, because they constitute the organs of smelling. They arise from the corpora striata, perforate the ethmoid bone, and are distributed very numerously on the pituitary membrane of the nose.

OLIVARIS, (from *oliva*, the olive, L.) Resembling the olive: applied to the two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata, called *corpora olivaria*.

OMAGRA, (from *omos*, the shoulder, and *agra*, a seizure, Gk.) The gout in the shoulder.

OMENTITIS, (from *omentum*, the caul, and *itis*, signifying inflammation, L.) Inflammation of the omentum, called also *epiploitis*. The symptoms, causes, and treatment are similar to those of peritonitis.—See *Peritonitis*.

OMENTUM. The omentum or caul, called also *epiploon*, is the duplication of peritoneum, which is interposed by a quantity of fatty substance, which lies on, and covers the anterior surface of the abdominal cavity. It is distinguished into the *great*, and the *little omentum*.

(1.) The great omentum, called also *omentum gastro colicum*, is a broad duplicature of peritoneum, arising from the great arch of the stomach, extending downwards, loosely in the abdomen, in front of the intestines.

(2.) The lesser omentum, or *omentum hepatico gastricum*, arises posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver, passes over the *duodenum*, and small lobe of the liver. Towards the right side of the abdomen it terminates in a distinct edge, which extends obliquely across from the under surface of the liver towards the pylorus. This edge of the lesser omentum, contains the vessels passing to and from the liver, and is called GLISSON'S capsule. Immediately behind this edge is the foramen of WINSLOW.

OMO, (from *omos*, the shoulder, Gk.) Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the scapula.

OMO HYODEUS. A muscle situated between the os hyoides and shoulder, that pulls the os hyoides obliquely downwards. *Coraco hyoideus* of ALBINUS and DOUGLAS. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it; and is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.

OMPHALOCLE, (from *omphalos*, the navel, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) Umbilical hernia.

OMPHALOS, (from *omphielisko*, to roll up, Gk.) The navel.—See *Umbilicus*.

OMPHALOTOMIA, (from *omphalos*, the navel, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The division or separation of the navel string.

ONEIRODYNIA, (from *oneiron*, a dream, and *odune*, anxiety, Gk.) Disturbed imagination during sleep. There are two species: (1.) *Oneirodynia activa*, walking in the sleep. (2.) *Oneirodynia gravans*, or nightmare.—See *Ephialtes*.

ONYCHIA, (from *onux*, the nail, Gk.) A whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ONYX. In *Surgery*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea: so called from its resemblance to the stone called *onyx*, and *unguis*, from its resemblance to the nail of the finger.

OPACITY. The faculty of obstructing the passage of light.

OPHTHALMIA, (from *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gk.) A term universally applied to an inflammation of the membranes of the eye, or of the whole bulb of the eye: but which, according to the modern nomenclature of diseases, should be called *ophthalmitis*.—See *Ophthalmitis*.

OPHTHALMIC. Relating to the eye, as ophthalmic artery, nerve, &c.

OPHTHALMIC GANGLION. Lenticular ganglion. This ganglion is formed in the orbit by the union of a branch of the third or fourth pair with the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE. Orbital nerve. The first branch of the ganglion, or expansion of the fifth pair of nerves.

OPHTHALMITIS. An inflammation of one or more of the membranes of the eye, or of the whole bulb of the eye. From its frequency, its destructive effects, and the varieties it assumes, this disease may be considered as one of the most important in surgery. For a full account of *ophthalmitis* the reader is referred to the article under that head in COOPER'S Surgical Dictionary.

OPHTHALMODYNIA, (from *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *odune*, pain, Gk.) A vehement pain in the eye, with or without very little redness, and not produced by inflammation. It may be the result of rheumatism, gout, hysteria, &c. or produced by incipient organic diseases.

OPISTHOTONOS, (from *opisthen*, backwards, and *teino*, to draw, Gk.) A fixed spasm of several muscles, so as to keep the body in a fixed position, and bent backwards. By some it is considered as a variety of tetanus.—See *Tetanus*.

OPPONENS. Opposing. A name given to some muscles from their office.

OPPONENS POLLICIS.—See *Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

OPPRESSION. A sensation of weight, as oppression of breathing, when it seems to be difficult to breathe, from a sense of weight obstructing respiration.

OPTIC. Relating to the eye.

OPTIC NERVE. The second pair of nerves of the brain. They arise from the thalami nervorum optico-rum, perforate the bulb of the eye, and terminate in an expansion called the retina.

ORBICULAR. Round. A term in very general use in anatomy, &c.

ORBICULARE OS. A very small round bone, not larger than a pin's head, that belongs to the internal ear.

ORBICULARIS ORIS. *Sphincter labiorum* of DOUGLAS: *Semi-orbicularis* of WINSLOW: *Constrictor oris* of COWPER. A muscle of the mouth. It consists of two layers of fibres, extending around the edges of the lips, and decussating with each other at the commissures. These fibres are intermixed with the insertions of the several muscles of the lips. Its use is to draw the lips together, and thereby diminish the opening of the mouth.

ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM. A muscle common to both the eyelids. Arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone; from the superior maxillary bone, along the front edge of the groove in which the lachrymal sac is lodged: and lastly from a small tendon, which is fixed to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. The fibres proceed outwards in a curved direction, and expand themselves upon the bony ridges of the orbit, and upon the cartilages of the eyelids. At the outer side of the orbit, the upper and lower fibres of the muscle meet, and are continued into each other. The fibres of the *orbicularis palpebrarum* are connected above with the occipito-frontalis, and corrugator supercilii muscles. Its use is to draw the eyelids together, and to press them against the eye.

ORBIT. The two cavities under

the forehead, in which the eyes are situated, are called orbits. The angles of the orbits are called *canthi*. Each orbit is composed of seven bones, viz. the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal, ethmoid, palatine, and sphenoid.

ORCHITES, (from *orchis*, a testicle, Gk.) *Hernia Humoralis*. Inflammation of the testicle: which being always accompanied by a swelling, and the swelling being nearly simultaneous with the inflammation, the disease is better known by the name of the swelled testicle than inflamed testicle. The most common cause of it is a suppression of the discharge of a clap: but it takes place from blows, and all the causes of inflammation. When it takes place in the progress of a clap, it is a sympathetic inflammation, and often follows every kind of irritation on the urethra, whether produced by strictures, injections, or bougies. The swelling and inflammation appear suddenly, and as suddenly disappear, or go from one testicle to the other. The epididymis remains swelled, however, for a considerable time afterwards.

ORCHOTOMY, (from *orchis*, a testicle, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) Castration. The operation of extracting a testicle.

OREXIS. Desire or appetite.

ORGAN. An organ is a part of

an animal or vegetable which has a determined office in its economy: hence the organ of sensation, motion, sight, &c.; the organs of generation, organs of deglutition, &c. The term is applied, (1.) To the whole apparatus by which the function is perfected: thus the membranes and humours of the eye, and the optic nerve, constitute the organ of vision, &c. (2.) To the particular part of the apparatus by which the function is determined: thus the pencillated extremities of the vessels, or acini of the liver, are the secretory organs of the bile, &c.

ORGANIC. (1.) Having a structure in which there are traces of organization. (2.) Belonging to an organ. In the present day this term is in general use to distinguish a disease of structure, from a functional disease.

ORGANISATION. A construction or texture in which the parts are so arranged as to have their determinate structure.

ORGASM. Salacity.—See *Æstrum*.

ORNITHOLOGY, (from *ornis*, a bird, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) That part of natural history which treats of birds.

Os. (L.) (1.) A bone: a hard insensible part of the body of a whitish colour, and composed of a spongy, compact, and reticular substance.

A TABLE OF THE BONES.

Bones of the Head.	Bones of the cranium or skull....	Frontal,	No. 1
		Parietal,	2
		Occipital,	1
		Temporal,	2
		Ethmoid,	1
	Bones of the face.	Sphenoid,	1
		Superior maxil,	2
		Jugal,	2
		Nasal,	2
		Lachrymal,	2
		Palatine,	2
		Inferior spongy,	2
	Dentes or teeth.	Vomer,	1
		Inferior maxil,	1
	Bone of the tongue.	Incisores,	8
		Cuspidati,	4
	Bones of the ear, within the temporal bones.	Molares,	20
		Hyoides os,	1
		Malleus,	2
		Incus,	2
		Stapes,	2
		Orbicular os,	2

Bones of the Trunk.	The spine.	Vertebrae.....	{ Cervical,.....	7	
			{ Dorsal,.....	12	
			{ Lumbar,.....	5	
		Sacrum.		1	
		Coccygis, os.		1	
	The thorax.		{ Sternum,.....	1	
			{ Ribs,.....	24	
	The pelvis.....		Innominata ossa,	2	
	The shoulder.		{ Clavicle,	2	
			{ Scapula,	2	
The arm.		Humeri os,	2		
The fore-arm.		{ Ulna,.....	2		
		{ Radius,.....	2		
Bones of the upper Extrem.	The hand.	Carpus or wrist.	Naviculare os,.....	2	
			Lunare os,.....	2	
			Cuneiforme os,	2	
			Orbiculare os,	2	
			Trapezium os,	2	
			Trapezoides os,	2	
			Magnum os,.....	2	
			Unciforme os,	2	
			Metacarpus..	10	
			Phalanges.	28	
	The thigh.....		Femur,	2	
	The leg.....		Patella,	2	
			Tibia,.....	2	
			Fibula,	2	
		Calcaneus,.....	2		
The foot..	Tarsus or instep....	Astragalus,	2		
		Cuboides os,.....	2		
		Navicular os,	2		
		Cuneiformia ossa,	6		
		Metatarsus.	10		
		Phalanges,	28		
	Sesamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occasionally found.				8
	Total, ...				248

(2.) Os, signifies also the mouth. In *Anatomy* the term is used to describe the openings of parts; as, *Os Uteri*, &c.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina is so named, in opposition to the mouth of the *uterus*, which is called the *os internum*.

OS SPONGIOSUM. These are two in number, and are called *ossa spongiosa inferiora*. The ethmoid bone has two turbinated portions, which are sometimes called the superior spongy bones. These bones, which from their shape are also called the *turbinated bones*, are of fine spongy texture, and are situated in the nose. They are lined throughout with the pituitary membrane; and their use is to afford a greater expansion for the distribution of the filaments of the olfactory nerves, whereby the sense of smell is increased.

OSCHEOCELE, (from *oscheon*, the scrotum, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.)

- (1.) Any tumour of the scrotum.
- (2.) A scrotal hernia.

OSCILLATION. Vibration.

OSCITANS, (from *oscito*, to gape, L.) Yawning, gaping.

OSCULUM, (diminutive of *os*, a mouth.) A little mouth.

OSSEOUS, (from *os*, a bone, L.) Bony.

OSSICULA AUDITUS. The bones of the internal ear are so called. They are four in number, viz. malleus, incus, stapes, and *os orbiculare*, and are situated in the cavity of the tympanum.

OSSIFICATION, (from *os*, a bone, and *ficio*, to make, L.) The formation of bone.

OSSIFRAGUS, (from *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break, L.) Bone-breaker.

OSTEOGENY, (from *osteon*, a bone, and *geneia*, generation, Gk.) The

growth of bones. Bones are either formed between membranes, or in the substance of cartilage: and the bony, or osseous deposition is effected by means of the arteries. The secretion of bone takes place in cartilage in the long bones, as those of the arm, leg, &c. and betwixt two layers of membrane, as in the bones of the skull, and where true cartilage is never seen. Bony matter is also deposited in cavities, and there it grows into form, as in the teeth. Bone may also be formed in any part of the body, where it is not required, when an artery assumes this peculiar action; and thus we occasionally find ossification in a tendon, in the heart, and even in the soft medullary structure of the brain.

OSTEOLOGY, (from *os*, a bone, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the bones.

OTALGIA, (from *ous*, the ear, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) The ear-ache.

OTITIS. Inflammation of the external or internal ear. *Otitis* is known by pain in the internal part of the ear, confusion of sound, sometimes deafness, and more or less of fever. When the disease is severe, it is attended with very acute pain, high fever, and sometimes delirium. It generally ends in suppuration in the course of a few days. But cases have, sometimes, been known to terminate fatally: in such the inflammatory process has extended itself to the brain.

OTORRHŒA, (from *ous*, the ear, and *reo*, to flow, Gk.) A discharge from the ear.

OVARIAN. Ovarial: belonging to the ovary.

OVARIVM, (diminutive of *ovum*, an egg, L.) The *ovaria* are two flat oval bodies about one inch in length, and rather more than half in breadth and thickness, suspended in the broad ligaments, about the distance of one inch from the uterus behind, and a little below the Fallopian tubes. It is generally believed, that the office of the ovaria

is to prepare whatever the female supplies towards the formation of the fœtus: and this is proved by the operation of spaying, which consists in the extirpation of the ovaria, after which the animal not only loses the power of conceiving, but desire is for ever extinguished. The ovaria are frequently the seat of dropsy, and sometimes of scirrhus and cancerous diseases.

OVIDUCT, (from *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a canal, L.) The duct or canal through which the ovum or egg passes. In the human species the Fallopian tube is so called, which runs from the ovary to the bottom of the womb.

OVIPAROUS, (from *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, to bring forth, L.) Animals which exclude their young in the egg, which are afterwards hatched.

OVULUM. A little egg.

OVUM. An egg.—See *Egg*.

OXYOPIA. The faculty of seeing more acutely than usual. Thus there have been instances known of persons who could see the stars in the day time. The proximate cause is a preternatural sensibility of the retina.

OXYPHONIA, (from *oxus*, sharp, and *phone*, the voice, Gk.) An acuteness of voice.—See *Paraphonia*.

OZÆNA. An ulcer situated in the nose, discharging a fœtid purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones. Some authors have signified by the term, an ill conditioned ulcer in the antrum. The *ozæna* is often connected with scrofulous and venereal complaints.

PABULUM. Food: aliment.

PACCHIONIAN GLANDS.—See *Glandulæ Pacchionæ*.

PALATE.—See *Palatum*.

PALATI CIRCUMFLEXUS.—See *Circumflexus palati*.

PALATI LEVATOR.—See *Levator palati*.

PALATI OS. The palate bone. The palate is formed by two bones of very irregular figure. They are placed between the ossa superiora

maxillaria, and the os sphenoides, at the back part of the roof of the mouth, and extend from thence to the bottom of the orbit. Each of these bones may be divided into four parts, viz. the inferior or square portion, the pterygoid process, the nasal lamella, and orbital process.

The first of these helps to form the palate of the mouth. The upper part of its internal edge rises into a spine, which makes part of the septum narium. The pterygoid process is united with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. The nasal lamella is a thin bony plate, which arises from the upper side of the external edge of the square part of the bone. The orbital process, is of very irregular shape, and may be detected by its smooth polished surface. The ossa palati are joined to the ossa maxillaria superiora, os sphenoides, os ethmoides, ossa spongiosa inferiora, and vomer.

PALATI TENSOR.—See *Circumflexus*.

PALATO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles, &c. which are attached to the palate.

PALATO PHARYNGEUS. A muscle situated at the side of the entry of the fauces. *Thyro staphilinus* of DOUGLAS. *Thyro pharyngo staphilinus* of WINSLOW. It arises from the side of the pharynx, where its fibres are intermixed with those of the constrictor medius and stylo-pharyngeus, and form the thyroid cartilage. It ascends within the posterior arch of the palate, and gradually increases in its breadth. Inserted—into the middle of the velum palati, where it is connected with the tendons of the circumflexi palati muscles. Use—to depress the soft palate and raise the pharynx.

PALATO STAPHILINUS.—See *Azygos uvulae*.

PALATUM, (from *palo*, to hedge in, L.; because it is staked in, as it were, by the teeth.) The palate or roof of the mouth.

PALLIATIVE, (from *pallio*, to dissemble, L.) That which is given with an intent to palliate, or relieve

or diminish the violence of a disease, but not to cure disorders.

PALM.—See *Palma*.

PALMA. The palm of the hand.

PALMARIS, (from *palma*, the hand, L.) (1.) Belonging to the hand. (2.) The name of two muscles of the hand.

PALMARIS BREVIS. A small, thin, cutaneous flexor, muscle of the hand, situated between the wrist and the little finger. It arises from the annular ligament, and is inserted into the os pisiforme, and into the skin and fat that cover the abductor minimi digiti. It assists in contracting the palm of the hand.

PALMARIS CUTANEUS.—See *Palmaris brevis*.

PALMARIS LONGUS. A flexor muscle of the arm, situated on the fore-arm, immediately under the integuments. It arises from the inner condyle of the humerus, and terminates in a long slender tendon which, near the wrist, separates into two portions, one of which is inserted into the annular ligament, and the other loses itself in the aponeurosis palmaris. This muscle bends the hand, and may assist in pronation: it likewise serves to stretch the aponeurosis palmaris.

PALPEBRA. The eye-lid, distinguished into upper and under: at each end they unite and form, according to their situation, the external and internal cauthi.

PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS LEVATOR.—See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

PALPITATION, (from *palpito*, to beat, leap, or throb, L.) A palpitation, or convulsive motion of a part, generally applied to an inordinate action of the heart.

PALSY.—See *Paralysis*.

PAMPINIFORM, (from *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a likeness, L.) Resembling a tendril: applied to the spermatic cord, and thoracic duct.

PANACEA. An epithet given by the ancients to those remedies which they conceived would cure every disease.

PANADA. Bread boiled in water

to the consistence of pap. Dry biscuits soaked are the best for this purpose.

PANCREAS, (from *pas*, all, and *kreas*, flesh, Gk.; so called from its fleshy consistence.) The pancreas is a conglomerate gland, of a pale ash colour, about six inches long, and one and a half in breadth, and from half an inch to three quarters in thickness: it is composed of a number of granules aggregated together, in which respect it resembles the salivary glands, with which it is classed. The greater part of it lies deeply in the epigastric region, resting on the spine, the great vessels interposing, and concealed by the stomach, one end being in contact with the spleen, the other surrounded by the curve of the duodenum. It has an excretory duct, (*ductus pancreaticus*,) which commences by filaments which issue from the different granules, and gradually increases in size, as it proceeds from left to right through the substance of the gland. When arrived at the duodenum, the duct emerges from the gland, and pierces obliquely the coats of that intestine, to open conjointly with the ductus choledochus at its second curvature. The use of the pancreas is to secrete the pancreatic juice, which, with the bile, becomes mixed with the chyme, in the duodenum, previous to its being converted into chyle.

PANCREATIC. Of or belonging to the pancreas.

PANDEMIC, (from *pan*, all, and *demoi*, the people, Gk.) A disease which attacks all, or a great many persons in the same place, and at the same time. A pandemic disease is one which is very general.

PANDICULATION, (from *pandiculo*, to gape, or stretch, L.) Yawning: or a restless stretching or gaping, such as accompanies the cold fit of an ague.

PANNUS. (1.) A piece of cloth. (2.) A tent for a wound. (3.) A speck in the eye, resembling a bit of rag. See *Pterygium*.

PANOPIHOBIA, (from *pan*, all, and

phobos, fear, Gk.) That kind of melancholy which is principally characterised by groundless fears.

PAPILLA. (1.) The nipple of the breast. See *Mamma*. (2.) The fine termination of a nerve, &c., as the nervous papillæ of the tongue, glans penis, &c.

PAPPUS. In *Anatomy*, the hair on the middle of the chin. See *Capillus*.

PAPULA. A pimple. Pimples constitute a cutaneous affection, characterised by very small and acuminated elevations of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf. They appear to originate in an inflammation of the papillæ of the skin, by which these are enlarged, elevated, and indurated, and made to assume more or less of a red colour.

PAR VAGUM. The eighth pair of nerves. They arise from the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata, and proceed into the neck, thorax, and abdomen. In the neck the par vagum gives off two branches, the lingual and superior laryngeal: and in the thorax, four branches, the recurrent laryngeal, the cardiac, the pulmonary, and the œsophageal plexuses. At length the trunks of the nervi vagi, adjacent to the mediastinum, run into the stomach, and there form the stomachic plexus, which branches to the abdominal plexuses.

PARACENTESIS, (from *paracenteo*, to pierce through, Gk.) Tapping. The operation of evacuating the water in ascites, dropsy of the ovary, &c.

PARACOE, (from *para*, diminutive, and *akono*, to hear, Gk.) Dullness of hearing.

PARACRISIS. A slight derangement of the faculties, where the patient is inattentive to what is said to him.

PARACUSIS, (from *para*, wrong, and *akono*, to hear, Gk.) Depraved hearing. Of which there are two species. (1.) *Paracusis imperfecta*, or deafness: when existing sounds are not heard as usual. (2.) *Paracusis*

imaginaria : when imaginary sounds are heard, not from without, but excited within the ear.

PARALOGIA, (from *paralego*, to talk absurdly, Gk.) A delirium in which the patient talks wildly.

PARALYSIS, (from *paraluo*, to loose or weaken, Gk.) The palsy. A disease known by a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body. The most usual form of palsy is, when one side of the body is affected : it not uncommonly seizes the lower extremities, or all parts below the pelvis : sometimes the arms only : and occasionally a part, as one side of the face, one eyelid, the tongue, &c. *Paralysis* may arise in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. It may likewise be occasioned by any thing that prevents the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion, hence tumours and effusion often give rise to it. It may also be occasioned by translation of morbid matter to the head, by the suppression of usual evacuations, and by the pressure made on nerves by luxations, fractures, wounds, or other external injuries. The long continued application of sedatives will likewise produce palsy : and whatever tends to relax and enervate the system, may also prove an occasional cause of this disease.

PARAMENIA, (from *para*, wrong, and *men*, the menses, Gk.) Mis-menstruation.

PARAPHIMOSIS, (from *para*, about, and *phimoo*, to bridle, Gk.) A disease wherein the prepuce, being retracted towards the root of the penis, cannot be returned over the glans ; but makes a sort of ligature behind the corona. The disease may proceed from three causes. (1.) From the imprudence of young people, and sometimes of grown up persons, who having the end of their prepuce naturally too straight, cannot uncover their glans without pain, and when they have done it, neglect returning it. The consequence is that the glans and penis swell, and

the prepuce being consequently much distended is affected in the same manner, inflammation succeeding, a stricture is formed by the prepuce, and the glans becomes strangulated, and the whole is liable to gangrene unless speedily relieved. (2.) It may arise from common inflammation of the prepuce, especially if there be a phymosis, in which state, if the foreskin be accidentally retracted, the glans penis swells, and cannot be drawn back, and a paraphimosis is the consequence. (3.) It is often the result of venereal virus. In adults, whose glans is uncovered, there frequently arise venereal chancres in the prepuce after impure coition, which are attended with inflammation more or less considerable : and thus *paraphimosis* is produced.

The disease admits of immediate relief in most instances, by pressing the blood out of the glans with the thumb, while the fore and middle fingers are employed in gradually, and somewhat forcibly returning the prepuce over the former. Should this not succeed, cold lotions and leeches must be had recourse to, and in the event of these failing to remove the constriction, it becomes necessary to divide the stricture with the knife.

PARAPHONIA, (from *para*, wrong, and *phone*, the voice, Gk.) Alteration of the voice. There are several species of this affection noticed by Dr. CULLEN. They all occur, however, as symptomatic affections, and the cure depends on the removal of the primary disease.

PARAPIRENTIS.—See *Diaphragmatitis*.

PARAPHROSYNE, (from *paraphro-neo*, to be estranged in mind, Gk.) Mental derangement : used in the same sense as mania.

PARAPHYMOSIS.—See *Paraphimosis*.

PARAPLEGIA. A species of palsy, in which one half the body is paralysed.

PARASITIC, (from *parasitos*, a parasite, or hanger on, Gk.) Parasitical. An animal is so termed

that receives its nourishment in the bodies of others; as worms, polypi, hydatids, &c.

PARATHENAR. A muscle situated near the sole of the foot.—See *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*.

PARENCHYMA, (from *paregchuo*, to strain through; Gk., because the ancients believed the blood was strained through it.) The spongy and cellular substance or tissue that connects parts together. It is applied to the connecting medium of the substance of the lungs.

PARIETAL, (from *paries*, a wall, L.) Appertaining to a wall.

PARIETALE OS. So called because they defend the brain like walls. The parietal bones are two-arched and somewhat quadrangular bones, situated one on each side of the superior part of the cranium. Each of these bones forms an irregular square. They are joined to each other by the sagittal suture, to the os sphenoides and ossa temporum by the squamous suture: to the os occipitis by the lambdoidal suture: and to the os frontis by the coronal suture.

PARONYCHIA, (from *para*, about, and *onux*, the nail, Gk.) A whitlow, or whitloe. The formation of an abscess in the fingers is so called. The matter is situated more or less deep, and is usually attended with high local inflammation, and acute and throbbing pain. The abscess may be confined to the skin, or, as is frequently the case, it may form within the sheath surrounding the flexor tendons; or even between the periosteum and bone.

PAROTID GLAND, *Glandula Parotidea.* A large parotid and salival gland, situated under the ear, between the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the angle of the lower jaw. The excretory duct of this gland opens in the mouth, and is called from its discoverer, the *Stenonian duct*.

PAROTITIS, (from *parotis*, the parotid gland, and *itis*, which term implies inflammation, L.) The mumps. An inflammation of the

parotid gland. As the inflammation takes place the cheeks become swollen and painful, there is difficulty in opening the mouth, and in swallowing. Very little constitutional derangement attends this disease, which is mostly produced by a miasm in low and swampy situations; hence its frequent occurrence amongst the natives of Bengal. It is believed to be contagious, and seldom attacks infants or aged persons. The disease usually subsides about the fifth or sixth day.

PAROXYSM, (from *paroxuo*, to aggravate, Gk.) (1.) An obvious increase of the symptoms of a disease which lasts a certain time and then declines. (2.) A periodical attack or fit of a disease, as that of ague.

PARTURITION, (from *pario*, to bring forth, L.) The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus. This usually happens about the expiration of the ninth month, though the fœtus is sometimes separated from the uterus at the seventh, when it is found to have all the conditions of breathing, digestion, &c. Examples are related of children being born after ten full months of gestation, but these cases are very doubtful, for it is very difficult to ascertain the exact period of gestation.

Nothing is more curious than the mechanism by which the fœtus is expelled: every thing happens with wonderful precision: all seems to have been foreseen, and calculated to favour its passage through the pelvis, and the genital parts.

PARTUS. Labour, or the act of bringing forth young.—See *Parturition*.

PARULIS, (from *para*, near, and *oulon*, the gum, Gk.) A gum-boil, or abscess in the gums. This is often a primary disease, depending on an inflammation of the gums from accidental and common causes. But sometimes it arises from a carious tooth, or from cutting the dentes sapientiæ.

PATELLA, (diminutive of *patina*, a dish; so named from its shape, L.) The knee-pan or *rotula*. A

small flat bone, shaped somewhat like a heart, with its apex downwards, and is placed at the fore-part of the joint of the knee. The use of this bone seems to be to defend the articulation of the joint of the knee from external injury. It likewise tends to increase the power of the muscles which act in the extension of the leg, by removing their direction farther from the centre of motion, in the manner of a pulley.

PATHEMA. Passion, emotion.

PATHETIC, (from *pathos*, an affection, Gk.) Appertaining to the passions.

PATHETIC NERVE. (*Nervus patheticus*; so called because the nerves direct the eyes to express the passions of the mind.) The *nervi pathetici*, or *trochleatores*, are the fourth pair of nerves. They arise from the lateral parts of the crura of the cerebellum, and are distributed to the obliquus superior muscles, or *trochleares*.

PATHOGNOMONIC, (from *pathos*, a disease, and *ginosko*, to know, Gk.) A term given to those symptoms which are peculiar to a disease. They are also termed proper or characteristic symptoms.

PATHOLOGY, (from *pathos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of diseases. *Pathology* is a branch of Natural Philosophy: it embraces the consideration of every thing connected with diseases. It is divided into the following departments. (1.) The practice of physic. (2.) The practice of surgery. (3.) The practice of midwifery. (4.) Pharmacy. (5.) Pharmaceutical Chemistry. (6.) Forensic medicine.

In these several departments are considered what constitutes disease: what changes from health are produced by disease: how the different changes are known: by what circumstances diseases are produced: how it is to be obviated: and by what appropriate name diseases should be called.

PECTINALIS. (So named from its arising from the *pecten* or pubes.)

A small flat muscle situated obliquely between the pubes, and the little trochanter, at the upper and anterior part of the thigh: called also the *Pectineus*. It arises from the ileo-pectineal line, between the eminence of the same name, and the spine of the pubis, and is inserted into the line which connects the smaller trochanter to the linea aspera of the femur, immediately below the united attachments of the iliacus and psoas muscles. Its use is to assist in bending the thigh upwards and inwards, and likewise in rolling it outwards.

PECTINATUS, (from *pecten*, a comb, L.) Pectinate: comb-like. The fasciculated muscular fibres of the right auricle of the heart are called *musculi pectinati*.

PECTINÆUS.—See *Pectinalis*.

PECTORAL, (from *pectus*, the breast, L.) Of, or belonging to the chest.

PECTORALIS MAJOR. A broad, thick, fleshy, and radiated muscle, situated immediately under the integuments, and covering almost the whole anterior part of the breast. It arises by aponeurotic fibres from the inner half of the clavicle, and from the whole front surface of the sternum, and by fleshy fibres from the cartilages of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and sometimes of the seventh ribs. The upper fibres descend obliquely outwards: the middle fibres proceed horizontally outwards: the lower fibres ascend obliquely outwards, and they all converge towards the inside of the arm. Inserted by a flat tendon, into the front margin of the groove in the humerus lodging the tendon of the biceps muscle. From the lower part of the pectoralis major muscle, a distinct fleshy slip frequently extends downwards to the obliquus externus muscle. Use—to draw the arm forwards and inwards towards the sternum: to depress the arm when previously elevated: to elevate the ribs, thus enlarging the cavity of the chest.

PECTORALIS MINOR. *Serratus anticus* of WINSLOW. A fleshy and

pretty considerable muscle, situated at the anterior and lateral part of the thorax, immediately under the *pectoralis major*.

It arises by separate portions from the external surfaces, and upper borders of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, near their cartilages. The fibres ascending obliquely outwards and backwards, converge and terminate towards the axilla in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. At its insertion the tendon is connected with the coraco-brachialis, and with the short head of the biceps. Use—to draw the shoulder downwards and forwards, and to elevate the ribs.

PECTORILOQUISM, (from *pectus*, the chest, and *loquor*, to speak : so called because the person speaks as it were in the chest.) The sound of the voice within the chest.

PECTORIS OS.—See *Sternum*.

PEDICULATIO. That disease of the body in which lice are continually bred in the skin.

PEDILUVIUM, (from *pes*, the foot, and *lavo*, to wash, L.) A bath for the feet.

PELVIC, (from *pelvis*, the lower part of the trunk of the body, L.) Pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIS, (from *pelus*, a basin, Gk. because it is said to be shaped like the basin used by the ancients.) The cavity below the abdomen. It is composed of two ossa innominata, the os sacrum, and os coccygis. It contains the rectum, the urinary bladders, the internal organs of generation, and is lined and covered by muscles and common integuments.

The size and conformation of the pelvis differ very remarkably in the two sexes. In the female, the bones are thinner, more smooth on the surface, the muscular impressions being less strongly marked, and though its perpendicular depth is less, its breadth and capacity are greater. The alæ of the iliac bones are more expanded : the upper aperture is more nearly circular,

the projection of the sacrum less perceptible : and the space between the tuberosities of the ischia greater. The depth of the symphysis pubis is less in the female than in the male, whilst the breadth of the pubic arch is greater.

The office of the pelvis is to give a steady bearing to the trunk ; to connect it with the lower extremities, by a sure and firm joining ; to form the centre of all the great motions of the body ; to contain the internal organs of generation, the urinary bladder, the rectum, and occasionally part of the small intestines ; and to give support to the gravid uterus.

PEMPHIGUS, (from *pemphix*, a bubble, or vesicle, Gk.) An eruption like vesicles of various sizes from a pea to a walnut, and mostly attended by fever. The vesicle has an inflamed base, and when it breaks the part is disposed to ulcerate.

The appearance of the eruption is preceded by the same constitutional symptoms as usually usher in an attack of small-pox, and the attendant fever may be, according to the severity of the disease, either synocha or typhus. The latest writers on this disease contend that it may occur either as an acute or a chronic affection ; and some have asserted that it is contagious.

PENIS. The cylindrical body that hangs down under the mons veneris, in front of the scrotum in males. It is divided by anatomists into the root, body, and head, called the *glans penis*. It is composed of common integuments, two corpora cavernosa, and one corpus spongiosum, which surrounds the *urethra*. The fold of the skin that covers the glans penis, is called the *prepuce*. The arteries of the penis are derived chiefly from the hypogastric and ischiatic. The absorbents are very numerous, and run under the common integuments to the inguinal glands. The glands of the penis are COWPER's glands, the prostate, muciparous, and odoriferous glands.

The nerves are branches of the sacral and ischiatic.

PENIS ERECTOR.—See *Erector penis*.

PENIS MULIEBRIS.—See *Clitoris*.

PERCUSSION. A mode employed by pathologists to detect some internal diseases. It consists in striking with the fingers, or an instrument any part of the body, with a view to ascertain the condition of the part struck: thus, by striking the belly, we know whether a gas or a fluid is within: by striking the chest, we know whether the lung is distended with air, or whether it is solidified. *Percussion* is chiefly practised on the chest in pulmonic diseases.

PERFORANS.—See *Flexor profundus perforans*.

PERFORANS, SEU FLEXOR PROFUNDUS.—See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*.

PERFORANS, SEU FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS.—See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*.

PERFORATE. In Anatomy applied to muscles.—See *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*, and *Flexor sublimis perforatus*.

PERICARDITIS, (from *pericardion*, the pericardium, Gk.) Inflammation of the pericardium. The symptoms of this disease when confined to the pericardium, are, fixed pain in the region of the heart with symptomatic fever. The causes and treatment are the same as in *Carditis*.—See *Carditis*.

PERICARDIUM, (from *peri*, about, and *cardia*, the heart, Gk.) The membranous bag that surrounds the heart. Its use is to secrete, and contain a liquid which lubricates the heart, and thus preserves it from concreting with the pericardium.

PERICRANIUM, (from *peri*, about, and *cranium*, the skull, Gk.) The periosteum of the cranium is so called.

PERINÆUM. The space between the anus, and organs of generation is so called.

PERIOSTEUM, (from *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone, Gk.) The membrane which invests the external surface of all the bones, except the crowns of the teeth. It is of a firm, fibrous texture, and well supplied with arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbents.

PERIPNEUMONIA, (from *peri*, about, and *pneumon*, the lung, Gk.) Peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs.—See *Pneumonitis*.

PERISTALTIC, (from *peristello*, to contract, Gk.) The vermicular motion of the intestines, by which they contract and propel their contents, is called peristaltic. A similar motion is said to take place in the Fallopian tubes, after conception, by means of which the ovum is translated from the ovarium into the uterus.

PERITONÆUM, (from *periteino*, to extend around, Gk.) This is the most extensive serous membrane in the body, as it not only lines the parietes of the abdomen, but is also reflected over each of the organs it contains, at the same time that it forms several folds of considerable extent. This membrane, in its conformation, may be compared to a shut sac, as it admits neither interruption to its continuity, nor perforation of its surface, except for the passage of the round ligament of the uterus in the female. The shorter productions of this membrane are called ligaments, and are formed by a continuous reduplication of the peritonæum, and extending to some viscus, where its plates separate, and having diverged, embrace the viscus; but the intermediate cellular substance always accompanies this membranous coat, and joins it with the true substance of the viscus. Of this sort of production, three belong to the liver, one or two to the spleen, and others to the kidneys and to the sides of the uterus and vagina. By these means the tender substance of the viscera is defended from injury by any motion or concussion, and their whole mass is prevented from being

misplaced by their own weight, and from injuring themselves, being securely connected with the firm sides of the peritonæum.

PERITONITIS, (from *peritonai*, the peritonæum, Gk.) Inflammation of the peritonæum. When inflammation takes place in the peritonæal covering of the viscera, the symptoms are similar to those which inflammation of the viscera produce: and the disease takes the name of the viscus, in which the disease is: thus, inflammation of the peritonæal covering of the liver produces symptoms of hepatitis: that of the stomach, symptoms of gastritis: and so on. The symptoms of peritonitis, when the viscera are not affected, are tenderness in the part when pressed, and fixed pain, accompanied by fever, and generally considerable disturbance of the system.

PERNIO. A chilblain. This is a painful inflammatory swelling, of a deep purple or leaden colour, to which the fingers, toes, heels, and other extreme parts of the body are subject, on being exposed to a severe cold. The pain is not constant, but rather pungent and shooting at particular times, and an insupportable itching attends. When the degree of cold has been very great, or the application long continued, the parts affected are apt to mortify and slough off, leaving a foul ill-conditioned ulcer behind. Children and old people are more apt to be troubled with chilblains than those of a middle age: and such as are of a scrofulous habit are remarked to suffer severely from them.

PERONEUS, (from *perone*, the fibula, L.) Belonging to the fibula.

PERONEUS ANTICUS.—See *Peroneus brevis*.

PERONEUS BREVIS. *Peroneus secundus, seu anticus*, of DOUGLAS: the *peroneus medius, seu anticus*, of WINSLOW; and the *peroneus secundus* of COWPER. It arises by a fleshy origin, from the anterior and outer part of the fibula, its fibres continuing to adhere to the lower

half of that bone. Its round tendon passes through the groove in the malleolus externus, along with that of the peroneus longus, after which it runs in a separate groove to be inserted into the upper and posterior part of the tubercle at the basis of the metatarsal bone that supports the little toe. Its use is to assist the peroneus longus.

PERONEUS LONGUS. *Peroneus primus, seu posticus*, of DOUGLAS: *peroneus maximus, seu posticus*, of WINSLOW; and *peroneus primus* of COWPER. This muscle is situated anteriorly on the outer side of the leg. It arises from the external lateral part of the head of the tibia, and likewise from the upper anterior surface, and outer side of the fibula; its fibres continuing to adhere to the outer surface of the latter to within three or four inches of the malleolus externus. It terminates in a round tendon, which runs obliquely behind the malleolus internus, where it passes through a cartilaginous groove, in common with the peroneus brevis, being bound down by an annular ligament. When it has reached the os calcis, it quits the tendon of the peroneus brevis, and runs obliquely inwards along a groove in the os cuboides, under the muscles on the sole of the foot, to be inserted into the outside of the posterior extremity of the metatarsal bone that supports the great toe. Its use is to draw the foot outwards, and likewise to assist in extending it.

PERONEUS TERTIUS. By some anatomists this muscle is called the *Nonus Vasalii*, or VESALIUS' ninth muscle of the foot, but by most considered in the present day as a portion of the extensor longus digitorum. Its use is to assist in bending the foot.

PERSPIRATION. The vapour that is secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries from the external surface of the body. The *secretory organ* is composed of the extremities of the cutaneous arteries. The *smell* of the perspirable

fluid in an healthy man, is fatuous and animal: its *taste* manifestly salt and ammoniacal. In *consistence* it is aqueous: and its specific gravity in the latter state is greater than that of water.

PERTUSSIS, (from *per*, much, and *tussis*, cough, L.) The whooping cough. A disease, known by a convulsive strangulating cough, with whooping, returning by fits, that are usually terminated by a vomiting; and by its being contagious. Children are most commonly the subjects of this disease, and it seems to depend on a specific contagion, which affects them but once in their life.

PES. The foot. It consists of the toes, tarsus, and metatarsus. It has its proper muscles, tendons, arteries, veins, and nerves.

PES HIPPOCAMPI. The name of two columns at the end of the foramen of the brain, which diverge posteriorly.

PESSARY, (from *pesso*, to soften, Gk.) An instrument that is introduced into, and worn in the vagina, to give support to the uterus, in cases of prolapsus uteri.

PESTILENCE. A plague.

PESTILENTIAL, (from *pestes*, the plague, L.) An epidemic, malignant, and contagious disease, approaching to the nature of the plague.

PESTES. The plague: a disease characterised by typhus fever, which is contagious in the extreme: prostration of strength, buboes, and carbuncles; petechiæ, hæmorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa.

The plague is by most writers considered as the consequence of a pestilential contagion which is propagated from one person to another by association, or by coming near infected individuals.

PETECHIA, (from the Italian *petchio*, a flea-bite; because they resemble the bites of fleas.) A small red or purple spot, which resembles a flea-bite. It is frequently to be seen on the skin in some forms of malignant fever.

PHENOMENON, (from *phaino*, to make appear, Gk.) An appearance which is contrary to the usual process of nature.

PHAGEDÆNA, (from *phagô*, to eat, Gk.) A species of ulcer, which spreads, and, as it were, eats away the flesh. Hence the epithet *phagedenic*, a term commonly used by surgeons, to describe ulcers which destroy the parts on which they occur.

PHALANX, (from *phalagx*, a battalion, Gk.) The small bones of the fingers and toes, which are distinguished into the first, second, and third phalanx.

PHARMACOPŒIA, (from *pharmacon*, a medicine, and *poieo*, to make, Gk.) A dispensatory, or book of directions for the composition of medicines approved of by medical practitioners, or published by authority.

PHARMACY, (from *pharmacon*, a medicine, Gk.) The art of preparing remedies for the treatment of diseases. The articles of the materia medica, being generally unfit for administration in their original state, are subjected to various operations, mechanical, or chemical, by which they become adapted to this purpose. Herein consists the practice of pharmacy, which therefore requires a previous knowledge of the sensible and chemical properties of the substances operated on.

PHARYNGEAL, (from *pharynx*, the pharynx, Gk.) Belonging to, or affecting the pharynx; thus, *cynanche pharyngea*, &c.

PHARYNGITIS, (from *pharynx*, the seat of the disease, and *itis*, which imports inflammation.) An inflammation of the membrane which forms the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOMY, (from *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of cutting into the pharynx, in order to take out of it any foreign body which lodges in it, and can neither be extracted through the mouth, nor pushed down into the stomach, though its removal is absolutely necessary to save the

person's life. A substance above a certain size, lodged in the upper part of the pharynx or œsophagus, not only obstructs deglutition, but by its pressure against the trachea produces the most urgent symptoms of suffocation. In this circumstance, if relief cannot be expeditiously afforded in any other manner, and the situation of the foreign body is denoted by a prominence distinguishable in the neck, pharyngotomy, or œsophagotomy, should be had recourse to without delay.

PHARYNX. The muscular bag at the back part of the mouth. It is shaped like a funnel, adheres to the fauces behind the larynx, and terminates in the œsophagus. Its use is to receive the masticated food, and to convey it into the œsophagus.

PHIMOSIS, (from *phimo*, to bind up, Gk.) This disease consists in the prepuce being contracted over the glans penis, in such a manner as to prevent it being retracted. It may be a *natural phimosis*, which has existed from the time of birth, or it may be produced from disease. In the first instance it is frequently attended with much inconvenience; insomuch that the opening of the prepuce is so contracted as scarcely to expose the orifice of the urethra. In such event urine is apt to be extravasated between the prepuce and glans, as also the secretion from the sebaceous glands round the corona having no means of escape, collects, and either or both of these effects become the causes of irritation, and inflammation; the only cure for this form of the disease is to slit open the prepuce. *Diseased phimosis* affects chiefly grown up persons, and may arise either from venereal cause, such as irritation from acute gonorrhœa or chancre on the prepuce, glans, or frœnum: which producing an inflammation either on the prepuce or glans, or both, the extremity of the foreskin contracts, and prevents the discharge of the matter. It may also be produced from common inflammation, which causes a swell-

ing and the glans becomes imprisoned.

PHLEBOTOMY, (from *phleps*, a vein, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of bleeding, or opening a vein.

PHLEGM, (from *phlego*, to burn, or to excite, Gk.) The term is usually applied to a thick and tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs.

PHILEGMASIA, (from *phlego*, to burn, Gk.) Inflammation.—See *Inflammation*.

PHILEGMASIA DOLENS.—See *White leg*.

PHILEGMASIÆ. Inflammations. The name of the second order in the class *Pyrexia* of CULLEN'S nosological arrangement, characterised by pyrexia, with topical pain and inflammation, the blood after venesection exhibiting a buffy coat.

PHLEGMON, (from *phlego*, to burn, Gk.) An inflammation of a bright red colour, with a throbbing and pointed tumour, tending to suppuration.

PHLOGOSIS, (from *phlogoo*, to inflame, Gk.) Inflammation.—See *Inflammation*.

PHOTOPHOBIA, (from *phos*, light, and *phobeo*, to dread, Gk.) Such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear its irritating rays. Persons so affected, generally wink or close their eyes in light, which they cannot bear without exquisite pain, or confused vision. The proximate cause is too great a sensibility of the retina.

PHOTOPSIA, (from *phos*, light, and *opsis*, vision, Gk.) Lucid vision. An affection of the eye, in which the person perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, or coruscations.

PHRENIC, (from *phrenes*, the diaphragm, Gk.) (1.) Belonging to the diaphragm. (2.) Belonging to the mind.

PHRENIC ARTERY. The arteries going to the diaphragm.

PHRENIC NERVE. Diaphragmatic nerve. It arises from an union of the branches of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical pairs, on each side passes between the clavicle and

subclavian artery, and descends from thence by the pericardium to the diaphragm.

PHRENITIS, (from *phren*, the mind, Gk.)—See *Cephalitis*.

PHRENSY.—See *Cephalitis*.

PTHIRIASIS, (from *phtheir*, a louse, Gk.) *Morbus pediculosus*. A disease in which several parts of the body generate lice, which often puncture the skin, and produce little sordid ulcers.

PTHISIS, (from *phtio*, to consume, Gk.) Pulmonary consumption: a disease known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. Its species are: (1.) *Phthisis incipiens*, when without an expectoration of pus. (2.) *Phthisis humida*, with an expectoration of pus. (3.) *Phthisis sero-fulosa* or *tuberculosa*, from sero-fulous tubercles in the lungs. (4.) *Phthisis hæmoptica*, from hæmoptysis. (5.) *Phthisis exanthematica*, from an exanthematous disease. (6.) *Phthisis chlorotica*, from chlorosis. (7.) *Phthisis syphilitica*, from a venereal taint.

PHYSEMA, (from *phusao*, to inflate, Gk.) A windy tumour.

PHYSIOGNOMY, (from *phusis*, nature, and *ginosko*, to know, Gk.) The act of knowing the disposition of a person from the countenance.

PHYSIOLOGY, (from *phusis*, nature, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) That science which has for its object the knowledge of the phænomena proper to living bodies. It is divided into Vegetable Physiology, which is employed in the consideration of vegetables; into Animal or Comparative Physiology, which treats of animals; and into Human Physiology, of which the special object is man.

PHYSOMETRA, (from *phusao*, to inflate, and *metra*, the womb, Gk.) *Hysterophyse*. A windy swelling of the uterus. A tympany of the womb, characterised by a permanent elastic swelling of the hypogastrium, from flatulent distention of the womb.

PIA-MATER. A thin membrane, composed chiefly of vessels, connected together by cellular tissue, which

forms one of the proper coverings of the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis.

PICA. Depraved appetite, with strong desire for unnatural food. It is very common as a symptom of disease in pregnancy, dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

PIGMENTUM, (from *pingo*, to paint, L.) A pigment. The name is given by anatomists to a mucous substance found in the eye, which is, (1.) The pigment of the iris, which covers the anterior and posterior surface of the iris, and gives the beautiful variety of colours in the eyes. (2.) The pigmentum nigrum or pigment of the choroid membrane, a black or brownish mucus which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane, contiguous to the retina, and the interior surface of the ciliary processes.

PILE. *Hæmorrhoid*. A disease situated in the rectum, or around the anus. *Piles* are divided into such as do not bleed, and termed *blind*, and into others subject to occasional hæmorrhage, which are called *open*. The term *pile* or *hæmorrhoid* implies either a simple bleeding from the veins of the lower part of the rectum, recurring more or less frequently, yet not accompanied with any distinguishable permanent tumours within, or on the outside of the anus; or else swellings formed by a varicose distention, and morbid thickening of those vessels, either with or without occasional hæmorrhage; or lastly, tumours originally produced by effused blood, but subsequently converted into an organized substance.

With regard to the cause of *piles*, any thing capable of retarding the return of blood through the hæmorrhoidal veins, may occasion the disease. The pressure of the gravid uterus, costiveness, and the frequent retention of hardened fæces in the rectum, are very frequent causes. Persons who lead sedentary lives are more liable to the disease than others; and it is believed that women are more subject to it than men.

PILUS. In *Anatomy* the short hair which is found all over the body. The hair of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids are termed *pili congeniti*, because they grow *in utero*; and that which grows from the surface of the body after birth, *pili postgeniti*.—See *Capillus*.

PINEAL GLAND. A small heart-like substance, about the size of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina, and hanging from the *thalami nervorum opti-
corum* by two crura or peduncles. Its use is unknown.

PINGUEDO.—See *Fat*.

PINNA. In *Anatomy* the lateral and inferior part, or alæ of the nose, and the broad part of the external ear, are so called.

PISIFORME OS. The small pea-shaped bone, forming the last bone, of the first row of the carpus.

PITUITARY. Of or belonging to phlegm.

PITUITARY GLAND. A gland situated within the cranium, between a duplicature of the dura-mater, in the sella tursica of the sphenoid bone.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE. *Schneiderian membrane.* The mucous membrane that lines the nostrils and sinuses communicating with the nose, is so called, because it secretes the mucus of those parts, to which the ancients assigned the name of pituita.

PITYRIASIS, (from *pituron*, bran: so named from its branny-like appearance, Gk.) A cutaneous disease, consisting of irregular patches of small thin scales, which repeatedly form and separate, but never collect into crusts, nor are attended with redness and inflammation, as in the lepra, and scaly tetter. The following varieties are described by Dr. WILLAN: (1.) *Pityriasis capitis*, which affects the head of very young infants, and is termed by nurses the dandriff. (2.) *Pityriasis rubra*, which occurs most frequently in advanced life, and is the result of a slight inflammation of the portions of the skin affected. (3.) *Pityriasis versi-*

color, which chiefly affects the arms, breast, and abdomen of adults.

PLACEBO. An epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient.

PLACENTA, (from *plakous*, a cake: so called from its resemblance to a cake, Gk.) The after-birth. This is a circular, flat, vascular, and apparently fleshy substance, different in its diameter in different subjects, but usually extending about six inches, or upwards, over about one-fourth part of the outside of the ovum in pregnant women. It is more than one inch thick in the middle, and becomes gradually thinner towards the circumference, from which the membranes are continued. The placenta is the principal medium by which the communication between the parent and the child is preserved; but though all have allowed the importance of the office which it performs, there has been a variety of opinions on the nature of that office, and of the manner in which it is executed.

PLAGUE.—See *Pestis*.

PLANTA. The lower part or sole of the foot, comprehended between the tarsus and the toes.

PLANTARIS, (from *planta*, the sole of the foot, L.) *Tibialis gracilis*, of WINSLOW. *Extensor tarsi minor*, of DOUGLAS. A muscle of the foot, situated on the leg, that assists the soleus, and pulls the capsular ligament of the knee from between the bones. It is sometimes wanting on both sides. This long and slender muscle, which is situated under the gastrocnemius externus, arises from the upper and back part of the outer condyle of the os femoris. It terminates in a long, thin, and slender tendon, which adheres to the inside of the tendo Achillis, and is inserted into the inside of the posterior part of the os calcis. Its use is to assist the gastrocnemii in extending the foot. It likewise serves to prevent the capsular ligament of the knee from being pinched.

PLANUM OS. The orbital portion

or process of the ethmoid bone, is sometimes so called.

PLATYSMA-MYOIDES, (from *platus*, broad, *mus*, a muscle, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) *Musculus cutaneus*, of WINSLOW. *Quadratus genæ vel latissimus colli*, of DOUGLAS. *Latissimus colli*, of ALBINUS. A thin muscle on the side of the neck, situated immediately under the skin. It arises in the cellular tissue covering the upper part of the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles. The fibres, which are at first separated, gradually unite, and form a broad thin muscular expansion, which is continued obliquely over the front and side of the neck to the lower jaw. It is inserted into the basis of the lower jaw, and towards its front part. Some of the fibres proceed upwards in the face, and become intermixed with the depressor labii inferioris, and with the depressor anguli oris. Its use is to draw the skin of the cheek and the corner of the mouth downwards.

PLETHORA, (from *pletho*, to fill, Gk.) An excessive fulness of the vessels ; but the term is more commonly applied to a peculiar state of constitution, which favors a redundancy of blood. This state of the system is more frequently seen in the robust and athletic, or in persons of natural sanguine temperament. It can scarcely be said to constitute a disease, though persons of plethoric habit are predisposed to disorders arising from sanguineous repletion.

PLEURA. A membrane which lines the internal surface of the thorax, and covers its viscera. It consists of two reflected portions in bags, which by being applied to each other laterally, form the septum called mediastinum, which extending between the sternum and spine, divides the chest into a right and left cavity. That surface of the pleura, which is in contact with the lungs, is called *pleura pulmonalis*, and is constantly bedewed with a serous moisture, which prevents adhesions of the viscus : the portion

which lines the internal walls of the chest, and is in contact with the ribs and sternum, is called the *pleura costalis*. Like all serous membranes the pleura is an imperforate sac.

PLEURITIS, (from *pleura*, the pleura, Gk.) Pleurisy, or inflammation of the pleura or membrane which lines the cavity of the chest, and is reflected over the lungs. It comes on with an acute pain in the side, which is much increased by making a full inspiration, and is accompanied by flushing in the face, increased heat over the body, rigors, difficulty of lying on the side affected, together with a cough and nausea ; and the pulse is hard, strong, and frequent. If the disease be neglected at its onset, and the inflammation proceeds with great violence and rapidity, the lungs themselves become affected, the passage of the blood through them is stopped, and the patient is suffocated : or from the combination of the two affections, the inflammation proceeds on to suppuration, and an abscess is formed. The disease is occasioned by exposure to cold, and by all the causes which usually give rise to all inflammatory complaints : and it attacks chiefly those of a vigorous constitution, and plethoric habit. The treatment of this disease is in every respect similar to that of inflammation of the lungs.

PLEXUS, (from *plector*, to plait, or knit, L.) A network : applied to blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves, when the branches or filaments cross each other so as to form a kind of network.

PLEXUS CARDIACUS. *Cardiac plexus*. This is formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS CHOROIDES. The choroid plexus of vessels is situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

PLEXUS PAMPINIFORMIS. The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic chord.

PLEXUS PULMONICUS. The pulmonary plexus is formed by the union

of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS RETICULARIS. The network of vessels under the fornix of the brain.

PLICA, (from *plico*, to entangle, L.) Plaited hair. A disease of the hairs, in which they become long and coarse, and matted and glued into inextricable tangles. It is said to be peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary, and generally appears during the autumnal season.

PNEUMATOSIS, (from *pneumatoō*, to inflate, Gk.) Windy swelling.—See *Emphysema*.

PNEUMONIA.—See *Pneumonitis*.

PNEUMONITIS, (from *pneumon*, the lung, and *itis*, signifying inflammation, Gk.) Inflammation of the lung. It is characterised by fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and a sense of weight and pain in the thorax. It is mostly produced by the application of cold to the body, which gives a check to perspiration, and determines a great flow of blood to the lungs. It attacks principally those of a robust constitution and plethoric habit, and occurs most frequently in the winter season and spring of the year.

The true peripneumony (*peripneumonia vera*), comes on with an obtuse pain in the chest or side, great difficulty of breathing (particularly in a recumbent position, or when lying on the side affected), together with a cough, dryness of the skin, heat, anxiety, and thirst. At the first commencement of the disease the pulse is usually full, strong, hard, and frequent: but in a more advanced stage, it is commonly weak, soft, and often irregular. In the beginning the cough is frequently dry and without expectoration: but in some cases it is moist, even from the first, and the matter spit up is various both in colour and consistence, and is often streaked with blood. If relief is not afforded in time, and the inflammation proceeds with such violence as to endanger suffocation, the vessels of the neck will become turgid

and swelled; the face will alter to a purple colour; an effusion of blood will take place into the cellular substance of the lungs, so as to impede the circulation through that organ, and the patient will soon be deprived of life.

When peripneumony proves fatal, it is generally by an effusion of blood taking place in the cellular texture of the lungs, so as to occasion suffocation, which usually happens between the third and seventh day: but it may likewise prove fatal, by terminating either in suppuration or gangrene.

PNEUMONIC. Appertaining to the lungs.

PNEUMO PLEURITIS. An inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

PNIX, (from *pnigo*, to suffocate, Gk.) A sense of suffocation.

PODAGRA.—See *Gout*.

POLYDIPSIA, (from *polus*, much, and *dipse*, thirst, Gk.) Excessive thirst. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, dropsy, excessive discharges, or poisons.

POLYPUS. A tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, most commonly met with in the nose, uterus, vagina, and antrum, and named from an erroneous idea, that it has several roots, or feet like the polypi, which constitute a genus of Zoophytes. *Polypi* more frequently grow in the cavity of the nose, than in any other situation, and are visibly of different kinds. One polypus is red, soft, and sensible; but free from pain, and exactly like a piece of healthy flesh; this has received the name of *fleshy polypus*. When this kind of fleshy polypus is of a softer consistence, semi-transparent, and of a pale yellowish colour, in consequence of being less vascular, it is called the *gelatinous polypus*, and usually arises from the mucous membrane of the side of the antrum, or the middle of the cavity of the nostril, between the upper and lower turbinated bones. Other polypi are called *malignant*, being hard, scirrhus, and painful. The *polypus* of the uterus is of three

kinds in respect to situation. It either grows from the fundus, the inside of the cervix, or from the lower edge of the os uteri. The first case is the most frequent, the last the most uncommon. *Polypi* of the uterus are almost invariably of that species denominated fleshy, hardly ever being scirrhus, cancerous, or ulcerated.

POLYSARCIA, (from *polus*, much, and *sarx*, flesh, Gk.) Troublesome corpulency, obesity, or fatness.—See *Corpulency*.

POMPHOLYX, (from *pomphos*, a bladder, Gk.) (1.) A small vesicle, or bubble. (2.) A cutaneous disorder described by Dr. WILLAN as an eruption of bullæ, appearing without any inflammation round them, and without fever, and therefore differing most materially from pemphigus. Three varieties are described, viz. *Pompholyx benignus*, *Pompholyx diutenus*, and *Pompholyx solitarius*.

POMUM ADAMI, (Adam's apple: so called in consequence of a whimsical supposition that part of the forbidden apple which Adam ate stuck in the throat, and thus became the cause.) *Adam's apple*. The small cartilaginous protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, and situated at the front part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. It is much more distinct in men than in women.

PONS VAROLII. VAROLIUS' bridge; called also *corpus annulare*.—See *Corpus annulare*.

POPLITEAL, (from *poples*, the ham, L.) (1.) Appertaining to the ham or back part of the knee-joint. (2.) A small triangular muscle lying across the back part of the knee-joint, is so called.

POPLITEAL ARTERY. The continuation of the femoral artery, through the hollow of the ham.

PORRIGO. Ringworm of the scalp. Scaldhead. A genus of disease in Dr. WILLAN's arrangement, which is contagious, and principally characterised by an eruption of the pustules called *favi*

and *achores*, unaccompanied by fever. The following species have been described, viz. *Porriigo larvalis*, *Porriigo furfurans*, *Porriigo lupinosa*, *Porriigo scutulata*, *Porriigo decalvans*, and *Porriigo fivosa*.

PORTA. (A door or gate, L.) That part of the liver where its vessels enter.

PORTÆ VENA.—See *Vena Portæ*.

PORTIO. A portion or branch: applied to a nerve.

PORTIO DURA. (One branch of the seventh pair of nerves is called *portio dura*, the hard portion, either from its being more firm than the other, or because it runs into the hard part of the skull: and the other, the *portio mollis*, or soft portion.) Facial nerve. This nerve arises near the pons Varolii, from the crus of the brain, enters the petrous portion of the temporal bone, gives off a branch into the tympanum, which is called the chorda tympani, and then passing out at the foramen stylo-mastoidenm, proceeds to the face, where it forms the *pes anserinus*, from whence the integuments of the face are supplied with nerves.

PORTIO MOLLIS. Auditory nerve. Acoustic nerve. This nerve arises from the medulla oblongata, and fourth ventricle of the brain, enters the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and is distributed on the internal ear by innumerable branches, not only to the cochlea, but also to the membrane lining the vestibule, and semicircular canals, and constitutes the organ of hearing.

PORUS. A pore or duct. In *Anatomy* applied to the pores of the skin.

POSTERIOR. Parts are so named from their relative situation.

POSTERIOR ANNULARIS. *Musculus posterior annularis*. An external interosseal muscle of the hand, that extends and draws the ring-finger inwards.

POSTERIOR AURIS.—See *Retrahens auris*.

POSTERIOR INDICIS. *Musculus posterior indicis*. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand, that

extends the fore-finger obliquely, and draws it outwards.

POSTERIOR MEDII. An external interosseal muscle of the hand, that extends the middle finger, and draws it outwards.

POSTICUS. Behind ; backward.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum Poupartii.*—See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

PRÆCORDIA, (from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart, L.) The fore-part of the region of the thorax.

PRÆDI-POSING. That which renders the body susceptible of disease. The most frequent predisposing causes of disease, are the temperament and habit of the body, idiosyncrasy, age, sex, and structure of the part.

PRÆDISPOSITION. That constitution or state of the solids, or fluids, or of both, which disposes the body to the action of disease.

PRÆPUCE. *Prepuce.* The membranous or cutaneous fold that covers the glans penis of men, and is partly cut off by the operation of circumcision. The clitoris of the female has the same covering in miniature, called *præputium clitorides*.

PRAXIS, (from *prasso*, to perform, Gk.) The practice of any thing, as of medicine.

PREGNANCY. *Gestatio uterina.* The peculiar manner in which pregnancy takes place has hitherto remained involved in obscurity, notwithstanding the laborious investigation of the most eminent philosophers of all ages.

Signs of pregnancy. During the first fourteen or fifteen weeks, the signs of pregnancy are very ambiguous, and cannot be depended on : for as they proceed from the irritation of the womb or other parts, they may be occasioned by every circumstance which can alter the state of that organ. The first circumstance which renders pregnancy probable, is the suppression of the periodical evacuation (*men-ses*), which is generally accompanied with fulness in the breasts, head-

ache, flushings in the face, and heat in the palms of the hands. From the fourth month, the signs of pregnancy are less ambiguous; especially after the womb has ascended into the cavity of the belly. About this time the motion of the child begins to be felt by the mother, and hence a sign at that period is furnished called *quickening*. After the fourth month, the womb rises gradually from the cavity of the pelvis, enlarges the belly, and pushes out the navel : hence the protrusion of the navel has been considered one of the most certain signs of pregnancy in the latter months. The progressive increase of the belly from this period, along with suppression after having been formerly regular, and the consequent symptoms, together with the sensation of quickening at the proper period, afford the only true marks of pregnancy. These signs, however, are not to be entirely depended on, for the natural desire which every woman has to be a mother, will induce her to conceal, even from herself, every symptom which may render her situation doubtful, and to magnify every circumstance which can tend to prove that she is pregnant.

PRESBYOPIA, (from *presbus*, old, and *ops*, the eye, Gk. : because it is frequent with old men.) That defect of vision by which objects close are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. The proximate cause is a tardy adunation of the pupil.

PRIAPISM, (from *Priapos*, a heathen god, Gk.) A continual erection of the penis.

PRIAPUS, (from *Priapos*, a heathen god, remarkable for the largeness of his genitals, and whose penis is always painted erect.) The penis or membrum virile.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages. The stomach and the intestinal tube are so called, because they are the first passages of what is taken into the stomach ; the lacteals, the *secundæ viæ*, because the nourish-

ment next goes into them; and lastly, the blood vessels, which are supplied by the lacteals, are called *viæ tertię*.

PRO RE NATA. A term frequently used in extemporaneous prescriptions, and implies *occasionally, as the occasion may require*: thus an aperient dose is directed to be taken *pro re nata*.

PROBANG. A flexible whale-bone with a nipple of sponge fixed at the end. It is used for the purpose of removing foreign bodies in the pharynx and œsophagus, by forcing them into the stomach, to obviate suffocation.

PROBE, (from *probo*, to try, L.: because surgeons try the depth and extent of wounds with it.) *Stylus*. A surgical instrument of a long and slender form.

PROCARDIUM, (from *pro*, before, and *cardia*, the heart, or stomach, Gk.) The pit of the stomach.

PROCESS, (from *procedo*, to go before, L.) An eminence of a bone, as the spinous and transverse processes of the vertebræ.

PROCIDENTIA, (from *procido*, to fall down, L.) A falling down of any part: thus *procidentia ani, uteri*, &c.—See *Prolapsus*.

PROCTALGIA, (from *proctos*, the fundament, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) A violent pain at the verge of the anus. It sometimes takes place suddenly from exposure to cold, or from irritating fæces; but it is most commonly symptomatic of some disease, as piles, scirrhus, prurigo, &c.

PROCTITIS, (from *proctos*, the anus, L.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.

PRÆOTIA, (from *proi*, premature, Gk.) Genital precocity.

PROFUNDUS.—See *Flexor profundus perforans*.

PROGNOSIS, (from *pro*, before, and *ginosko*, to know, Gk.) The foretelling the event of diseases from particular symptoms.

PROGNOSTIC. Applied to those symptoms which enable the physician to form his judgment of the

probable cause or event of a disease.

PROLAPSUS, (from *prolabor*, to slip down, L.) A protrusion or falling down of a part of a viscus that is uncovered: applied to the uterus, anus, &c.

PROLAPSUS ANI. The falling down of the lower part or extremity of the rectum. It is a very common occurrence in infancy, and may also happen at all periods of life. The internal membrane of the gut is protruded beyond the sphincter, every time the fæces are expelled, and generally returns as the sphincter contracts. In most instances the prolapsed part may be returned by gentle pressure of the fingers.

PRONATION. The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards. It is performed by rotating the radius upon the ulna, by means of several muscles, which are termed pronators.

PRONATOR. A name given to two muscles of the hand, the pronator radii quadratus, and pronator radii teres: the use of which is to perform the opposite action to that of the supinators, viz. pronation.

PRONATOR QUADRATUS.—See *Pronator radii quadratus*.

PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS. *Pronator quadratus*, of DOUGLAS and ALBINUS. *Pronator quadratus, sive transversus*, of WINSLOW. *Pronator radii brevis seu quadratus*, of COWPER. This is a small fleshy muscle, situated at the lower and inner part of the fore-arm, and covered by the tendons of the flexor muscles of the hand. It arises from the lower and inner part of the ulna, and runs nearly in a transverse direction, to be inserted into that part of the radius which is opposite its origin, its inner fibres adhering to the interosseous ligament. This muscle assists in the pronation of the hand, by turning the radius inwards.

PRONATOR RADII TERES. *Pronator teres*, of ALBINUS and DOUGLAS. *Pronator teres, sive obliquus*, of WINSLOW. A small muscle, situated at the anterior part of the fore-arm. It arises tendinous and fleshy from

the anterior and inferior part of the outer condyle of the os humeri; and tendinous from the coronoid process of the ulna, near the insertion of the brachialis internus. The median nerve passes between these two portions. The muscle runs obliquely downwards and outwards, and is inserted into the anterior and convex edge of the radius, about the middle of that bone. This muscle serves to turn the hand inwards.

PROPHYLACTIC, (from *pro*, before, and *phalasso*, to defend, Gk.) Any means made use of to preserve health, and prevent disease.

PROSTATE, (from *pro*, before, and *istemi*, to stand, Gk.: because it is situated before the urinary bladder.) Standing before: jutting out.

PROSTATE GLAND. *Corpus glandulosum*. A very large, heart-like, firm gland, situated between the neck of the urinary bladder, and the bulbous portion of the urethra. It secretes a fluid, which is emitted into the urethra by ten or twelve ducts, that open near the verumontanum, during coition. This gland is very liable to inflammation, scirrhus, and cancer.

PROTUBERANTIA. (1.) A protuberance on any part. (2.) An apophysis.

PROXIMATE. The next in order.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. The proximate cause of a disease may be said to be in reality the disease itself.

PRURIGO, (from *prurio*, to itch, L.) *Pruritus*. This disease consists of an irritable papulous eruption, in which the whole surface of the skin is usually affected. In many respects it resembles *lichen*. It arises from different causes, or at different periods of life, and exhibits several varieties in its form, of which the following are described in Dr. WILLAN'S classification. *Prurigo mitis*, *Prurigo formicans*, and *Prurigo senilis*. There are some pruriginous affections which are merely local, which seem to be modifications of the foregoing varieties. The usual seat

of these are the prepuce, urethra, pubes, scrotum, and pudenda.

PRURITAS.—See *Prurigo*.

PSALTERIUM. (The Latin for a harp: because it is marked with lines that give it the appearance of a harp.) *Lyra*. The medullary body that unites the posterior crura of the fornix of the brain.

PSEUDES, (from *pseudes*, false, Gk.) Spurious. The word *pseudo* is prefixed to the name of several diseases, because they resemble them, but are not those diseases: as *Pseudo-pneumonia*, *Pseudo-syphilis*, &c.

PSEUDO-BLEPSIS, (from *pseudes*, false, and *blepsis*, sight, Gk.) Imaginary vision of objects, characterised by depraved sight, creating objects, or representing them different from what they are.

PSOÆ, (from *psoi*, the loins, Gk.) (1.) The loins. (2.) The name of two pairs of muscles in the loins.

PSOAS. Belonging to the loins.

PSOAS ABSCESS.—See *Lumbar Abscess*.

PSOAS MAGNUS. *Psoas, seu lumbaris internus*, of WINSLOW. This is a thick fleshy muscle, situated close to the sides of the lumbar vertebræ. Arises—by distinct tendinous and fleshy portions from the transverse processes, and from the sides of the bodies of the last dorsal, and of the four first lumbar vertebræ, whence it descends on the outside of the superior aperture of the pelvis. Then passing beneath POUPART'S ligament into the thigh, it ends in a tendon which is united to the Iliacus internus, and descends over the capsule of the hip-joint. Inserted—with the tendon of the iliacus internus into the trochanter minor of the os femoris. Use—to bend the thigh upon the pelvis, and at the same time to turn the whole extremity a little outwards: to bend the spine and pelvis upon the thigh. In progression, it raises the extremity from the ground. In standing the two muscles maintain the spine and pelvis fixed steadily upon the thighs.

PSOAS PARVUS. Is a small muscle situated in front of the *psoas magnus*. Arises—from the body of the last dorsal vertebra, whence it descends obliquely outwards, and terminates in a thin tendon, which is continued downwards on the inner side of the *psoas magnus* to the front of the brim of the pelvis. Inserted—into the *linea-ileo-pectinea*. Use—to bend the spine upon the pelvis. This muscle is frequently wanting.

PSORA. The itch.—See *Scabies*.

PSORIASIS, (from *psora*, the itch, Gk.) This disease is characterised by a rough and scaly state of the cuticle, sometimes continuous, sometimes in separate patches, of various sizes, but of an irregular figure, and for the most part accompanied with rhagades, or fissures of the skin. It may be distinguished from lepra, not only by the distribution of the patches, but also by its cessation and recurrence at certain seasons of the year, and by the disorder of the constitution with which it is usually attended. The following varieties are described by Dr. WILLAN: *Psoriasis guttata*, *Psoriasis diffusa*, *Psoriasis gyrata*, *Psoriasis palmaria*, *Psoriasis labialis*, *Psoriasis scrotalis*, *Psoriasis infantilis*, *Psoriasis inveterata*.

PTERYGIUM. In *Pathology*, a membranous excrescence which grows upon the internal canthus of the eye chiefly, and expands itself over the *tunica albuginea* and cornea towards the pupil. It is sometimes a pellucid pellicle, thin, of a cineritious colour, and unpainful, growing out of the *caruncula lachrymalis*. In other cases it is thick, of a red color, attended with fulness of the vessels on the white of the eye, and stretches over the cornea like fasciculi of vessels. Hence the distinctions into *membranous* and *fleshy Pterygium*.

PTERYGO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are connected with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; as, *ptery-gopharyngeus*.

PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS.—See *Constrictor pharyngeus superior*.

PTERYGO-STAPHILINUS EXTERNUS.—See *Levator palati*.

PTERYGOID, (from *ptērux*, a wing, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) Resembling the wing of a bird.

PTERYGOID PROCESS.—See *Sphenoides os*.

PTERYGOIDEUM OS.—See *Sphenoides os*.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS. *Pterygoideus minor*, of WINSLOW. A muscle placed, as it were, horizontally along the basis of the skull, between the pterygoid process, and condyle of the lower jaw. It arises from the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate, from the adjacent parts of the palatine and sphenoid bones. It proceeds obliquely outwards and backwards, and is inserted into a depression in the front of the condyle, and the inter-articular cartilage of the lower jaw. Use—to draw the jaw obliquely forwards, so as to incline the chin towards the opposite side. Both muscles acting together, draw the jaw directly forwards.

PTERYGOIDEUS INTERNUS. *Pterygoideus major*, of WINSLOW. This muscle is situated on the inside of the ramus of the lower jaw. It arises from the whole surface of the pterygoid fossa, whence it descends outwards and backwards, and is inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw. Use—to raise the lower jaw, and draw it a little forwards.

PTOSIS, (from *pipto*, to fall, Gk.) A falling down of any viscus.

PTYALAGOGUE, (from *ptualon*, spittle, and *ago*, to excite, Gk.) A medicine, or any thing which promotes a discharge of the saliva, or causes salivation.

PTYALISM. A ptyalism; salivation, or increased secretion of saliva from the mouth. An increased and involuntary flow of saliva may be caused in a variety of ways. Fits of anger, and many excitements of the mind will cause it: chewing sialogogues; the sight, smell, or even

thought of agreeable food: it is a common effect of mercury, and is symptomatic of many diseases of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

PUBES. In *Anatomy*, the external part of the organs of generation of both sexes, which, after puberty, is covered with hair.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE. The female part of generation.

PUDICAL, (from *pudor*, shame, L.) Belonging to the *pudenda*.

PUDICAL ARTERY. Pudental artery. A branch of the internal iliac, distributed on the organs of generation.

PUERPERAL. Appertaining to child-bearing; as puerperal convulsions, fever, &c.

PUERPERAL FEVER, (*Febris puerperalis*, or child-bed fever; so called because it soon follows delivery.) This disease was long considered as depending on the uterus, but there is now no question that it originates in the peritonæum, and that the uterus is seldom affected. The disease mostly takes place about the third day after delivery. It commences with the common symptoms of severe febrile incursion, in combination with tenseness and tenderness of the abdomen; and very frequently a rigor announces the attack; the muscles of the hip and back are in great pain, and the breathing mostly becomes short and laborious. The flow of the milk, and of the lochia are suspended: the stomach is sometimes troubled with sickness, and diarrhœa affects the bowels. The disease, however slight, is always very alarming, and unless prompt and judicious measures are employed to arrest its progress during the early stages, the patient will most likely sink under it.

PULMONARY. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY ARTERY. The pulmonary artery, *Arteria pulmonalis*, arises from the right ventricle of the heart, and soon divides into right and left, which ramify throughout the lungs, and form a beautiful net-work on the air vesicles,

where they terminate in the veins, *venæ pulmonales*, whose branches at length form four trunks, which empty themselves into the left auricle of the heart.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—See *Phthisis*.

PULMONARY VEIN.—See *Pulmonary artery*.

PULMONITIS. An inflammation of the lungs.—See *Pneumonitis*.

PULSE. The beating of the heart and arteries.

PUNCTUM, (from *pungo*, to prick, L.) A point: the opening or commencement of a duct of the eye has received this name, because its projection gives it the appearance of a spot. There is an opening on each side, and they are called *puncta lachrymalia*. They are situated at the extremity of the tarsus, near the internal canthus.

PUPIL. The round opening in the middle of the iris, through which the light is transmitted to the retina.

PURGATIVE. Whatever increase the peristaltic motion of the bowels, so as to considerably increase the alvine evacuations.—See *Cathartic*.

PURIFORM, (from *pus*, and *forma*, resemblance, L.) Resembling pus.

PURPURA, (from *porphura*, the name of a shell of a purple colour, Gk.; hence *purpura*, a purple colour.) An efflorescence on the skin, consisting of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with general debility, but not always with fever, which are caused by an extravasation of the vessels under the cuticle. Five species of this disease have been described. (1.) *Purpura simplex*. (2.) *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. (3.) *Purpura urticans*. (4.) *Purpura senilis*. (5.) *Purpura contagiosa*.

PURULENT. Having the appearance of pus.

PUS. Matter. A whitish, bland, cream-like fluid, heavier than water, found in abscesses, or on the surfaces of sores. It is distinguished, according to its nature, into good or

laudable, scrofulous, serous, and ichorons pus.

PUSTULA ORIS.—See *Apthæ*.

PUSTULE, (diminutive of *pus*, matter.) An elevation of the cuticle, sometimes globular, and sometimes conical in its form, and containing pus, or lymph.

PYLORIC. Belonging to the pylorus.

PYLORIC ARTERY. *Arteria pylorica*. A branch of the hepatic artery.

PYLORUS, (from *pule*, an entrance, and *ouros*, a guard, Gk.; because it guards, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.) The inferior aperture of the stomach which opens into the intestines, through which the chyme passes into the duodenum.

PYRAMIDALIA CORPORA.—See *Corpus pyramidale*.

PYRAMIDALIS, (from *pyramis*, a pyramid, Gk.) A muscle in the front of the belly, at the bottom of the fore-part of the rectus, and is covered by the same aponeurosis that forms the anterior part of the sheath of that muscle. It arises from the upper and fore-part of the os pubis. From this origin its fibres ascend somewhat obliquely, to be inserted into the linea alba and inner edge of the rectus, commonly at about the distance of two inches from the pubes. In some subjects the pyramidalis is wanting on one or both sides.

PYRETOLOGY, (from *puretos*, fever, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A discourse or doctrine on fevers.

PYREXIA, (from *pur*, fire, Gk.) Fever.

PYREXIÆ. Febrile diseases. The first class of CULLEN's nosology: characterised by frequency of pulse with increase of heat, and especially among other impaired functions, a diminution of strength.

PYRIFORM, (from *pyrus*, the pear, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Pear-like, pear-shaped.

PYRIFORMIS. A small radiated muscle of the pelvis, situated under the glutæus maximus, along the inferior edge of the glutæus mini-

mus. It arises by three and sometimes four origins, from the anterior surface of the second, third, and fourth pieces of the os sacrum. From these origins the muscle grows narrower, and passing out of the pelvis, below the niche in the posterior part of the ilium, is inserted by a roundish tendon into the upper part of the cavity, at the root of the trochanter major. The use of this muscle is to assist in moving the thigh outwards, and a little upwards.

Q. S. The contraction used in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.

QUADRATUS, (from *quadrate*, square; so called from its figure.) Square-figured.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS. A muscle of the thigh, situated on the outside of the pelvis, and immediately below the gemini. It arises from the external surface and lower edge of the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted by short tendinous fibres into a ridge which is seen extending from the basis of the trochanter major, to that of the trochanter minor. Its use is to draw the os femoris outwards.

QUADRATUS LUMBORUM. *Quadratus, seu lumbaris externus*, of WINSLOW. A muscle situated within the cavity of the abdomen. It is thick, flat, and square in form, and placed by the sides of the lumbar vertebræ, between the last rib and the ilium. Arises—from the posterior part of the crista ilii, where it ascends between the psoas magnus in front, and the fleshy mass of the sacro-lumbalis, and longissimus dorsi behind. Inserted—into the last rib, and the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebræ. Use—to bend the loins to one side: to draw the last rib downwards, by which it is an agent in respiration.

QUARTAN. Applied to an ague which returns every fourth day.—See *Ague*.

QUIESCENT. *Quiescens*. At rest.

QUOTIDIAN.—See *Ague*.

R. or R. This letter is placed at the beginning of a prescription, as a contraction of *recipe*, take ; thus

R. magnes : ʒj, signifies. Take a drachm of magnesia.

RABIES, (from *rabio*, to be mad, L.) Madness : generally applied to that disease of a dog, under which the saliva has the property of producing hydrophobia in man.—See *Hydrophobia*.

RADIAL, (from *radius*, the name of a bone, L.) Belonging to the radius.

RADIAL ARTERY. *Arteria radialis*. A branch of the humeral artery, that runs down the side of the radius.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR.—See *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS LONGIOR.—See *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

RADIALIS INTERNUS.—See *Flexor carpi radialis*.

RADIUS. In *Anatomy*, a bone of the forearm. Of its two extremities, the uppermost and smallest is formed into a small rounded head, furnished with cartilage and hollowed at its summit, for an articulation with the little head at the side of the pulley of the os humeri. The round border of this head next the ulna is formed for an articulation with the lesser sigmoid cavity of that bone. This little head of the radius is supported by a neck, at the bottom of which, laterally, is a considerable tuberosity, into the posterior half of which is inserted the tendon of the biceps, while the anterior half is covered with cartilage, and surrounded with a capsular ligament, so as to allow this tendon to slide upon it as upon a pulley. Immediately below this tuberosity the body of the bone begins, which is of triangular form. The lower extremity of the bone terminates in an oblong articulating cavity, divided into two by a slight transverse rising. This cavity is formed for an articulation with the os scaphoides and os lunare at the wrist. Towards the anterior and convex surface of the bone, this cavity is defended by an

eminence called the *styloid* process. Besides this cavity, the radius has another much smaller one, opposite its styloid process, which is lined with cartilage, and receives the rounded surface of the ulna. It is chiefly by means of the rotatory motions of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, that pronation and supination of the hand are performed.

RANULA, (from *rana*, a frog, L. : so called from its resemblance to a frog, or because it makes the patient croak like a frog.) An inflammatory, or indolent tumour under the tongue. These tumours are of various sizes and degrees of consistence, seated on either side of the frænum. Children as well as adults, are sometimes affected with this disease : in the former they impede the action of sucking ; in the latter, of mastication and even speech. As these tumours are not usually attended with much pain, they are sometimes neglected till they burst of themselves, which they commonly do when arrived at the bulk of a large nut.

RAPHE, (from *raphe*, a suture, Gk.) A suture. Applied to parts which appear as if they were sewed together : as *Raphe perinei*, *scroti*, &c.

RATTLES. A term very generally applied by nurses to the rattle-like noisy breathing often heard in the throat of persons who are in *articulo mortis*.

RECTUM, (so named from an erroneous opinion that it was straight.) The last portion of the large intestines, terminating in the anus.—See *Intestine*.

RECTUS. Straight. Several parts of the body, particularly muscles, are so called from their direction.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. A long and straight muscle situated near its fellow, at the middle and fore part of the abdomen, parallel to the linea alba, and between the aponeuroses of the other abdominal muscles. It extends from the os pubis to the base of the chest. Arises—by a flattened tendon from the upper

part of the os pubis close to the symphysis: from thence it ascends, and when it reaches the base of the chest, it divides into three portions, which are inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth and seventh ribs, and into the ensiform cartilage. Use—to bend the chest and the upper part of the trunk forwards, or to move the pelvis towards the chest. To compress the viscera. On the front surface of this muscle several tendinous lines may be seen extending across it. Their number varies in different subjects from three to five. They may occupy only half the thickness of the muscle, or they may extend completely through it. Some of them generally run across the whole breadth of the muscle, while others reach only to its middle. These tendinous lines are called *Lineæ Transversæ*.

RECTUS ABDUCENS OCULI.—See *Rectus externus oculi*.

RECTUS ADDUCENS OCULI.—See *Rectus internus oculi*.

RECTUS ATTOLLENS OCULI.—See *Rectus superior oculi*.

RECTUS CAPITIS ANTICUS LONGUS.—See *Rectus capitis internus major*.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MAJOR. *Rectus anterior longus*, of WINSLOW. This is a long muscle, which arises from the transverse processes of the five inferior cervical vertebræ, and ascending obliquely upwards, is inserted into the cuneiform process of the occipital bone. The use of this muscle is to bend the head forwards.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR. Arises—from the upper and fore part of the first vertebra of the neck, and ascending obliquely inwards, is inserted near the root of the condyloid process of the occipital bone. It assists in bending the head forwards.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS. Arises from the upper and fore part of the transverse process of the atlas, and ascending a little obliquely upwards and outwards, is inserted into the occipital bone. This muscle serves to pull the head to one side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MAJOR. Arises from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra, and is inserted into the inferior transverse ridge of the occipital bone. Use—to draw the head backwards, and to rotate it.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MINOR. This muscle is situated beneath the preceding. It arises from the eminence in the middle of the back part of the atlas, and is inserted into the rough hollow surface of the occipital bone, below the inferior transverse ridge, and close to the middle perpendicular line. Use—to draw the head backwards.

RECTUS CRURIS.—See *Rectus femoris*.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI. *Abductor oculi*. It arises from the bony partition between the foramen opticum, and lacerum, being the longest of the straight muscles of the eye, and is inserted into the sclerotic membrane opposite to the outer canthus of the eye. Its use is to move the eye outwards.

RECTUS FEMORIS. *Rectus cruris*, of ALBINUS. A straight muscle situated on the anterior part of the thigh. It arises by two tendons, one from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, the other from the surface of the ilium, just above the acetabulum, and from the capsule of the hip joint. The two tendons soon unite, and end in a mass of muscle, which descends along the front of the thigh, gradually increasing in its breadth and thickness. At the middle of the thigh, the muscle terminates in a thick, flat tendon, which is united on each side to the tendon of the vastus, and is attached to the upper border of the patella. Use—to extend the leg, or the thigh upon the leg; to bend the thigh.

RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI. *Depressor oculi*. *Deprimens*. The inferior of the straight muscles of the eye. It arises within the socket from below the optic foramen, and passes forwards to be inserted into the sclerotic membrane of the bulb on the

under part. Its use is, to draw the globe of the eye downwards.

RECTUS INTERNUS FEMORIS.—See *Gracilis*.

RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI. *Adducens oculi. Adductor oculi.* The internal straight muscle of the eye. It arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior, and the rectus inferior, being, from its situation, the shortest muscle of the eye, and is inserted into the sclerotic membrane opposite to the inner angle. Its use is, to turn the eye towards the nose.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI. *Attolens oculi. Levator oculi.* The uppermost straight muscle of the eye. It arises from the upper part of the foramen opticum, below the levator palpebræ superioris, and runs forward to be inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotic membrane by a broad and thin tendon. Its use is, to draw the globe of the eye upwards.

RECURRENT, (*Recurrens* ; so named from its direction.) Two branches of nerves from the par vagum in the cavity of the thorax are so called. The right is given off near the subclavian artery, which it surrounds, and is reflected upwards to the thyroid gland : the left a little lower, and reflected around the aorta to the œsophagus, as far as the larynx. They are both distributed to the muscles of the larynx and pharynx.

REDUCTION. In *Pathology*, the returning of a dislocated bone into its proper place.

REGIMEN, (from *rego*, to govern, L.) A term employed in medicine to express the plan or regulation of the diet.

REGION. A part of the body : generally applied to external parts, under which is some particular viscus, that the particular place may be known, as *Epigastric, Hyogastric* region, &c.

REMEDIUM. A remedy, or that which is employed with a view to prevent, palliate, or remove a disease.

REMITTENT, (from *remitto*, to assuage, or lessen, L.) A disorder the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, and return again so as not to leave the person free from the disease until it changes its character or vanishes.

REMITTENT FEVER. A remittent fever is characterised by the usual symptoms of febrile action, which undergo a great increase of force, at least once every twenty-four hours, and then remit. Its chief characteristic difference from an intermittent is, that although in the *remittent* during the remission there is a considerable diminution of the fever, there is still a considerable degree of it, and nothing like the apyrexial state that is seen in the intermittent : and although, in many cases, the symptoms of fever may approach somewhat in character those of the paroxysms of an intermittent ; yet they are very different, and evidently consist merely of an increased violence of those which were severest during the remission. The *remittent fever* may occur either in a mild, or a malignant form. It is a common disease with infants, and in the juvenile period of life, when it is denominated *infantile remittent*. This form of the disease is usually produced by foul bowels, by indigestible foods, and by worms : but the more malignant are caused by marsh miasmata, by peculiar poisons of vegetable and animal production, influenced by local circumstances, peculiarities of constitution, and existing diatheses : and hence are produced bilious, and choleric remittent, comatose remittent, either in a mild or malignant form.

The bilious remittent fever of Bengal, the *yellow* or *jungle* fever, as it is sometimes called, is well known for its fatal tendency. It occurs generally during the autumn months, and in some seasons has been known to appear almost as an epidemic. It is supposed to owe its production to a vitiated state of atmosphere, arising from the decom-

position chiefly of vegetable matter : in some instances, as was the case in the autumn of 1833, the remote cause seems to have been a febrile miasm, more like to common contagion, produced by a decomposition of the affluvia from human bodies.

RENAL, (from *ren*, the kidney, L.) Appertaining to the kidney.

RENAL ARTERY.—See *Emulgent artery*.

RENAL GLAND. *Glandula renalis*. Renal capsule. These are two glandiform, hollow bodies placed one on each side upon the kidney. They have no excretory ducts, and their use is unknown. These are exceedingly large in the fœtus, but in the adult are scarcely apparent.

RENNET. Runnet. The gastric juice, and contents of the stomach of calves is so called. It is much employed in preparing cheese, and in pharmacy for making whey.

REPELLENT, (from *repello*, to drive back, L.) Applications are sometimes so named which make diseases recede, as it were, from the surface of the body.

RESOLUTION, (from *resolvo*, to loosen, L.) A termination of inflammation, in which the disease disappears without any breach of surface, i. e. without abscess, ulceration, or mortification.

RESOLVENT, (from *resolvo*, to loosen, L.) This term is applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory and other tumours.

RESPIRATION, (from *respiro*, to take breath, L.) The function of breathing. To comprehend the important function of *respiration*, it is not only necessary to have a knowledge of the structure of the thoracic viscera, the form of the parietes of the chest, and to comprehend the mechanism by which air enters and passes out of it, but also to be well acquainted with the chemical and physical properties of the air, and the circulation of the blood.

RESUSCITATION, (from *resuscito*, to rouse and awake, L.) Revivifi-

cation. The restoring persons apparently dead, to life.—See *Asphyxia*.

RETE. In *Anatomy*, applied to cellular membrane, nerves, vessels, bony fibre, and other parts which have a net, or web-like appearance.

RETE MUCOSUM. A mucous substance, situated between the cuticle and true skin. It is a stratum of soft matter, disposed in the form of fibres, crossing each other in various directions. It is the rete-mucosum that gives the colour to the skin. Hence in the Negro it is black : in the Chinese yellow : and in the European it possesses different shades of red and olive, more or less approaching to whiteness.

RETENTION, (from *retineo*, to keep back, L.) The keeping back of any thing which should be expelled ; applied to the excretions, but more particularly to the urine.

RETENTION OF THE MENSES. This occurs when, from an imperforate hymen, or a closure of the os externum of the vagina, the menses cannot get out, and collect within the vagina and cavity of the uterus. It is cured by puncturing the hymen, or cutting open the closed vagina.

RETENTION OF URINE. A collection of urine within the bladder, the person not being able to expel it. This may arise from a variety of causes, but it is chiefly caused by paralysis, allowing the bladder to become over-distended, or from strictures in the urethra.

RETICULAR. Interwoven like a web.

RETICULUM, (from *rete*, a net, L.) A little net or web.

RETIFORM. Net-like.

RETINA. The innermost membrane of the eye, formed by an expansion of the optic nerve. It extends round the choroid coat, to the ciliary ligament. It constitutes the true organ of vision.

RETINITIS. Inflammation of the retina. The symptoms are the same as in iritis.—See *Iritis*.

RETRACTOR. A muscle, the office of which is to retract the part into which it is inserted.

RETRAHENS. Drawing back.

RETRAHENS ANGULI ORIS.—See *Buccinator*.

RETRAHENS AURIS. *Posterior auris* of WINSLOW. *Retrahens auriculæ*, of ALBINUS. *Deprimens auriculæ*, of DOUGLAS. Two small bundles of muscular fibres which arise from the external and posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, immediately above the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle. They are inserted into that part of the back of the ear which is opposite to the septum. Their use is, to draw the ear backwards, and stretch the concha.

RETROVERSION. Turned back; applied to the uterus, bladder, and other organs and parts.

RHACHIALGIA, (from *rachis*, the spine, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) A pain in the spine.

RHACHIS. The spine.

RHACHITIS, (from *rachis*, the spine, Gk.; so called because it was supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow.) The rickets. A disease known by a large head, prominent forehead, protruded sternum, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. It is usually confined in its attack between the two periods of nine months and two years of age. The muscles become flaccid, the limbs waste away, and their epiphyses increase in bulk. The bone and spine are variously distorted: disinclination to muscular exertion follows: the abdomen swells and grows hard: the stools are frequent and loose: a slow fever succeeds, with cough and difficulty of respiration: atrophy is confirmed, and death ensues. It frequently happens that nature restores the general health, and leaves the limbs permanently distorted. The disease is supposed to arise from a deficiency of phosphate of lime in the bones.

RHEUMATISM. This disease is characterised by pyrexia, pains in the joints, increased by the action of the muscles belonging to the

joint, and heat of the part. It may be either *acute* or *chronic*. The *acute* is preceded by shivering, heat, thirst, and frequent pulse: after which the pain commences, and soon fixes on the joints. The *chronic* rheumatism is distinguished by pains in the joints, without pyrexia, and is divided into three species, viz. *lumbago*, affecting the loins; *sciatica*, affecting the hip; and *arthrodynia*, or pains in the joints. The acute rheumatism mostly terminates in one of these species.

Rheumatism may arise at all times of the year, when there are frequent vicissitudes of the weather, from heat to cold; but the spring and autumn are the seasons in which it is most prevalent: it attacks persons of all ages; but very young people are less subject to it than adults.

RHEUME, (from *reo*, to flow, Gk.) A defluxion; a common cold or catarrh.

RHOMBOIDEUS, (from *rombos*, a geometrical figure, whose sides are equal but not right-angled, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) In *Anatomy*, the name of a muscle of the scapula. *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*. *Rhomboides*, of DOUGLAS, WINSLOW, and COWPER. This muscle, which is so named from its shape, is situated immediately under the trapezius. We find it usually though not always divided into two portions, which ALBINUS describes as two distinct muscles. The uppermost of these, or *rhomboideus minor*, arises from the spinous processes of the three inferior cervical vertebræ, and from the ligamentum colli; the lowermost, or *rhomboideus major*, arises from the spinous processes of the two or three upper dorsal vertebræ. The former is inserted into the basis of the scapula, opposite to its spine; the latter into all the basis of the scapula below its spine. The use is to draw the scapula obliquely upwards, and directly backwards.

RIB.—See *Costa*.

RICKETS.—See *Rhachitis*.

RIGID. Hard and unyielding, opposed to limber and flexible.

RIGOR, (from *rigeo*, to be cold, Gk.) A sudden coldness, attended by a shivering. This symptom ushers in many diseases, especially fevers, and acute inflammation of internal parts; it is also produced by nervous complaints, and by some operations, as passing a bougie, &c.

RIMA. (L.) A fissure or opening.

RIMA GLOTTIDIS. The superior opening of the larynx through which the air passes in and out of the lungs.

RIMULA, (diminutive of *rima*.) A small fissure.

RING.—See *Annulus*.

RING-WORM.—See *Porrigo*.

RISUS, (L.) Laughter.

RISUS CANINUS. A kind of laughter in which the lips are contracted, so as to show all the teeth.

RISUS SARDONICUS.—See *Sardonic laugh*.

ROBORANT, (from *roboro*, to strengthen, L.) That which is strengthening.—See *Tonic*.

ROSALIA. A name given by some authors to the measles, or a disease very like the measles.

ROSEOLA, (from *rosa*, a rose, L.: so called from the colour of the rash.) A rose-coloured efflorescence, variously figured, with papulae, and not contagious. It is mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. The following varieties have been noticed by writers. (1.) *Roseola aestiva*. (2.) *Roseola autumnalis*. (3.) *Roseola annulata*. (4.) *Roseola infantilis*. (5.) *Roseola variolosa*. (6.) *Roseola vaccina*. (7.) *Roseola miliaris*.

ROTATOR, (from *roto*, to turn, L.) A muscle the office of which is to wheel about the thigh.

ROTULA, (diminutive of *rota*, a wheel, L.: so called from its shape.) The knee-pan.—See *Patella*.

ROTUNDUS. Round.

ROUND LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum rotundum*. A bundle of vessels and fibres contained in a duplicature of the peritonæum, that proceeds one

from each side of the uterus, through the abdominal rings, and disappear in the pudenda.

RUBEDO, (from *ruber*, red, L.) A diffused, but not spotted, redness in any part of the skin; such as that which arises from blushing.

RUBEFACIENT, (from *rubefacio*, to make red, L.) That substance which, when applied a certain time to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RUBEOLA, (from *rubeo*, to become red, L.) The measles. This disease is known by inflammatory fever, hoarseness, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness; about the fourth day, eruption of small red points, discernible by the touch, which after three days end in mealy desquamation. In addition to these symptoms, the eyes and eyelids always show the presence of this disease, being somewhat inflamed and suffused with tears. Several varieties of fever have been mentioned by authors, but they may be all comprehended under two heads: the one attended with more or less of the symptoms of general inflammation; the other accompanied by a putrid diathesis.

RUMINATION. A second mastication, or the chewing of the food that has been swallowed, and is again brought up into the mouth. This act, which is natural to all *ruminating* animals as they are called, has sometimes, though rarely, been seen in the human species.

RUPIA, (from *rupos*, sordes, as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts, Gk.) An eruptive disease, characterised by an appearance of broad and flat-tish vesicles, in different parts of the body, which do not become confluent; they are slightly inflamed at the base, slow in their progress, and succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which concretes into thin and superficial scabs, that are easily rubbed off, and presently regenerated. It appears under several varieties of form, which may be included under the following

heads. (1.) *Rupia simplex*. (2.) *Rupia prominens*. (3.) *Rupia escharotica*.

RUPTURE.—See *Hernia*.

RUYSCHIANA TUNICA. The internal surface of the choroid membrane of the human eye, which RUYSCH imagined was a distinct lamina from the external surface.

S or ss. Immediately following any quantity in a prescription signifies *semis*, or half. Thus, *Pil: Hydrarg: iss gr.* imports, blue pill, or Pilula Hydrargi, one and a half grains, &c.

SABULOUS, (from *sabulum*, fine gravel, L.) Gritty: sandy. Applied generally to the calcareous matter in urine.

SACULUS, (diminutive of *saccus*, a bag, L.) A little bag.

SACULUS ADIPOSUS. The bursæ mucosæ of the joints.

SACCUS. A bag.

SACCUS LACHRYMALIS. The lachrymal sac is situated in the internal canthus of the eye, behind the lachrymal caruncle, in a cavity formed by the os unguis. It receives the tears from the puncta lachrymalia, and conveys them into the ductus lachrymalis.

SACRAL. Of or belonging to the sacrum.

SACRO-COCYGEUS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, and inserted into the os coccygis.

SACRO-LUMBALIS. *Sacro-lumbaris*. This is a long muscle which extends from the sacrum to the lower part of the neck, and is situated beneath the serrati postici, rhomboideus, trapezius, and latissimus dorsi. The *sacro-lumbalis* at its commencement forms one mass of muscle with the longissimus dorsi, and both arise by a common tendon externally, and by fleshy fibres internally, from the posterior part of the crista ili, from the posterior surface of the sacrum, and from the spinous and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The *sacro-lumbalis* is inserted by distinct tendons into all the ribs near their angles. Use—the longissimus dorsi, and sacro-

lumbalis, extend the spine, so as to keep it erect. The *sacro-lumbalis* depresses the ribs so as to fix them.

SACRO-SCIATIC LIGAMENTS. The ligaments which connect the ossa innominata, with the os sacrum.

SACRUM, (so called from *sacer*, sacred, L.: because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.) *Os Sacrum*. *Os Basilare*. The os sacrum derives its name from its being offered in sacrifice by the ancients, or perhaps from its supporting the organs of generation, which they considered as sacred. In young subjects it is composed of five or six pieces united by cartilage: but in more advanced age it becomes consolidated into one bone, in which, however, the remains of former separation are still visible. In consequence of these originally separated portions retaining some resemblance to the vertebræ of the back, they have been called the *false vertebræ*. In these may be observed large foramina called *sacral*, situated on both the anterior and posterior surfaces of the bone, which transmit the sacral nerves. The *sacrum* is articulated above with the last lumbar vertebræ: laterally it is firmly united, by a broad irregular surface called *sacro-iliac symphysis*, to the ossa innominata: and below it is joined to the os coccygis. In women the *os sacrum* is usually shorter, broader, and more curved than in men, by which means the cavity of the pelvis is more enlarged.

SAGITTAL, (from *sagitta*, an arrow, L.) Shaped like an arrow.

SAGITTAL SUTURE, (so named from its lying between the coronal and lambdoidal sutures, as an arrow betwixt the string and the bow.) The suture which unites the parietal bones.

SALIVA. The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands into the cavity of the mouth. There are three pair of salivary glands: (1.) The *parotid*, which evacuate their saliva by means of the Stenonian duct behind the middle molar tooth

of the upper jaw. (2.) The *submaxillary*, which pour out their saliva through ducts situated on each side of the frenulum of the tongue. (3.) The *sublingual*, situated between the internal surface of the maxilla and the tongue, which pour out their saliva through numerous small ducts at the apex of the tongue.

Saliva appears to consist, in a healthy state of the body, of water, which constitutes at least four-fifths of its bulk, mucilage, albumen, muriate of soda, phosphate of soda, phosphate of lime, and phosphate of ammonia. Its chief use is to become mixed with the food in the mouth, and resolving it into a pul-taceous mass, so as to render it fit to be swallowed. By some it is believed to assist in the process of chymification after the food has entered the stomach.

SALIVAL GLANDS. The glands which secrete the *saliva*, are so termed.—See *Saliva*.

SALIVATION, (from *saliva*, the spittle, L.)—See *Ptyalism*.

SANATIVE, (from *sano*, to cure, L.) That which cures a disease.

SANGUIFICATION, (from *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make, L.) A natural function of the body by which the chyle is changed into blood. The uses of sanguification are, the generation of blood, which serves to fill the blood-vessels; to irritate and stimulate the heart and arteries; to generate or cause heat; to secrete the humours, and to excite the vital actions.

SANGUINEOUS, (from *sanguis*, blood, L.) Bloody: appertaining to the blood. In *Pathology*, the term is applied to certain conditions of the body and diseases, and appearances of solids and fluids: as *sanguineous temperament*, *sanguineous apoplexy*.

SANGUIS.—See *Blood*.

SANIES. This term is sometimes applied to a thin, limpid and greenish discharge from an ulcer, and at other times to a thick and bloody kind of pus.

SAPHENA, (from *saphes*, visible, Gk.) *Vena Saphena*. The large

vein of the leg which is seen on its inner side, and is continued upwards along the inner side of the thigh, where, at the upper part, it penetrates a space which is left in the fascia, and is continued into the femoral vein at about an inch and a half below **POUPART'S** ligament.

SARCITES, (from *sarx*, flesh, Gk.)—See *Anasarca*.

SARCOCELE, (from *sarx*, flesh, and *kele*, a tumour, Gk.) This is a disease of the body, or substance of the testicle, and, as the term implies, consists in general, in such an alteration made in the structure of it as produces a resemblance to a hard fleshy substance instead of that fine soft, vascular texture of which it is composed, in a natural and healthy state. There is hardly any disease affecting the human body which is subject to more variety than this is, both with regard to its first manner of appearance, and the changes which it may undergo.

SARCOMA, (from *sarx*, flesh, Gk.) A fleshy tumour or excrescence.

SARCOMATOUS. Fleshy.

SARDONIC, (so called from the herb *Sardonia*, which, being eaten, is said to cause a deadly convulsive laughter.) The term *risus sardonius*, or Sardoniac laugh, is applied to a singular convulsive grin or laughter, which was first observed in those who had eaten the herb called *Sardonia*.

SARTORIUS, (from *sartor*, a tailor, L.: because tailors cross their legs by means of this muscle.) *Sartorius seu longissimus femoris* of **COWPER**. This is a long, flat, and slender muscle situated on the front part of the thigh. It arises by a short tendon from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, between the tensor vaginæ, and iliacus internus. It descends obliquely over the front and inside of the thigh to about its middle, whence it is continued downwards, almost in a straight line, to the knee. Below the knee it turns obliquely forwards, and ends in a flattened tendon, which is inserted into the inner side of the tibia just

below its anterior tuberosity. As the *sartorius* crosses the upper part of the thigh, it passes successively over the *psaos*, *rectus*, *vastus internus*, and *adductor longus*. In the lower part of the thigh, it is placed between the tendon of the *adductor magnus* and *gracilis*, and at its insertion, its tendon is placed above the tendons of the *gracilis* and *semi tendinosus*. The use of this muscle is to bend the leg, and to draw it inwards, so as to cross the opposite limb.

SATYRIASIS, (from *saturos*, a satyr, Gk.; because they are said to be greatly addicted to venery.) Excessive and violent desire for coition in men.

SCAB. A hard substance covering superficial ulcerations, and formed by a concretion of the fluids discharged from them.

SCABIES, (from *scabo*, to scratch, L.) *Psora*. The itch. This disease is characterised by an eruption of minute pustules, or of small vesicles, which are subsequently intermixed with, or terminate in, pustules; it is accompanied by constant and excessive itching, but not with fever, and is in all its varieties contagious. It appears occasionally on all parts of the body, the face only excepted; but most abundantly about the wrists and fingers, the fossa of the nates, and the flexures of the joints. Four species have been described; viz. (1.) *Scabies papuliformis*, or *rank* itch. (2.) *Scabies lymphatica*, or *watery* itch. (3.) *Scabies purulenta*, or *pocky* itch. (4.) *Scabies cachectica*.

SCALA TYMPANI. The superior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

SCALA VESTIBULI. The inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

SCALD.—See *Ambustio*.

SCALE. *Squama*. A lamina of morbid cuticle, hard, thickened, whitish, and opaque, of a very small size, and irregular, often increasing into layers, denominated crusts. Both scales and crusts repeatedly fall off, and are reproduced in a short time.

SCALENUS, (from *skalenas*, irregular or unequal, Gk.) This may be considered as one muscle divided into three portions, which, from the relative position they hold to each other, are called *scalenus anticus*, *medius*, and *posticus*. In many subjects, however, the *scalenus medius*, and *posticus* are too closely united to admit of separation. The *Scalenus anticus* arises from the external surface and upper border of the first rib, near its cartilage, whence it ascends obliquely inwards: and is inserted by distinct tendons into the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. The *Scalenus medius* arises from the external surface of the first rib, about half an inch from the *scalenus anticus*, whence it ascends obliquely inwards: and is inserted by distinct tendons into the transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebræ. The *Scalenus posticus* arises from the external surface of the first rib, near the spine, and sometimes from the upper border of the second rib. It ascends obliquely inwards, and is inserted by distinct tendons into the transverse processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ. The use of the *scaleni* is to bend the neck laterally. When the neck is fixed they elevate the ribs and dilate the chest.

SCALPELLUM, (from *scalpo*, to scratch, or carve, L.) A scalpel or common dissecting knife.

SCALY.—See *Squamous*.

SCAPHIA. The excavation or cavity of the auricula, or external ear, between the helix and anti-helix.

SCAPHOID, (from *schaphe*, a little vessel or boat, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) Boat-like.—See *Naviculare os*.

SCAPULA. *Omoplatæ*. The shoulder blade. This bone, which is nearly triangular, is fixed to the upper posterior, and lateral part of the thorax, extending from the first to about the seventh rib. Its anterior and inner surface is concave, and on this is situated the *subscapularis*

muscle. Its posterior and external surface is convex, and divided into two unequal fossæ, by a considerable process of bone, called the *spine*, which terminates in a broad and flat process, termed *processus acromion*, that is articulated to the clavicle. Of the two fossæ, the superior, which is the smallest, serves for the lodgment of the supra-spinatus, and the inferior one, which is largest, for the infra-spinatus, muscles. The *scapula* being of triangular shape, has its angles and sides, which are described by anatomists. The most remarkable of the three angles is the anterior one, which is of great thickness, and formed into a glenoid cavity of an oval shape, which is furnished with cartilage and receives the head of the Os Brachii. Just behind the glenoid cavity the bone contracts a little, and this part is called the *neck*; and just above this rises a considerable process, which, from being thick at its origin, becomes thinner and in some degree flattened at its extremity: this is the *coracoid process*, which gives attachment to the short head of the biceps, pectoralis minor, and coraco-brachialis muscles, and also to the strong triangular ligament which proceeds to the acromion. Of the three sides of the scapula, the posterior one, which is the longest, is called the *base*. Its other two sides are called *costæ*. The *scapula* is articulated to the clavicle and os humeri, to which last it serves as a fulcrum, and by means of it, the upper arm is rendered capable of every kind of motion. It likewise affords attachment to a great number of muscles, and posteriorly serves as a defence to the thorax.

SCAPULAR. Belonging to the scapula; as the scapulary arteries and veins, which are branches of the subclavian and axillary.

SCAR.—See *Cicatrix*.

SCARF-SKIN.—See *Cuticle*, *Epidermis*, and *Skin*.

SCARIFICATION, (from *scarifico*, to scarify, L.) A superficial incision

made with a lancet, for the purpose of taking away blood, or letting out fluids, &c.

SCARIFICATOR. An instrument used by surgeons and cuppers to evacuate blood. It is made in the form of a box, in which are fitted from ten to fifteen lancets, all perfectly in the same plane. The instrument is so constructed that the depth to which the lancets penetrate, may be made greater or less, at the option of the operator. Immediately before the application of the scarificator to the part, the lancets are all cocked, as it were, by means of a spring, and all discharged at the same time, by pulling a kind of trigger, and thus they are driven equally within the skin.

SCARLATINA, (from *scarlatio*, the Italian for a deep red.) The scarlet fever. A disease characterised by contagious fever, the face swelling, and a scarlet eruption appearing on the skin in patches; which after three or four days ends in the desquamation of the cuticle. The disease attacks persons of all ages, but children and young persons are most subject to it, and it appears at all seasons of the year: but it is more frequently met with towards the end of autumn, or beginning of winter, than at any other periods, at which time it very often becomes a prevalent epidemic. It bears some resemblance to the measles: but from this it may be readily distinguished by the absence of the cough, watery eye, running at the nose, and sneezing, which are the predominant symptoms in the early stage of the measles, but which do not usually attend on scarlet fever, or at least in a high degree. Two species of this fever have been described, viz. (1.) *Scarlatina simplex*. (2.) *Scarlatina cynanchica*, or *anginosa*, which is attended with ulcerated sore-throat.

SCIATIC. Belonging to the Ischium.

SCIATIC ARTERY. *Arteria Sciatica*. A branch of the internal iliac.

SCIATIC NERVE. A branch of a nerve of the lower extremity, formed by the union of the lumbar, and sacral nerves. It is divided near the ham into the tibial and peroneal, which are distributed to the leg and foot.

SCIATIC NOTCH.—See *Innomina-tum os*.

SCIATICA. A rheumatic affection of the hip joint.

SCIRRHUS, (from *schirroo*, to harden, Gk.) A *scirrhus* may be defined as a hard, and almost insensible tumour, commonly situated in a glandular part, and accompanied with little or no discoloration of the surface of the skin. When, however, the tumour has proceeded from this indolent state to the malignant, it becomes unequal in its figure, is painful, the skin acquires a purple or livid hue, and the cutaneous veins are often varicose.

SCLEROTIC, (from *schleroo*, to harden, Gk.) Hard: applied to membranous parts.

SCLEROTIC COAT. *Tunica Sclerotica.* The outermost coat of the eye, of a white colour, dense, and tenacious. Its anterior part, which is transparent, is termed the *cornea transparens*. It is into this coat of the eye that the muscles of the bulb are inserted.—See *Eye*.

SCOLIASIS, (from *scholioo*, to twist, Gk.) A distortion of the spine.

SCORBUTUS. The scurvy. A disease characterised by extreme debility; complexion pale and bloated; spongy gums; livid spots on the skin; breath offensive; œdematous swellings in the legs; hæmorrhages; foul ulcers; fœtid urine; and extremely offensive stools. The scurvy is a disease of a putrid tendency, much more prevalent in cold climates than in warm ones, and which chiefly affects sailors, and such as are shut up in besieged places, owing, as is supposed, to their being deprived of fresh provisions, assisted by the prevalence of cold and moisture, and by such other causes as depress the nervous energy, as indolence, confinement,

want of exercise, neglect of cleanliness, much labour and fatigue, sadness, despondency, &c. These several debilitating causes, with the concurrence of a diet consisting principally of salted or putrescent food, will be sure to produce this disease. The scurvy comes on gradually, with heaviness, weariness, and unwillingness to move about, together with dejection of spirits, considerable loss of strength and debility. As it advances in its progress the countenance becomes sallow and bloated, respiration is hurried on the least motion, the teeth become loose, the gums are spongy, the breath is very offensive, livid spots appear on different parts of the body, old wounds which have been long healed up break out afresh, severe wandering pains are felt, particularly by night; the skin is dry, the urine small in quantity, and the pulse is small, frequent, and towards the last, intermittent: but the intellects are for the most part clear and distinct. By an aggravation of the symptoms, the disease, in its last stage, exhibits a most wretched appearance. The joints become swelled and stiff, the tendons of the legs are rigid and contracted, general emaciation ensues, hæmorrhages break forth from different parts, fœtid evacuations are discharged by stool, and a diarrhœa or dysentery arises, which soon terminates the tragic scene.

SCROFULA. *Scrofula* is a disease very difficult to define: it may be said to consist in hard indolent tumours of the conglobate glands in various parts of the body, but particularly in the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, which, after a time, suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which, instead of pus, a white curdled matter is discharged. The disease most commonly affects children of a lax habit, with smooth fine skins, fair hair, and rosy cheeks. It is likewise apt to attack such children as show a disposition to rickets, marked by a protuberant forehead, enlarg-

ed joints, and a tumid abdomen. It may, however, arise at any period between infancy and puberty : after which it seldom makes its first attack. *Scrofula*, though not contagious, is, beyond all doubt, an hereditary disease, and is often entailed by parents on their children.

When *scrofula* is confined to the external surface of the body, it is by no means attended with danger, although on leaving one part it is apt to be renewed in others : but when the ulcers spread, erode, and become deep, without showing any disposition to heal ; when deep-seated collections of matter form amongst the small bones of the hands and feet, or in the joints, or tubercles in the lungs, with hectic fever, the consequences are frequently fatal. *Scrofula* is frequently relieved by remedial measures, but is exceedingly difficult to cure, since this cannot be said to be effected until the constitutional taint is eradicated.

SCROPHULA.—See *Scrofula*.

SCROTAL. Belonging to the scrotum.

SCROTAL HERNIA. A protrusion of any part of an abdominal viscus or viscera into the scrotum.—See *Hernia*.

SCROTUM. The common integuments which cover the testicles.

SCURF. *Furfura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or scales like bran, which take place after some eruptions on the skin, a new cuticle being formed beneath during the exfoliation.

SCURVY.—See *Scorbutus*.

SCUTIFORM, (from *schutos*, a shield, and *oidos*, resemblance, Gk.) Shield-like.—See *Thyroid*.

SCYBALUM. Dry, hard excrement ; portions of faecal matter sometimes become lodged in the large intestines, where they become hardened and form into balls, which until dislodged, are frequently the source of considerable irritation. These are called *Scybala*.

SEARCHING. The operation of

introducing a metallic instrument through the urethra into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the patient has the stone or not.

SEBACEOUS, (from *sebum*, suet, L.) Of the nature and consistence of suet, applied to glands which secrete a snety humour.

SECONDARY. Something that acts as second or in subordination to another. Thus, in diseases we have *secondary symptoms*.—See *Primary*.

SECONDARY FEVER. That febrile affection which arises after a crisis or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or the measles.

SECTIO CÆSAREA.—See *Cæsarian operation*.

SECUNDINES. The after-birth, and membranes which are expanded from its edge, and which form a complete involucre of the fœtus, and its waters, go under the term of *secundines*.—See *Placenta*.

SECUNDUM ARTEM. According to art. A term frequently used in prescription, and denoted by the letters s. a. which are usually affixed when the making up of the recipe in perfection requires some uncommon care and dexterity.

SEDATIVE, (from *sedo*, to ease or assuage, L.) That which has the power of diminishing the animal agency without destroying life.

SELINE, (from *selene*, the moon, Gk.; because they are opaque and look like little moons.) A disease of the nails in which white spots are occasionally seen in their substance.

SELLA, (from *sedeo*, to sit, L.) A saddle.

SELLA TURSIKA, (so called from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.) A cavity in the sphenoid bone, on which is lodged the pituitary gland, surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

SEMEIOTIC. That which treats on the signs of diseases.

SEMEN, (from *sero*, to sow, L.) The seed or prolific liquor of animals, secreted in the testicles, and

carried through the epididymis and vas deferens into the vesiculae seminales, to be emitted by the act of coition into the female vagina, and there to impregnate the ovulum in the ovarium.

SEMI. *Semi* in composition universally signifies, half; as *semicupium*, a half bath or bath up to the navel; *semilunaris*, in the shape of a half moon; *semicircular*, half a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR CANALS. These canals are three in number, and take their name from their figure. They belong to the internal ear, and are situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibulum.

SEMILUNAR VALVES. The three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta are so termed, from their half-moon shape.

SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS. A muscle of the thigh; so called from the long membrane-like tendon at its upper part. It arises from the outer surface of the tuberosity of the ischium, and runs at first under the long head of the biceps, and afterwards between that muscle and the semi-tendinosus: at the lower part of the thigh it terminates in a short tendon, which is inserted into the upper and back part of the head of the tibia. The tendons of this muscle and the semi-tendinosus, form the inner ham string. This muscle bends the leg, and likewise gives support to the capsular ligament of the knee joint.

SEMINIS EJACULATOR.—See *Accelerator urinae*.

SEMI-SPINALIS COLLI. *Spinalis cervicis*, of ALBINUS. *Spinalis colli*, of DOUGLAS. *Transversalis colli*, of COWPER. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, that turns the neck obliquely backwards, and a little to one side. It arises from the transverse processes of the uppermost six vertebræ of the back by as many distinct tendons, ascending obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted into the spinous processes

of all the vertebræ of the neck, except the first and last.

SEMI-SPINALIS DORSI. *Semi-spinalis*, of COWPER. A muscle situated on the back, which extends the spine obliquely backwards. It arises from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth vertebræ of the back, by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy, and then become tendinous again, and are inserted into the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the back above the eighth, and into the lowermost of the neck, by as many tendons.

SEMI-SPINALIS EXTERNUS.—See *Semi-spinalis Dorsi*.

SEMI-TENDINOSUS. *Semi-nervosus*, of DOUGLAS and WINSLOW. This muscle is situated obliquely, along the back part of the thigh. It arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, in common with the long head of the biceps cruris, to the posterior edge of which it continues to adhere, by a great number of oblique fibres for the space of two or three inches. Towards the lower part of the os femoris it terminates in a round tendon, which passes behind the inner condyle of the thigh bone, and, becoming flat, is inserted into the upper and inner part of the ridge of the tibia, a little below its tuberosity. The use of this muscle is to assist in bending the leg, and at the same time draws it a little inwards.

SENECTUS.—See *Age*.

SENSATION. Sensation or feeling is the consciousness of a change taking place in any part, from the contact of a foreign body with the extremities of our nerves. The seat of sensation is in the pulp of the nerves.

SENSORIUM. The organ of any of the senses.—See *Cerebrum*.

SENSES. The senses are distinguished into external and internal. The external senses are seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, and feeling;—the internal, imagination, memory, judgment, attention, and the passions.

SENTIENT. This term is applied

to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others, as the sentient extremities of the nerves.

SENTIMENTALISM.—See *Alusia*.

SEPTUM, (from *sepio*, to separate, L.) A partition, applied to membranes, bones, &c. which divide parts: as septum narium, &c.

SEPTUM CEREBELLI. A process of the dura mater, dividing the cerebellum perpendicularly into two principal parts. Called also *Falx cerebelli*.

SEPTUM CEREBRI.—See *Falx cerebri*.

SEPTUM CORDIS. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. The thin and tender portion of the brain, dividing the lateral ventricles from each other.

SEPTUM NARIUM. The partition between the nostrils.

SEROSITY. Synonymous with serum.

SEROUS. Relating to serum.

SEROUS APOPLEXY.—See *Apoplexy*.

SERPIGO, (from *serpo*, to creep, L.: because it creeps on the surface of the skin by degrees.) A ringworm, or tetter.—See *Herpes*.

SERRATUS, (from *serra*, a saw, L) In *Anatomy*, applied to a muscle, and other parts, from their serrated appearances.

SERRATUS ANTICUS.—See *Pectoralis minor*.

SERRATUS MAGNUS. *Serratus major anticus*, of DOUGLAS and COWPER. This is a broad fleshy muscle, of a very irregular shape, and is in part covered by the subscapularis, pectoralis, and latissimus dorsi. Arises, by distinct digitations from the external surfaces of the eight or nine upper ribs, at a short distance from their cartilages. The upper digitations lie behind the pectoralis minor. The four or five lower digitations are received between the digitations of the obliquus externus. The fibres ascending obliquely backwards are inserted into the basis of the scapula in its whole length, between the

insertions of the rhomboideus and subscapularis muscles. Use—to draw the scapula forwards, so as to fix it against the ribs; to elevate the ribs, and draw them outwards, thus enlarging the cavity of the chest.

SERRATUS POSTICUS INFERIOR. This is a thin muscle, of considerable breadth, situated at the bottom of the back, under the middle part of the latissimus dorsi. It arises by a broad tendon from the spinous processes of the two, and sometimes of the three inferior dorsal vertebræ, and from three and sometimes four of those of the lumbar vertebræ. It then becomes fleshy, and ascending a little obliquely outwards and forwards, divides into three, and sometimes four fleshy slips, which are inserted into the lower edges of the three or four inferior ribs, at a little distance from their cartilages. Its use is, to pull the ribs downwards, backwards, and outwards.

SERRATUS SUPERIOR POSTICUS. This is a small muscle, situated immediately under the rhomboideus. It arises from the ligamentum colli, from the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra, and the two or three uppermost dorsal, and is inserted by distinct slips into the second, third, fourth, and sometimes fifth ribs. Its use is, to expand the thorax, by pulling the ribs upwards and outwards.

SERUM. The yellow and somewhat greenish fluid, which separates from the blood when cold and at rest.—See *Blood*.

SESSAMOID BONES. *Ossa Sesamoidæ*. The small round bones which are found at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs. They do not exist in the foetus: but as we advance in life, begin first to appear in a cartilaginous state, and at length, in adult subjects, are completely ossified.

SETON. *Setacium*. An artificial ulcer, made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton needle, which carries with it a portion of thread or silk that is moved

backwards or forwards, and thus keeps up a constant irritation.

SEXUAL. Appertaining to the sexes.

SEXUAL ACTIONS. *Sexual functions.* Those functions proper to each sex, by which the species is propagated: as the excretion of semen in men; menstruation, conception, parturition, &c. in women.

SEXUAL ORGANS.—See *Generation, Organs of.*

SINGLES.—See *Herpes.*

SIALAGOGUE, (from *sialon*, saliva, and *ago*, to expel, Gk.) That which excites an uncommon flow of saliva, such as mercurial preparations, &c.

SIGHT.—See *Vision.*

SIGHT BY DAY.—See *Hemeralopia.*

SIGHT BY NIGHT.—See *Nyctalopia.*

SIGHT, DIMNESS OF.—See *Caligo.*

SIGHT, LATERAL.—See *Dysopia.*

SIGMOID, (from the Greek letter *sigma*, and *eidos*, resemblance.) In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which resemble the Greek letter *sigma*; as the valves of the heart, the last flexure or turn of the colon, &c.

SIGMOID FLEXURE.—See *Intestine.*

SIGNA CRITICA.—See *Crisis.*

SINAPISMUS, (from *sinapis*, mustard, L.) A sinapism or mustard poultice. A term given to a mixture of mustard and vinegar, in form of a poultice, applied on various parts of the surface of the body, for the relief of diseases. It is intended as a substitute for a blister.

SINCIPUT. The fore part of the head.—See *Caput.*

SINGULTUS. The hiccough. A convulsive motion of the diaphragm, and parts adjacent. The most common cause is some accidental irritation of the stomach from food or wind, and hence it is so common amongst children. It is also produced by the irritation of worms, acidity, and bilious condition of the stomach. *Hiccough*, or spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, sometimes occurs as a symptomatic or sympathetic affection. In the latter state it results from gall-stones, hepatic diseases, ulcers of the stomach, and many diseases of the abdominal

viscera. It frequently occurs, as a forerunner of dissolution, or in latter states of disease, where the powers of life are nearly exhausted; in this case, it may be regarded as an alarming symptom, it being an indication of extreme debility.

SINUS. (1.) A cavity or depression. (2.) In *Surgery*, a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c. (3.) The veins of the dura mater are termed sinuses. They are several in number, the principal of which are, (1.) The longitudinal sinus, which arises anteriorly from the crista galli, ascends and passes between the two laminæ of the falxiform process, to where this process ends. It then terminates into (2.) The two *lateral* sinuses, which lie in the crucial groove of the os occipitis. (3.) The *inferior longitudinal* sinus, which is situated at the acute inferior margin of the falx.

SINUS GENÆ PITUITARIUS.—See *Antrum of Highmore.*

SINUS MAXILLARY.—See *Antrum.*

SINUS MULIEBRIS. The vagina.

SIRIASIS, (from *siros*, a cavity, L.) An inflammation of the brain, said to be peculiar to children, and attended with a hollowness of the eyes, and depression of the fontanelle.

SITIOLOGY, (from *sitos*, aliment, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A doctrine or treatise on aliment.

SITIS.—See *Thirst.*

SKELETON. The assemblage of all the bones of the body, dried, and preserved in their natural situation, is called a *skeleton*.

SKIN. The skin, though apparently a simple membrane, is in reality laminated, and consists of three membranes: the outermost is called the *Scarfskin*, *Epidermis*, or *Cuticle*; immediately under this is the *rete-mucosum*, and beneath this is the *Cutis-vera*, or true skin.—See *Epidermis*, *Rete-mucosum*, and *Cutis*.

SKULL. Cranium. The bony box which contains the brain.

SMALL-POX.—See *Variola.*

SNEEZING. *Sternutatio.* This con-

sists of a convulsive action of the muscles of the chest from irritation of the nostrils. The most common cause of *sneezing*, is irritation of the schneiderian membrane, from snuff, dust, or any sharp acrimonious gas, or some secretion from the membrane itself, as the mucus of catarrh, measles, &c. *Sneezing*, produced in the ordinary way, though convulsive, is a natural and healthy action, intended to throw off instinctively, from the delicate membrane of the nostrils, whatever irritable or offensive material may chance to be lodged there.

SNORING.—See *Stertor*.

SOLEUS, (from *solea*, a sole, L.: from its shape being like the sole fish.)—See *Gastrocnemius internus*.

SOMNAMBULISM.—See *Oneirodynia*.

SOMNOLENTIA, (from *somnus*, sleep, L.) Sleepiness.

SOPIENS, (from *sopio*, to make sleep, L.) Having the property of procuring sleep.

SOPOR. Profound sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS. That which induces sleep.

SORDES. A brownish glutinous discharge, somewhat resembling coffee grounds, which is seen sometimes in the surface of unhealthy ulcers, is so called; also the dark brownish matter which is deposited on the teeth and gums in the latter stages of typhoid fevers.

SOUND. (1.) An instrument which surgeons introduce through the urethra into the bladder, to discover whether there is a stone in this viscus or not: and so called because when it strikes against the stone, a sound is heard. (2.) Hearing.

SPASMI. Spasmodic diseases. The third order of the class *neuroses*, of CULLEN: characterised by a morbid contraction or motion of muscular fibres.

SPASMODIC. Belonging to a spasm or convulsion.

SPASMOLOGY, (from *spasmos*, a spasm, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A treatise on convulsions.

SPASMUS, (from *spao*, to draw, Gk.)

A cramp, spasm, or convulsion. An involuntary contraction of the muscular fibres. Spasms are distinguished by authors into clonic and tonic spasms. In *clonic* spasms, which are the true convulsions, the contractions and relaxations are alternate, as in epilepsy: but in *tonic* spasms, the part remains rigid as in locked jaw.—See *Convulsion* and *Tetanus*.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. Sardonic laugh. A convulsive affection of the muscles of the face and lips on both sides, which involuntarily forces the muscles of those parts into a species of grinning distortion. It sometimes arises from eating hemlock or other acrid poisons, or succeeds to an apoplectic stroke.

SPATULA, (diminutive of *spatha*, a broad instrument.) An instrument for spreading salve.

SPECIFIC. A remedy that has an infallible efficacy in the cure of disorders.

SPECULUM, (from *specio*, to view, L.) An instrument for opening or obtaining a view of parts within each other, as *speculum ani*, *speculum vaginae*, &c.

SPEECH.—See *Voice*.

SPEECHLESSNESS.—See *Aphonia*.

SPERMATIC, (from *sperma*, seed, Gk.) Belonging to the testicle, and ovary: as the spermatic artery, chord and veins.

SPERMATOCELE, (from *sperma*, seed, and *cele*, a tumour, Gk.) A swelling of the testicle or epididymis from an accumulation of semen. It is known by a swelling of those organs, pain extending to the loins, without inflammation.

SPHACELUS, (from *sphako*, to destroy, Gk.)—See *Gangrene*.

SPHÆNOIDES.—See *Sphenoides*.

SPHÆROMA, (from *sphaira*, a globe, Gk.) A fleshy globular protuberance.

SPHENO. Names compounded of this word belong to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENO-MAXILLARIS. An artery and a fissure of the orbit of the eye is so called.

SPHENO-SALPINGO STAPHYLINUS.—See *Circumflexus*.

SPHENO-STAPHYLINUS.—See *Levator palati*.

SPHENOID, (from *sphen*, a wedge, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.; because it is fixed in the cranium like a wedge.) Wedge-like: applied to a bone of the skull.

SPHENOIDAL. Belonging to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDAL SUTURE. The sphenoidal and ethmoidal sutures are those which surround the many irregular processes of these two bones, and join them to each other and to the rest.

SPHENOIDES OS. *Os cuneiforme, Os Basilare.* The sphenoid is a single bone, placed transversely at the base of the skull, and articulated with all the bones of the cranium, and several of those of the face, between which it is inserted somewhat like a wedge, whence its name: its form has been likened to that of a bat with its wings extended. We distinguish in this bone its body, alæ or wings, and several processes and foramina. The body of the sphenoid bone articulates posteriorly with the basilar process of the occipital, anteriorly with the ethmoid, with the orbital processes of the frontal by the lesser and greater alæ, with the anterior inferior angles of both parietal and the squamous portion of the two temporal, by the great alæ, and by the spinous processes with the angles between the petrous and squamous portions of that bone; with the vomer it articulates by the rostrum, with the malar bones by means of the external border of the orbital plates, and with the palate bones by the pterygoid processes.

SPHINCTER, (from *sphigto*, to shut up, Gk.) The name of several muscles, the office of which is to shut or close the aperture around which they are placed.

SPHINCTER ANI. *Sphincter externus*, of ALBINUS and DOUGLAS. *Sphincter cutaneus*, of WINSLOW. A single muscle of the anus, which

close the opening of the anus into the rectum, and pulls down the bulb of the urethra, by which it assists in ejecting the urine and semen. It arises from the skin and fat that surrounds the verge of the anus on both sides, near as far as the tuberosity of the ischium: the fibres are gradually collected into an oval form and surround the extremity of the rectum. It is inserted into the perinæum, *acceleratores urinæ*, and *transversi perinei*: and behind into the extremity of the *os coccygis*, by an acute termination.

SPHINCTER ORIS.—See *Orbicularis oris*.

SPHINCTER VAGINÆ. This muscle arises from the sphincter ani and from the posterior side of the vagina near the perinæum: from thence it runs up the side of the vagina near its external orifice, opposite to the nymphæ, covers the *corpus cavernosum*, and is inserted into the crus and body or union of the *crura clitoridis*. Its use is to contract the mouth of the vagina.

SPILUS. A spot or discoloration of the skin. A mother's mark has been so called when in the form of a mere spot.

SPINA BIFIDA.—See *Hydro-rachitis*.

SPINA VENTOSA. A tumour arising from an internal caries of a bone. It most frequently occurs in the carpus and tarsus, and is known by a continual pain in the bone, and a red swelling of the skin, which has a spongy feel.

SPINAL. Belonging to the spine of the back.

SPINAL MARROW.—See *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINALIS CERVICIS. This muscle, which is situated close to the vertebræ at the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back, arises by distinct tendons, from the transverse processes of the five or six uppermost vertebræ of the back, and ascending obliquely under the complexus, is inserted by small tendons into the spinous processes of

the fifth, sixth, fourth, third, and second cervical vertebræ. Its use is, to extend the neck obliquely backwards.

SPINALIS COLLI.—See *Semi-spinalis colli*.

SPINALIS DORSI. *Transversalis dorsi*, of WINSLOW. This is a fleshy mass, which is situated along the spinous processes of the back, and the inner side of the longissimus dorsi. It arises from the spinous processes of the uppermost vertebræ of the loins and the lowermost ones of the back, and is inserted into the nine uppermost vertebræ of the back. Its use is to extend the vertebræ, and to assist in raising the spine.

SPINE.—See *Vertebræ*.

SPLANCHNIC, (from *splagchnon*, an entrail, Gk.) Belonging to the entrails.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, (from *splagchnon*, an entrail, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) The doctrine of the viscera.

SPLEEN. This is a soft, spongy, and exceedingly vascular organ, placed in the left hypochondriac region, between the diaphragm and the stomach, and beneath the cartilages of the ribs. Its colour is a deep red, with a tinge of blue, particularly round its margin. Its form is somewhat oval, being smooth and convex on the exterior, and irregularly concave on the opposite side, which is divided into two parts unequally, by a transverse slit for the transmission of its vessels. The spleen has a peritonæal investment prolonged to it from the stomach, by which, as well as by vessels, it is connected to that organ: but it has also a smooth and proper tunic proper to itself. Its size is very variable in different individuals. The splenic artery, derived from the cœliac, is of very large size, and ramifies minutely throughout its internal substance. Its nerves are derived from the solar plexus, forming an interlacement, called *splenic plexus*, previously to their entrance into it; it has numerous lymphatics, but no excretory duct. The

use of the spleen has not hitherto been determined: yet if its situation and fabric be considered, it may be supposed to afford some assistance to the stomach during the process of digestion.

SPLENETIC, (from *splen*, the spleen, Gk.) Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENITIS. Inflammation of the spleen. Characterised by fever, tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure. The disease generally commences with shivering, followed by intense heat, and very great thirst: a pain and tumour are perceived in the left hypochondrium, and the paroxysms for the most part assume a quartan form. The spleen is also liable to chronic inflammation, which is a very common attendant of agues. The causes of the disease are, in general, the same with those of other inflammatory disorders. In tropical countries, however, it is much influenced by climate and season, and mostly occurs in connection with agues in persons of weak and debilitated constitutions.

SPLENIUS. *Splenius capitis*, and *splenius colli*, of ALBINUS. The *splenius*, is a flat, broad, and oblong muscle, in part covered by the upper part of the trapezius, and obliquely situated between the back part of the ear, and the lower and posterior part of the neck. It arises from the four or five superior spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ, from the last cervical, and from the ligamentum colli; and is inserted by two distinct tendons into the transverse processes of the two first vertebræ of the neck, sending off some few fibres to the complexus and levator scapulæ, into the upper and posterior part of the mastoid process, and into a ridge on the occipital bone. This muscle may be easily separated into two parts; and some writers have described these as two distinct muscles, calling that portion which is inserted into the mastoid process

and *os occipitis*, the *splenius capitis* ; and that which is inserted into the vertebrae of the neck, *splenius colli*. Use—when this muscle acts singly, it draws the head and upper vertebrae of the neck obliquely backwards : when both act, they pull the head directly backwards.

SPLINT. A long piece of wood, tin, or strong pasteboard, employed for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving.

SPONGIOSUM os.—See *Ethmoides os*, and *Spongiosa ossa*.

SPORADIC, (from *speiro*, to sow, Gk.) An epithet for such infections and other diseases as seize a few persons at any time or season.

SPRAIN.—See *Subluxatio*.

SPUTUM, (from *spuo*, to spit, L.) Saliva. That which is cast out of the mouth merely by spitting or hawking, as the spittle : it applies also to expectoration, or that which comes from within the chest and is spit out.—See *Expectoration*.

SQUAMA. A scale. An opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle.—See *Scale*.

SQUAMÆ. An order of cutaneous diseases in Dr. WILLAN'S arrangement. Scaly diseases are commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which they are formed : but occasionally, as in the slighter forms of pityriasis, the cuticle alone, or with the rete mucosum, appears to be in a morbid condition. The four genera of scaly diseases are, *Lepra*, *Psoriasis*, *Pityriasis*, and *Ichthyosis*.

SQUAMOSE, (from *squama*, a scale, L. : because the bones lie over each other like scales.) Scaly.

SQUAMOSE SUTURE. The suture which unites the squamose portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

SQUINTING.—See *Strabismus*.

STAMMERING.—See *Blæstias*.

STAPEDIUS, (from *stapes*, one of the bones of the ear, L.) A small muscle of the internal ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards towards the cavern, by which the posterior part of its base is moved

inwards, and the anterior part outwards.

STAPES. (A stirrup, so named from its resemblance, L.) One of the bones of the ossicula auditus.

STAPHYLE, (from *staphule*, a grape or raisin, Gk. : so called from its resemblance.) The Uvula.

STAPHYLINUS.—See *Azygos uvulæ*.

STAPHYLOMA. A disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea loses its natural transparency, rises above the level of the eye, and projects beyond the eyelids in the form of an elongated, whitish, or pearl-coloured tumour, and is attended with total loss of sight. It is generally the result of habitual ophthalmia, contusions, or a deposition of the variolous humour in the small-pox.

STEATOMA, (from *stear*, suet, Gk.) An encysted tumour, the contents of which are of a suety consistence.

STERILITY. In *Physiology* and *Pathology*, sterility is the want of power to get or bear a child : hence it applies to both the male and female. In the latter, this imperfection or want of the conceptive power may arise from a direct want of tone, rather than a want of desire ; and the common causes are, a life of intemperance of any kind, and especially of inordinate indulgence in sexual pleasures, a long continuance of the whites, or a paralytic affection of the generative organs. It has also been occasioned from injuries about the lumbar region, and organic derangement or structural defect, both natural and accidental.

Male sterility, is an inability to beget offspring. It is caused either by impotency, or by seminal mismission ; or by copulative incongruity.

STERNALGIA, (from *sternon*, the sternum, and *algos*, pain, Gk.) Pain about the sternum, which is often very severe, and may arise from rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, and other diseases.

STERNO. Names compounded of

this word belong to muscles which are attached to the sternum.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS. *Mastoidæus*, of DOUGLAS and COWPER. A muscle on the anterior and lateral part of the neck, which turns the head to one side, and bends it forward. It arises by two distinct origins: the anterior, tendinous and fleshy, from the top of the sternum near its junction with the clavicle, and posterior fleshy, from the upper and anterior part of the clavicle. Both unite at the lower and lateral part of the neck to form one muscle, which runs obliquely upwards and outwards, to be inserted by a strong thick tendon into the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

STERNO-COSTALES. *Triangularis*, of DOUGLAS and ALBINUS. This is a thin flat plane of muscular and tendinous fibres, placed within the thorax, immediately behind the costal cartilages. It arises from the inner surface of the ensiform cartilage, and from the lower third of the sternum, from which its fibres pass outwards and upwards, diverging, to be inserted into the lower borders and inner surface of the cartilages of the true ribs, from the sixth to the third inclusive. The use of the *Sterno-costales*, or *Triangularis*, is to assist in moving the ribs upwards and downwards.

STERNO-HYOIDEUS. A long, flat, and thin muscle situated at the fore part of the neck. It arises from the upper part of the sternum, from the posterior clavicular ligament, and from the cartilage of the first rib. The fibres ascend to be inserted into the lower border of the body of the os hyoides. Its use is to draw the os hyoides downwards.

STERNO-THYROIDEUS. A flat, thin muscle situated at the fore part of the neck, between the sternum and thyroid cartilage, and behind the sterno-hyoidæus. It arises from the upper and inner part of the sternum, between the cartilages of the first and second ribs. From thence it ascends, and passing over the thyroid gland and cricoid car-

tilage, is inserted tendinous into the lower and posterior edge of the rough line of the thyroid cartilage, immediately under the insertion of the sterno-hyoidæus. Sometimes a few fibres extend on to the os hyoides. Its use is to draw the larynx downwards.

STERNUM. *Pectoris os*. The breast bone. This is an oblong, flat bone placed at the fore part of the thorax. In the adult the sternum is generally composed of two or three portions, united together by cartilage, but in aged persons it is generally consolidated into one bone: of the three portions as found in the adult, the uppermost is somewhat of triangular shape, being hollowed in its upper middle part, to make way for the trachæa. On each side superiorly it has two oblong articulating surfaces, for receiving the ends of the clavicles. And below these, on each side, are two more articulating surfaces, to which are attached the first rib, and part of the cartilage of the second. The middle portion is much longer, narrower, and thinner than the former. Its edge, on each side, affords four articulating surfaces for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. The third or inferior portion is the smallest portion. From its shape, and its being uniformly found in a cartilaginous state in young subjects, it has been commonly named the xiphoid, ensiforme, or sword-like cartilage: the sternum serves for the articulation of the seven true ribs on each side; hence it is of considerable use in respiration. It is also articulated with the clavicles. It serves for the origin and insertion of several muscles, supports the mediastinum, and defends the heart and lungs.

STERNUTATIO.—See *Sneezing*.

STERTOR. A snoring or snorting. A loud and deep sound produced in the larynx and fauces.

STETHOSCOPE, (from *stethos*, the chest, and *scopeo*, to explore, Gk.) An instrument of cylindrical form, about twelve inches long, and of the

diameter of a flute. It is hollow throughout, and is generally divided into two parts for the convenience of using the whole or half length. The end of each part terminates in a funnel-shaped cavity, the one to receive the separate half of the instrument, and the other to receive the part acting as a stopper: which latter has a short pipe, made of brass or silver, to enter the base of the cylinder. The instrument is used without the stopper, when employed to ascertain the state of respiration: and with it, either to examine the action of the heart, or the signs afforded by the voice, in certain states of disease affecting the lungs or pleural membrane. In using this instrument care is to be taken that it is kept perfectly flat upon the part to which it is applied, in order that sound may not escape, nor air be admitted: for which purpose it is convenient to hold it at its lower part, while the other end should be in close contact with the ear, so that the aperture of the instrument be in direct communication with the internal ear.

STHENIA. A term employed to denote that state of the body which disposes to inflammatory diseases in opposition to those of debility, which arise from *asthenia*.

STIGMA, (from *stizo*, to inflict blows, Gk.) In *Pathology*, (1.) A small red speck in the skin, occasioning no elevation of the cuticle. Stigmata are generally distinct or apart from each other; they sometimes assume a livid colour, and are then termed *petechiæ*, and *purpuræ*. (2.) A natural mark or spot upon the skin.—See *Nævus maternus*.

STIMULANT, (from *stimulo*, to stir up, L.) That which possesses a power of exciting the animal energy.

STIMULUS. In *Pathology* and *Physiology*, that which rouses the action or energy of a part.

STOMACACE, (from *stoma*, the mouth, and *cacos*, evil, Gk.) *Cancerum oris*. Canker of the mouth. A fetor in the mouth with a bloody dis-

charge from the gums, which are ulcerated along their edges.

STOMACH, (from *stoma*, the mouth, and *cheo*, to pour, Gk.) *Ventriculus*. This is a hollow, musculo-membranous viscus, occupying part of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions. It is the largest or most distended part of the alimentary canal, being continuous by one extremity, with the *æsofagns*, which opens into it from above, and by the other with the duodenum, which forms the first part of the intestines properly so called. The stomach is in intimate relation with many important organs: it lies beneath the diaphragm and liver, above the transverse arch of the colon, having the spleen on its left and the duodenum on its right; whilst its anterior surface is in contact with the wall of the abdomen, and the posterior rests on the pancreas and great vessels, the ascending layer of the transverse mesocolon interposing. The stomach has an upper and a lower border. The latter is of considerable extent, and is named its *great curvature*: along it runs the gastro-epiploic vessels: opposite the spleen it bulges out into a cul-de-sac; this part is called its *splenic extremity*. The upper border is called its lesser curvature, which extends from the *æsofagus* to the pylorus, being not more than three inches in length: it is connected by the small omentum to the inferior surface of the liver. The stomach has two openings: one situated superiorly, called *cardiac orifice*, in which the *æsofagus* terminates; the other placed inferiorly and to the right, named the *pyloric orifice*, through which the chyme passes into the duodenum. The stomach is composed of three coats, viz. the *serous* or external, the *muscular* or middle, and the *mucous* or *villous*, or internal. The stomach derives its blood from two arterial arches, which correspond to its two curvatures: the upper one being formed by the coronary artery, and the pyloric branch of the

hepatic: the lower by the two gastro-epiploic branches: one being derived from the hepatic, and the other from the splenic. Besides these, its splenic end receives the vasa brevia from the splenic artery. Its blood is returned by corresponding veins into the splenic vein. Its nerves consist of the terminal branches of the par vagum, and of the stomachic flexus which is derived from the great solar plexus. The use of the stomach is to excite hunger and partly thirst, to receive the food from the œsophagus, and to retain it, till by the motion of the stomach, the admixture of various fluids, and many other changes, it is rendered fit to pass the right or pyloric orifice, and afford chyle to the intestines.

STOMACHIC. That which excites and strengthens the action of the stomach.

STOMACHUS. The stomach.

STONE.—See *Calculus*.

STRABISMUS, (from *strabizo*, to squint, Gk.) Squinting. An affection of the eye, by which a person sees objects in an oblique manner, from the axis of vision being distorted.

STRABOSITAS.—See *Strabismus*.

STRAIGHT.—See *Rectus*.

STRANGURY, (from *stragx*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine, Gk.) A difficulty in making water, attended with pain, and dripping.

STRICTURE. A diminution or contracted state of some tube or duct of the body: as the œsophagus, intestines, urethra, vagina, &c. They are either organic or spasmodic.

STRIDOR DENTIUM. Grinding of the teeth.

STROPHULUS. A papulous eruption peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms, which are described in Dr. WILLAN's classification under the titles of *intertinctus*, *albidus*, *confertus*, *volaticus*, and *candidus*.

STNUMA. This term is generally applied to that state of body which indicates a serophulous diathesis.

STRUMOUS. Of the nature of scrofula.

STUPOR, (from *stupeo*, to be senseless, L.) Insensibility.

STUTTERING. A high degree of stammering, which is a nervousness, influencing the speech.

STY.—See *Hordeolum*.

STYLIFORM, (from *stylus*, a bodkin, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Shaped like a bodkin or style. In *Anatomy*, applied to processes of bones, as the *styloid process*, of the temporal bone.

STYLO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which draws the tongue aside and backwards. It arises from the styloid process, and from the ligament which connects that process to the angle of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the tongue, runs along its sides, and is insensibly lost near its tip.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which pulls the os hyoides to one side, and a little upwards. It is a small, thin, fleshy muscle, situated between the styloid process and os hyoides, under the posterior belly and middle tendon of the digastricus, near the upper edge of that muscle. It arises from the basis and posterior edge of the styloid process, and descending in an oblique direction, is inserted into the lateral and anterior part of the os hyoides. The fleshy belly of this muscle is usually perforated on one or both sides, for the passage of the middle tendon of the digastricus. Its use is to pull the os hyoides to one side, and a little upwards.

STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN. *Foramen-stylo mastoideum.* A hole between the styloid and mastoid process of the temporal bone, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerve passes to the temples.

STYLO-PHARYNGEUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which dilates and raises the pharynx and thyroid cartilage upwards. It arises from the root of the styloid process, and is inserted into the side of the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage.

STYLUS. A surgical instrument called a probe.

STRYMATOSIS. A violent erection of the penis, with a bloody discharge.

STYPTIC, (from *stupho*, to astringe, Gk.) A term given to those substances which possess the power of stopping hæmorrhage, such as turpentine, alum, &c.

SUB, (under, L.) (1.) In *Anatomy*, it is applied to parts which lie under the other word or name which *sub* precedes; as *sub-scapularis*, under the scapula, &c. (2.) In *Pathology*, it is used to express an imperfect disease, or a febrile state of a disease; as, *subluxation*, *subacute*, &c.

SUBCLAVIAN, (from *sub*, beneath, and *clavicula*, the clavicle, L.) That which is, or passes under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. The right subclavian arises from the *arteria innominata*, and proceeds under the clavicle to the axilla. The left subclavian arises from the arch of the aorta, and ascends under the left clavicle to the axilla. The subclavians in their course give off the internal mammary, the cervical, the vertebral, and the superior intercostal arteries.

SUBCLAVIAN VEIN. This receives the blood from the vein of the arm, and runs into the *vena cava superior*.

SUBCLAVIUS. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the thorax, which pulls the clavicle downwards and forwards. It arises from the cartilage that joins the first rib to the sternum, and is inserted into the inferior part of the clavicle.

SUBCRURÆUS. A name of two little muscular slips sometimes found under the *cruræus*; they are inserted into the capsular ligament, which they pull up.

SUBCUTANEOUS, (from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin, L.) Under the skin. The *platysma myoides* is so called; as also some vessels, nerves and glands, &c. which lie superficially beneath the skin.

SUBLIMIS.—See *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*, and *Flexor sublinis perforatus*.

SUBLINGUALIS, (from *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue, L.) Sublingual. A name given to parts immediately under the tongue.

SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. The glands which are situated under the tongue, and secrete saliva. Their excretory ducts are called *Rivianian*, from their discoverer.

SUBLUXATIO. A sprain.

SUBMERSION, (from *sub*, under, and *mergo*, to sink, L.) Drowning.—See *Asphyxia*.

SUBSCAPULARIS, (from *sub*, under, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade, L.) *Infra-scapularis.* The name of this muscle sufficiently indicates its situation. It is composed of many fasciculi of tendinous and fleshy fibres, the marks of which are imprinted in the under surface of the scapula. These fasciculi, which arise from all the basis of the scapula internally, and likewise from its superior as well as from one half of its inferior costa, unite to form a considerable flat tendon, which adhere to the capsular ligament, and are inserted into the upper part of the lesser tuberosity at the head of the os humeri. Its chief use is to roll the arm inwards: it, likewise, serves to bring it close to the ribs.

SUBSULTUS, (from *subsulto*, to leap, L.) Weak convulsive motions or twitchings of the tendons of the hands. These twitchings are most common in the extreme stages of debility, produced by low nervous and typhus fevers, and are generally the harbingers of a fatal termination. Twitchings of a limb, or a set of muscles, is often an habitual affection.

SUCCEDANEUM. A medicine substituted for another.

SUCCUS GASTRICUS.—See *Gastric juice*.

SUDAMEN, (from *sudor*, sweat, L.) *Sudamina* are vesicles resembling millet-seeds, in form and magnitude, which appear suddenly, without fever, especially in the summer time, after much labour and sweating.

SUDATIO, (from *sudor*, sweat, L.) A sweating. See *Ephidrosis*.

SUDOR. Sweat or perspiration.

SUDORIFIC, (from *sudor* sweat, and *facio*, to make, L.) A synonym of diaphoretic.—See *Diaphoretic*.

SUFFOCATIO. Suffocation.

SUFFUSION. (1.) A cataract. (2.) An extravasation of some humour, as the blood; thus we say a suffusion of blood in the eye, when it is, what is vulgarly called, blood-shot.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow, generally applied to the bones.

SUPERBUS.—See *Rectus superior oculi*.

SUPERCILIUM. See *Eye-brow*.

SUPERFÆTATION, (from *super*, above or upon, and *fœtus*, a fœtus, L.) The impregnation of a woman already pregnant.

SUPERIOR AURIS.—See *Attollens aurem*.

SUPINATION, (from *supinus*, placed upward, L.) The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards by rotating the radius upon the ulna.

SUPINATOR. A name given to those muscles which turn the hand upwards.

SUPINATOR BREVIS.—See *Supinator radii brevis*.

SUPINATOR LONGUS.—See *Supinator radii longus*.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS. A supinator muscle of the hand, situated on the fore-arm. *Supinator brevis sive minor*, of WINSLOW. It is placed under the supinator longus, the extensor carpi radialis brevior, the extensor carpi ulnaris, the extensor digitorum communis, and the extensor minimi digiti. It arises from the lower and anterior part of the outer condyle of the os humeri, and from the outer edge and posterior surface of the ulna, adhering firmly to the ligament that joins the radius to that bone. It is inserted into the upper, inner, and anterior part of

the radius around the cartilaginous surface, upon which slides the tendon of the biceps, and likewise into a ridge that runs downwards and outwards below this surface. It assists in the supination of the hand, by rolling the radius outwards.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS. *Supinator longus*, of ALBINUS. *Supinator longus sive major*, of WINSLOW. A muscle situated immediately under the integuments along the outer convex surface of the radius. It arises from the ridge above the external condyle of the os humeri, between the brachialis internus, and triceps brachii. It terminates about the middle of the fore-arm in a flat tendon, which is inserted near the root of the styloid process of the radius. This muscle assists in rolling the radius outwards, and turning the palm of the hand upwards; and likewise assists in pronation, and in bending the fore-arm.

SUPPOSITORIUM, (from *sub*, under, and *pono*, to put, L.) A suppository. A substance to be put into the rectum, there to remain and dissolve gradually.

SUPPRESSED MENSES.—See *Amenorrhœa*.

SUPPRESSION, (from *supprimo*, to withhold, L.) The total defect or non-secretion of any humour. Applied to the urine, when the kidneys do not separate any from the blood.—See *Retention*.

SUPPURATION, (from *suppuro*, to suppurate, L.) That morbid action by which pus is deposited in inflammations.—See *Pus*.

SUPRA. Above. This word, before any other name, implies its situation being above it: as. *supra-spinatus*, above the spine of the scapula, &c.

SUPRA-COSTALES.—See *Intercostal muscles*.

SUPRA-SPINATUS. A muscle situated in the superior fossa of the scapula. It arises from the whole of the base of the scapula that is above its spine, and likewise from the spine itself, and from the superior costa. It terminates in a tendon

which passes under the acromion, adheres to the capsular ligament of the os humeri, and is inserted into the upper part of the greater tuberosity at the head of the os humeri. This muscle assists in raising the arm upwards, and may likewise serve to move the scapula upon the humerus.

SURFEIT. The consequence of excess in eating or drinking, or of something unwholesome or improper in the food. It consists of a heavy load or oppression of the stomach, with nausea, sickness, impeded perspiration, and, at times, eruptions on the skin.—See *Colic*.

SURGERY.—See *Chirurgia*.

SUSPENSORIUM, (from *suspendo*, to hang, L.) A suspensory: a bag or bandage, to suspend any part.

SUTURA, (from *suo*, to join together, L.) A suture. In *Surgery*, this term signifies the uniting the lips of a wound by sewing. In *Anatomy*, the term *suture* is applied to the union of bones by means of dentiform margins, as in the bones of the cranium.

SWEAT.—See *Perspiration*.

SWINE-POX.—See *Vuricella*.

SYCOSIS, (from *sucon*, a fig, Gk.) A cutaneous disease, which consists of an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp in adults, and usually clustering together, in irregular patches. Two species of this disease have been noticed by authors; viz. (1.) *Cycosis menti*, in which the tubercles are situated on the under lip, or prominent part of the chin. (2.) *Sycosis capillitii*, where the tubercles are seated chiefly about the margin of the hairy scalp, round the forehead, temples, or near the external ear.

SYMBOLOGIA, (from *sumbulon*, a sign, and *logos*, a word, Gk.) The doctrine of the signs and symptoms of disease.

SYMMETRY. The exact and beautiful proportion of parts to one another.

SYMPATHETIC. (1.) Relating to

sympathy. (2.) See *Intercostal nerve*.

SYMPHYISIS, (from *sun*, together, and *phus*, to grow, Gk.) Mediate connection. A genus of the connection of bones, in which they are united by means of an intervening body; as the symphysis of the pubis, lower jaw, &c.

SYMPTOM. (from *sumptoma*, coincident, Gk.) A coincidence or circumstance that happens at the same time that the disease takes place: for example, a blood-vessel breaks in the wind-pipe, and the person coughs or hawks up blood: the disease here is the rupture of the blood-vessel, and the spitting of blood is the symptom. It is from the symptoms we become acquainted with the part of the body in which the disease is situated, and also with the nature and difference of diseases. The symptoms of diseases are very numerous, because most of the functions of the body undergo a change when disease takes place. Symptoms, then, are the phenomena of diseases; and every symptom is a change of action, or an unhealthy action, or lesion of a visible quality of some part of the body.

SYNARTHROSIS, (from *sun*, together, and *arthron*, a joint, Gk.) Immoveable connection. A genus of connection of bones, in which they are united together by an immoveable union, as the sutures of the cranium, &c.

SYNCHONDROSIS, (from *sun*, with, and *chondros*, a cartilage, Gk.) A species of symphysis, in which one bone is united with another by means of an intervening cartilage; as the vertebræ and the bones of the pubis.

SYNCHONDROTOMIA, (from *synchondrosis*, the symphysis of the pubis, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The operation of dividing the symphysis of the pubis.

SYNCIPUT. *Sinciput.* The forepart of the head or cranium.

SYNCOPE, (from *sun*, with, and *copto*, to cut, or strike down, Gk.) Fainting or swooning. A disease in

which the respiration and action of the heart either cease, or become much weaker than usual, with paleness and coldness, arising from diminished energy of the brain, or from organic affections of the heart. Three species are noticed by authors. (1) *Syncope cardiaca*. (2.) *Syncope occasionalis*. (3.) *Syncope anginosa*.

SYNDESMOSIS, (from *sundesmos*, a ligament, Gk.) That species of symphysis, or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMUS, (from *sundeo*, to bind together, Gk.) A ligament.

SYNEUROSIS. A species of symphysis, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening membrane.

SYNOCHIA, (from *sunecho*, to continue, Gk.)—See *Inflammatory fever*.

SYNOCHIUS, (from *sunecho*, to continue, Gk.)—See *Mixed fever*.

SYNOVIA. An unctuous fluid, secreted from certain glands in the joint in which it is contained. Its use is, to lubricate the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulatory bones, and to facilitate their motions.

SYNOVIAL. Of or belonging to the synovia, or fluid of the joints.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS. The assemblage of a fatty fimbriated structure within the cavities of some joints.

SYNTHESES, (from *suntithemi*, to compose, Gk.) Combination.

SYPHILIS. (The name of a shepherd, who fed the flocks of king ALBITONS, who, proud of their number and beauty, insulted the sun; as a punishment for which, fable relates, that this disease was sent on earth; or from, *siphlos*, filthy, Gk.) The venereal disease: called also *Lues Venerea*. This disease is the effect of a peculiar poison introduced into the system, which produces peculiar effects. We know no more of the nature of this poison than of that of small-pox or any other contagion. In common language, a person is said to have *syphilis*, or is poxed, when the venereal poison has been received into, or is diffused

through the system, and there produces its peculiar effects, as ulcers of the mouth, or fauces, eruptions or ulcers on the skin, pains, swelling, and caries of the bones, &c. As long as the effects of the poison are local, and confined to or near the genitals, the disorder is not called syphilis, lues venerea, nor pox; but distinguished by some particular name, according to its different seat or appearance; such as gonorrhœa venerea, chancre, or bubo.

SYPHILOID, (from *syphilis*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.) Like unto syphilis. The name of a disease which resembles syphilis. There are many diseases which have a close resemblance to the venereal in its primary and constitutional forms: these have all been called syphiloid. The principal of this family of diseases is the pseudo-syphilis, or bastard pox of HUNTER and ABERNETHY.

SYSTOLE, (from *sustello*, to contract, Gk.) The contraction of the heart; opposed to diastole.

SYSTREMA, (from *sustrepho*, to wind about or twist, Gk.) The cramp.

T. Bandage. A bandage, named from its figure resembling the letter T. It is principally used for supporting the dressings, after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinæum, and those of the groin, anus, &c.

TABES. A wasting of the body; characterised by emaciation, weakness and fever, but without any cough or expectoration.—See *Atrophy* and *Climactericus*. The distinction of modern nosologists between *Atrophy* and *Tabes* is, that the latter is accompanied by fever, which atrophy is not. The common causes of *tabes* are supposed to be an acrimony in the blood, either pus which is absorbed from an abscess, or some poisonous substance, as mercury or arsenic; or a scrofulous taint; or an excess of venereal indulgence; and it is from these causes that four species have

been instituted, viz. (1.) *Parulent tabes*. (2.) *Tabes venenata*. (3.) *Tabes scrofulosa*. (4.) *Tabes dorsalis*.

TABES COXARIA. A wasting of the thigh and leg from an abscess, or other cause, in the hip.

TABES DORSALIS.—See *Tabes*.

TABES PULMONALIS.—See *Phthisis*.

TACT.—See *Touch*.

TÆNIA, (from *tainia*, a fillet, Gk.; the name of a worm, from its resemblance to a fillet or tape.) The tape-worm. A genus of intestinal worms, characterised by a long, flat, and jointed body.—See *Vermis*.

TAIL.—See *Cauda*.

TAPE-WORM.—See *Vermis*.

TAPPING.—See *Paracentesis*.

TARANTISMUS, (from *tarantula*, the animal the bite of which is supposed to be cured only by music.) The desire of dancing, which is produced by the bite of the tarantula.

TARANTULA, (from *Turanto*, a city in Naples, where they abound.) A kind of venomous spider, the bite of which is said to be cured by music.

TANAXIS, (from *tarasso*, to disturb, Gk.) A slight inflammation of the eye.

TANSUS. (1.) The instep, or that part of the foot which is between the leg and metatarsus: it is composed of seven bones, viz. the astragalus, os calcis, os naviculare, os cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. (2.) The thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids to preserve their firmness and shape.

TARTAR. An earthy incrustation which is deposited on the teeth after the age of puberty, but more particularly in advanced life. It is formed by means of the saliva, of which it is said to be a constituent.

TAXIS, (from *tasso*, to put in order, Gk.) An operation, by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments; as in reducing Hernia, &c.

TEAR. *Lachryma*. The limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands, and flowing on the surface of the eyes. The use of the tears, is to continually moisten the surface of the eye and eyelids, to prevent that pain which would otherwise arise from the friction of the eyelids against the bulb of the eye from continually winking, to wash and clean away dust, or any acrid substance that has fallen into the eye.

TEETH. *Dens*. These are the bony bodies which are received into sockets formed in the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaw. They are commonly divided into three classes, viz. *Incisores*, *Canini*, and *Molares* or grinders.

The *incisores* are the four teeth in the fore-part of each jaw: they derive their name from their use in dividing and cutting the food. The *Canini* or *Cuspidati* are the longest of all the teeth, deriving their name from their resemblance to a dog's tusk. There is one of these teeth on each side of the incisores, so that there are two in each jaw. The *molares* or *grinders*, of which there are ten in each jaw, are so called, because from their size and figure they are calculated for grinding the food. The last grinder is shorter and smaller than the rest, and from its coming through the gums later than the rest, and sometimes not appearing till late in life, is called *dens sapientiæ*.

TEETHING.—See *Dentition* and *Dentition difficult*.

TEGUMENTS. Under the term common integuments, anatomists comprehend the cuticle, rete-mucosum, skin, and adipose membrane; as being the covering to every part of the body except the nails.—See *Epidermis*, *Rete-mucosum*, and *Cutis*.

TEMPERAMENTUM, (from *tempero*, to mix together, L.) Temperament. The peculiar constitution of the humours. These have been variously distinguished; thus, sanguineous, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic temperament.

TEMPERATURE. A definite degree

of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer. Thus we say a high temperature and a low temperature, to denote a manifest intensity of heat or cold.

TEMPLE. The lateral and flat parts of the head above the ears.

TEMPORAL. Belonging to the temple.

TEMPORAL ARTERY. *Arteria temporalis*. A branch of the external carotid, which runs on the temples, and gives off the frontal artery.

TEMPORAL BONE. *Os Temporis*. Is placed at the side and basis of the skull. It is of very irregular shape, and may be divided into two portions, viz. the squamous, or scale-like portion; and the petrous portion. From the squamous portion projects a process which joins a similar process from the malar bone, under which passes the temporal muscle; this is called the *zygomatic process*; from the inferior part arises a long slender bony process, which from its shape is called *styloid*. Three muscles have their origin from the styloid process, viz. stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngeus, and stylo-hyoideus. Another process situated posteriorly is called the *mastoid*, or mamillary process, from its resemblance to a nipple. The depressions and cavities are, (1.) A large fossa, which serves for the articulation of the lower jaw: this is separated in its middle by a fissure, (*fissura Glasserii*), into which the ligament that secures the articulation of the lower jaw, with this bone, is fixed. It also transmits the *chorda tympani*, and gives attachment to the *laxator tympani* muscle. (2.) A groove behind the mastoid process, in which arises the *digastric* muscle. (3.) The *meatus auditorius externus*, the name given to a large canal that leads to the organ of hearing. (4.) The *stylo-mastoid foramen*, from its being situated between the styloid and mastoid processes: this affords a passage for the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves. (5.) Below, and on the fore-part of the last foramen, there

is a thimble-like cavity, in which the beginning of the internal jugular vein is lodged. (6.) A small hole called *mastoid foramen*, for the transmission of a vein to the lateral sinus; but this is not uniform in its situation, nor always to be found. The petrous portion forms a hard craggy protuberance, of triangular shape. On the posterior side there is a large foramen (*meatus auditorius internus*), through which the seventh pair of nerves passes. About the middle of its anterior surface is a small foramen, which opens into the aqueduct of FALLOPIUS, called *hiatus Fallopii*. Besides these, other small foramina are observable. Within the petrous portion there are several cavities, processes, and bones, which belong altogether to the internal ear, and do not enter into the formation of the cranium. The *ossa temporum* are connected by suture with the *ossa parietalia*, the *os occipitis*, the *ossa malarum*, and the *os sphenoides*, and the lower jaw.

TEMPORALIS MUSCULUS. This muscle is placed at the side of the head, and occupies the whole extent of the temporal fossa. It arises from the whole of the temporal fossa, and from the curved line marked upon the parietal and frontal bones downwards to the ridge on the sphenoid bone which separates the temporal fossa from the zygomatic. The fibres from this extensive origin gradually converge and terminate in a tendon, which is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. The principal use of this muscle is to draw the lower jaw upwards, in the action of biting.

TENDO, (from *tendo*, to stretch out or extend, L.) The white glistening extremity of a muscle.

TENDO ACHILLIS.—See *Achillis Tendo*.

TENDON.—See *Tendo*.

TENESMUS, (from *teno*, to constringe, Gk.; so called from the perception of a continual constriction, or bound state of the part.) A continual inclination to go to stool, without a

discharge, accompanied by a straining. The cause of this is an irritation of the muscles of the sphincter ani, produced generally by acrimonious substances, as bile, indurated fæces, gall-stones, extraneous bodies, aloetic medicines, &c. The disease is sometimes very violent, and the straining so great as to cause a protrusion of the bowel.

TENSOR, (from *tendo*, to stretch, L.) A muscle the office of which is to extend the part to which it is fixed.

TENSOR PALATI.—See *Circumflexus*.

TENSOR TYMPANI. *Internus auris*, of DOUGLAS and COWPER. *Internus malleus*, of WINSLOW. A muscle of the ear, which pulls the malleus and the membrane of the tympanum towards the petrous portion of the temporal bone, by which the membrana tympani is made more concave and tense.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS. A muscle situated on the outside of the thigh, which stretches the membranous fascia of the thigh, assists in the abduction of the thigh, and somewhat in its rotation inwards. It arises by a narrow, tendinous and fleshy beginning from the external part of the anterior, superior spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted a little below the great trochanter into the membranous fascia.

TENT. A roll of lint for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENTORIUM. A process of the dura mater, separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone directly forwards to the sella tursica of the sphenoid bone.

TERES. Round; cylindrical; applied to some muscles and ligaments.

TERES LIGAMENTUM. The ligament at the bottom of the acetabulum, which joins to the head of the femur.

TERES MAJOR. A muscle situated along the inferior costa of the scapu-

la, and is in part covered by the deltoides. It arises from the outer surface of the inferior angle of the scapula, and from the lower and posterior half of the inferior costa of that bone. The fibres ascend obliquely towards the humerus, passing under the long head of the triceps brachii, and then forming a tendon which runs immediately behind that of the latissimus dorsi, and is inserted along with it into the ridge at the inner side of the groove that lodges the long head of the biceps. This muscle assists in rotating the arm, and drawing it downwards and backwards.

TERES MINOR. A thin fleshy muscle of smaller size than the former, situated along the inferior edge of the infra spinatus, and is in part covered by the posterior part of the deltoides. It arises from the edge of the inferior costa of the scapula, and terminates in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the lower part of the great tuberosity of the os humeri, a little below the termination of the infra-spinatus. The uses of this muscle are similar to those of the infra-spinatus.

TERTIANA.—See *Ague*.

TESTES, Orchis.—See *Tubercula Quadragemina*.

TESTICLE.—See *Testis*.

TESTIS, Orchis. Two oval bodies situated within the scrotum, and covered by a strong, white and dense coat, called tunica albuginea. Each testicle is composed of small vessels arising from the spermatic artery and convoluted into little heaps, separated from one another by cellular partitions. In each partition there is a duct receiving semen from the small vessels: and all the ducts constitute a net, which is attached to the tunica albuginea. From this network twenty or more vessels arise, all of which are variously contorted, and being reflected, ascend to the posterior margin of the testis, where they unite into one common duct, bent into serpentine windings, and forming a solid body called *epydidymis*. The spermatic

arteries are branches of the aorta. The spermatic veins empty themselves into the vena cava and emulgent vein. The nerves of the testicle are branches of the lumbar and great intercostal nerve. The use of the testicle is to secrete the semen.

TETANIC. Appertaining to tetanus or cramp.

TETANUS, (from *teino*, to stretch, Gk.) Spasm with rigidity. A disease characterised by a spasmodic rigidity of almost the whole body. The varieties of tetanus are, (1.) *Opisthotonos*, where the whole body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles. (2.) *Emprosthotonos*, the body being bent forwards. (3.) *Trismus*, the locked jaw. Tetanus is often symptomatic of syphilis and worms.

These affections are said to be more frequent in warm climates than in cold ones. They are occasioned either by exposure to cold, or by some irritation in the nerves, in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration, more particularly of tendinous parts. In cold climates, as well as in warm, the locked jaw frequently arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb. In some cases of tetanus the spasmodic rigidity of the muscles is confined to those about the head and neck; but in others it gradually extends itself to the trunk, more particularly to the muscles about the spine, the effect of which is to draw the body very forcibly backwards: and this is what is termed *opisthotonos*: when the body is bent forwards the disease is called *emprosthotonos*. The disorder continues to advance, till every organ of voluntary motion becomes affected: the eyes are rigid and immovable; the countenance is hideously distorted, and expresses great distress; the strength is exhausted; and the pulse becomes irregular; and one universal spasm puts a period to a most miserable state of existence.

When *tetanic* affections arise in

consequence of a wound, puncture, or laceration, they are almost sure to prove fatal. The locked jaw in consequence of an amputation likewise proves usually fatal. When these affections are produced by an exposure to cold, they may in most cases be removed by a timely use of proper remedies, although a considerable space of time will probably elapse before the patient will recover his former strength.

TETTER.—See *Psoriasis* and *Impetigo*.

THALAMUS, (from *thalamos*, a bed, Gk.) A bed. In *Anatomy*, applied to what is supposed to be the origin of the optic nerves.

THALAMUS NERVI OPTICI. *Thalami nervorum opticorum*. Two bodies of white appearance, placed near each other, and protruding at the base of the lateral ventricles of the brain, and running inwards and a little downwards and upwards. They give origin to the optic nerves.

TNECA, (from *tithemi*, to place, Gk.) A case, sheath, or box. The strong fibrous sheath which envelops the spinal marrow.

THENAR. The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

THERAPEUTICS, (from *therapeuo*, to cure, Gk.) That division of pathology, or science, which considers the application of the remedies and means employed, with a view to prevent and to cure diseases.

THIGH.—See *Femur*.

THIGH-BONE.—See *Femoris Os*.

THORACIC, (from *thorax*, the chest, L.) Belonging to the thorax or chest.

THORACIC AORTA.—See *Aorta thoracic*.

THORACIC DUCT. *Ductus thoracicus*. The trunk of the absorbents. It is about the diameter of a crow quill, and lies upon the dorsal vertebræ, between the aorta and vena azygos, extending from the posterior opening of the diaphragm to the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it opens and eva-

enates its contents. In this course the thoracic duct receives the absorbent vessels from almost every part of the body.—See *Absorbent*.

THORAX, (from *thoreo*, to leap, Gk.; because in it the heart leaps.) The chest. The parts within the cavity of the thorax are, the pleura and its productions, the lungs, heart, thymus gland, œsophagus, thoracic duct, arch of the aorta, part of the vena cava, the vena azygos, the eighth pair of nerves, and part of the great intercostal nerve.

THRUSH.—See *Aphthæ*.

THYMUS GLAND. A gland of considerable size in the fœtus, situated in the anterior mediastinum, under the superior part of the sternum. Its use is unknown.

THYRO. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx.

THYRO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS. A small muscle situated about the glottis, which pulls the arytenoid cartilage forwards, and consequently relaxes the ligament of the larynx.

THYRO-HYOIDEUS. A muscle which arises from the thyroid cartilage, and passes up to be inserted into the lower border of the great cornu of the os hyoides. It pulls the os hyoides downwards, and raises the thyroid cartilage.

THYRO-PHARYNGEUS.—See *Constrictor pharyngeus*.

THYRO-STAPHILINUS.—See *Palato-pharyngeus*.

THYROID, (from *thureos*, a shield, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gk.; from its supposed resemblance to a shield.) Resembling a shield.

THYROID CARTILAGE. Scutiform cartilage. The large shield-like cartilage, forming the anterior superior boundary of the larynx.

THYROID GLAND. A large gland situated partly on the thyroid and partly on the cricoid cartilages. Its excretory duct has never been detected, and its use is not known.

TIBIA, (from *tuba*, a tube, L.) One of the long bones of the body, situated at the anterior and inner

side of the leg. Like other long bones, it is divided into a body and two extremities. The superior extremity is much thicker and more expanded than any other part of the bone, being proportioned in size to the lower part of the femur. At the fore part, a little below the head, is an eminence, called the anterior tuberosity, or the *tubercle*: to this is attached the ligament of the patella. On the superior surface of the bone are two concave cartilaginous surfaces, which sustain the condyles of the femur. In the interval between these surfaces there is an eminence, called its spinous process. Before and behind this are two irregularly depressed surfaces, which give attachment to the crucial ligaments and to the semilunar cartilages. The lower or tarsal extremity of the bone is much smaller than the upper. There is a groove in the posterior part of it, in which rests the tendon of the flexor-longus pollicis. The inner side of this extremity of the bone terminates in a rough projecting process, called the internal malleolus, the inner surface of which articulates with the astragalus. The *tibia* gives attachment to numerous muscles: to the external surface and external tuberosity, the tibialis anticus: to the latter also, the head of the extensor longus digitorum: to the inner surface, the sartorius, gracilis, semi-tendinosus, and semi-membranosus; the popliteus to the triangular space on the posterior surface: the soleus, tibialis posticus, and flexor longus digitorum to the rest of its extent; and through the medium of the patella and its ligament, it may be said to give insertion to the extensors of the leg. In the fœtus both ends of the tibia are cartilaginous, and become afterwards epiphyses.

TIBIAL. Belonging to the tibia.

TIBIAL ARTERY. The two principal branches of the popliteal artery: the one proceeds forwards, and is called the *anterior tibial*:

the other backwards, and is called the *posterior tibial*; of which the external tibial, the fibular, the external and internal plantar, and the plantar arch are branches.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS. A flexor muscle of the foot, situated on the anterior and outer surface of the leg. It arises from the outer side of the tibia, and from the interosseous ligament. Towards the lower part of the leg it terminates in a thick tendon, which proceeds over the ankle-joint and beneath the annular ligament to the tarsus, whence it is continued obliquely forwards to the inner edge of the foot, to be inserted into the internal cuneiform bone, and the tarsal end of the metatarsal bone of the great toe. Its use is, to bend the ankle-joint, by drawing the foot upwards and inwards.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS. A muscle of the foot situated on the leg. It arises from the interosseous ligament nearly in its whole length, and from the posterior surfaces of the tibia and fibula. Towards the lower part of the leg the fibres end in a thick tendon, which is continued downwards through a groove in the lower and back part of the tibia, and thence turns forwards beneath the astragalus into the sole of the foot, where it is inserted into the os naviculare and the internal cuneiform bone. Its use is to extend the ankle-joint, and to draw the foot inwards.

TIC DOULOUREUX. A painful affection of a nerve, so called from its sudden and momentary excruciating stroke. The more appropriate name is *neuralgia*. It mostly attacks the face, particularly that branch of the fifth pair which passes out of the infra-orbitary foramen.

TILMUS, (from *tillo*, to pluck, Gk.) The picking of the bed clothes, which is observable in the last stages of some disorders.

TINCÆ OS. (So called from its resemblance to a tench's mouth.) The mouth of the uterus.

TINEA, (from *teneo*, to hold, L.)

Tinea capitis. The scald-head.—See *Porriago*.

TISSUE. A term used to express the textures, which compose the different organs of animals.

TOE. *Digitus pedis.* The toes are five in number, and consist of distinct bones or phalanges disposed in rows. The great toe has but two phalanges, and all the rest have three. They are terminated by nails; are covered by the common integuments under which the vessels and tendons run, which extend or bend them, to be inserted into their respective phalanges.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* A soft fleshy viscus, very moveable in every direction, situated inferiorly in the cavity of the mouth, and constituting the organ of taste. It is composed of muscular fibres, covered by a nervous membrane, on which are a great number of nervous papillæ, particularly at the apex and lateral parts. The arteries of the tongue are the ranine, and labial. The veins empty themselves into the linguals, which proceed to the external jugular. The nerves are derived from the eighth, ninth, and fifth pair. The use of this organ is for chewing, swallowing, sucking, and tasting; it is also a chief agent in speech.

TONIC, (from *teino*, to pull or draw, Gk.) (1.) A rigid contraction of the muscles, without relaxation; as in trismus, tetanus, &c. (2.) Those remedies which strengthen and increase the tone of the muscular fibre; such as vegetable bitters, stimulants, astringents, &c.

TONSIL. *Amygdala.* An oblong, sub-oval gland, situated on each side of the fauces. It appears to be composed of a great number of mucous follicles, aggregated together into a mass. Its internal surface presents several small apertures, which lead into follicles, or cells, that secrete a mucous and viscid fluid. It is of a reddish gray colour, and exceedingly vascular. Before it, is the palato-glossus muscle: behind, the palato-pharynx.

geus: internally, the mucous membrane: externally, the stylo-glossus.

TONSILLITIS, (from *tonsilla*, the seat of the disease, and *itis*, signifying inflammation.) There are two species of this disease, which are perfectly distinct in their phenomena, viz. *cynanche tonsillaris*, and *cynanche maligna*. The first of these is phlegmonoid, the last is erysipelatous or erythematous. (1.) *Tonsillitis phlegmonoides*. This is the disease ordinarily termed *quinsy*, or inflammatory sore-throat, i. e. inflammation of the cellular tissue of or about the tonsils. This species is generally produced by cold, and is seldom attended with any danger. It is never contagious, and mostly attacks the young and sanguine. It is apt to produce a disposition to return from slight causes, and usually terminates in resolution or suppuration. (2.) *Tonsillitis maligna*. This is the ulcerated, malignant, putrid, or gangrenous sore-throat described by authors. The occurrence of this disease is generally attributed to a particular state of the atmosphere; hence it is mostly epidemic, and the system under its influence generates more contagion; so that when it attacks one of a family, scarcely any escape its ravages. When the local symptoms are mild, the fever is seldom great, and the danger comparatively little: but when the ulcerations assume a sloughing character, spread rapidly, and the fever is high with delirium, and more especially if, in addition to this, there be gangrenous spots, the danger is very great.

TOOTH.—See *Teeth*.

TOOTH-ACHE.—See *Odontalgia*.

TOOTH-SHAPE.—See *Dentatus*.

TOPICAL. Remedies which are directly applied to diseased parts, are termed *topical*.

TORCULAR, (from *torqueo*, to twist, L.) The tourniquet; a particular kind of bandage, used for the purpose of checking hæmorrhages after wounds or amputations.

TORMEN. A severe pain in the bowels.

TORPOR. A numbness, or deficient sensation.

TORTICOLLIS, (from *torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck, L.) The wry-neck.

TOUCH. *Tactus*. The sense by which we are enabled to know the properties of bodies; which is exerted by means of parts (as the hand) that are intended particularly for this use.

TOURNIQUET.—See *Torcular*.

TOXICOLOGY, (from *toxon*, an arrow or bow, because the darts of the ancients were usually besmeared with some poisonous substance; and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) A dissertation on poisons.—See *Poison*.

TRACHEA. The windpipe. This is a cylindrical tube, which extends from the cricoid cartilage to the third dorsal vertebra, where its division into the bronchi takes place. It rests on the œsophagus, which, however, inclines somewhat to its left side. It is enclosed between the great vessels of the neck, and covered partly by the thyroid gland and its nerves, also by the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles, and crossed by the arch of the aorta. The tube of the *trachea* is composed of fibro-cartilaginous rings, varying from sixteen to twenty in number, and of membranes which connect them. The rings do not extend all round the tube: they exist at the front and sides, but are deficient posteriorly. A thin, yet elastic, fibrous lamella forms the circumference of the tubes, serving to connect the cartilaginous rings. Internally the tube is lined with mucous membrane, continuous superiorly with that of the larynx, and prolonged throughout the whole of the bronchial ramifications. Where the cartilaginous rings are deficient, the mucous membrane is supported by some longitudinal fibres, and beneath it are a series of muscular fibres. These are disposed trans-

versely, so as to connect the extremities of the cartilaginous rings.

The cartilages of the trachea, by keeping it constantly open, afford a free passage to the air which we are incessantly respiring: and its membranous part, by being capable of contraction and dilatation, enables us to receive and expel the air in a greater or less quantity, and with more or less velocity, as may be required in singing and declamation. This membranous structure of the trachea posteriorly seems likewise to assist in the descent of the food, by preventing that impediment to its passage down the œsophagus which might be expected if the cartilages were complete rings. The trachea receives its arteries from the carotid and subclavian, and its veins pass into the jugulars. Its nerves arise from the recurrent branch of the eighth pair, and from the cervical plexus.

TRACHELO, (from *trachelos*, the neck, Gk.) Names compounded of this word, belong to muscles, &c. which are attached to the neck.

TRACHELOCELE, (from *tracheia*, the wind-pipe, and *chele*, a tumour, Gk.) A tumour upon the trachea, or bronchocele.—See *Bronchocele*.

TRACHELO-MASTOIDEUS. A muscle situated on the neck, which assists the complexus, but pulls the head more to one side. It arises from the transverse process of the five inferior cervical vertebræ, and of the three superior dorsal, and is inserted into the middle of the posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

TRACHEOTOMY. The operation of opening the wind-pipe.—See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACHITIS. Inflammation of the trachea.—See *Croup*.

TRAGICUS. A proper muscle of the ear, which pulls the point of the tragus a little forwards.

TRAGUS. In *Anatomy*, a small cartilaginous eminence of the auricular or external ear, placed anteriorly, and connected to the anterior

extremity of the helix. It is beset with numerous little hairs, defending, in some measure, the entrance of the external auditory passage.

TRAMIS.—See *Riphe*.

TRANCE.—See *Catalepsis*.

TRANSFUSION. The transfusion of blood from one living animal to another. This practice, which was for many years abandoned, has lately been revived on improved principles, and has been in some instances successfully employed, in the severer forms of uterine hæmorrhage.

TRANSPIRATION.—See *Perspiration*.

TRANSUDATION. The passing through the cells or pores of any thing. The term should be distinguished from perspiration, which implies a function by which the perspired *fluid* is secreted from the blood, whereas by transudation the blood or other fluid merely passes or oozes through unaltered.

TRANSVERSALIS ABDOMINIS. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the abdomen, being so named from its direction. It arises from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, being there connected with the diaphragm and intercostals; also from the transverse process of the last vertebra of the back, from those of the four upper vertebræ of the loins, from the inner edge of the crista ili, and from part of POUPART'S ligament. It is inserted into the inferior bone of the sternum, and almost all the length of the linea alba. Its use is to support and compress the abdominal viscera.

TRANSVERSALIS COLLI. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, which turns the neck obliquely backwards, and a little to one side.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI.—See *Multifidus Spinae*.

TRANSVERSALIS PEDIS. A muscle which contracts the foot, by bringing the great-toe and the two outermost toes nearer each other.

TRANSVERSE SUTURE. This suture runs across the face, and sinks down into the orbits, joining the bones of the skull to the bones of the face; but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognized as a suture.

TRANSVERSUS. Transverse; placed across.

TRANSVERSUS AURIS. A muscle of the external ear, which draws the upper part of the concha towards the helix.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI. This is a narrow fleshy muscle which passes across the perinæum, being extended from the inner border of the tuber ischii, to a point midway between the margin of the anus and the bulb of the urethra. This muscle with its fellow sustains and keeps the perinæum in its proper place.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER. A small muscle, occasionally found accompanying the former.

TRAPEZIUM. The first bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAPEZIUS, (from *trapezios*, the name of the quadrilateral or four-square geometrical figure, Gk.; so named from its shape.) *Cucullaris.* A muscle situated immediately under the integuments of the posterior part of the neck and back. It arises by a thick round tendon from the middle and lower part of the occipital bone, and from the rough line that is extended from thence towards the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and by a thin membranous tendon that covers part of the complexus and splenius. Also from the spinous processes of the two lower-most cervical vertebræ, and from the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the back, being inseparably united to its fellow, the whole length of its origin, by tendinous fibres which, in the nape of the neck, form what is called the *ligamentum colli*, or *nuchæ*. It is inserted fleshy into the broad and posterior half of the clavicle, tendinous and fleshy into one half of the acromion, and into almost all the spine of the scapula. This mus-

cle serves to move the scapula in various directions. Its upper descending fibres pull it obliquely upwards; its middle transverse ones pull it directly backwards; its inferior fibres, which ascend obliquely upwards, draw it obliquely downwards and backwards. The upper part of this muscle acts upon the neck and head, the latter of which it draws backwards, and turns upon its axis. It likewise concurs with other muscles in counteracting the flexion of the head forwards.

TRAPEZOIDES OS. The second bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAUMATIC, (from *trauma*, a wound, Gk.) Any thing relating to a wound.

TREMOR. An involuntary trembling.

TREPAN. *Trephine.* An instrument used by surgeons to remove a portion of bone from the skull.

TREPHINE.—See *Trepan*.

TRICEPS, (from *tres*, three, and *caput*, a head, L.) Three-headed.

TRICEPS ADDUCTOR FEMORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles.—See *Adductor brevis*, *longus*, and *magnus femoris*.

TRICEPS EXTENSOR CUBITI. This muscle occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri. The upper part of its long head is covered by the deltoid: the rest of the muscle is situated immediately under the integuments. It arises, as its name indicates, by three heads. The first or long head arises by a flat tendon from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, below the origin of the teres minor. The second, or short head arises by an acute, tendinous, and fleshy beginning from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the bottom of its great tuberosity. The third head, which is the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the latissimus dorsi. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which adheres to

the os humeri to within an inch of the elbow, where it begins to form a broad tendon, which is inserted into the upper and outer part of the olecranon, and sends off a great number of fibres, which help to form the fascia on the outer part of the forearm. The use of this muscle is to extend the fore-arm.

TRICHLIASIS, (from *thrix*, a hair, Gk.) This is a disease of the eyelids, or eye-lashes, in which the latter are inclined inwards, and are in contact with the globe of the eye. The disease presents itself under two distinct forms: the first is, where the cilia are turned inwards, without the natural position and direction of the tarsus being at all changed; the second consists in a morbid inclination of the tarsus inwards (*Entropium*), and consequently of the eye-lash towards the eyeball, (*Trichiasis*.)

TRICUSPID, (from *tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point, L.) Three-pointed.

TRICUSPID VALVE. The name of the valve in the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIGEMINI, (from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, double; three-fold, L.) *Nervi innominati*. The fifth pair of nerves, which arise from the crura of the cerebellum, and are divided within the cavity of the cranium into three branches, viz. the *orbital*, *superior*, and *inferior maxillary*. The orbital or ophthalmic, gives off the lachrymal, nasal, and supra-orbital branches. The superior maxillary gives off the nasal, palatine, vidian, and dental branches. The inferior maxillary gives off the temporal, masseteric, buccal, pterygoid, dental, and gustatory branches.

TRIQUETRA OSSICULA. *Ossa Wormiana*. The small detached triangular-shaped bones, which are found intercepting the course of the lambdoidal suture of the skull.

TRISMUS, (from *trizo*, to gnash, Gk.) Locked jaw. Spastic rigidity of the lower jaw. There are two species: (1.) *Trismus nascentium*, attacking infants during the two

first weeks from their birth. (2.) *Trismus traumaticus*, attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or a wound.—See *Tetanus*.

TROCAR. The name of an instrument used in tapping for dropsies.

TROCHANTER, (from *trecho*, to run, Gk.; because the muscles inserted into them perform the office of running.) The name of two rough processes situated on the upper part of the thigh bone, which are distinguished into the greater and lesser.—See *Femur*.

TROCHLEA, (from *trecho*, to run, Gk.) A kind of cartilaginous pulley, through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.

TROCHLEARIS.—See *Obliquus superior oculi*.

TROCHLEATOR. A nerve: so called because it is inserted into the musculus trochlearis of the eye.—See *Pathetic nerve*.

TROCHOIDES, (from *trochos*, a wheel, Gk.) A species of moveable connection of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another: as the first cervical vertebra upon the odontoid process of the second.

TUBA EUSTACHIANA, (called after its discoverer, EUSTACHIUS.) The Eustachian, or auditory tube. Is a canal formed partly of bone, and partly of fibro-cartilage, extending from the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It begins by a rounded orifice in the anterior side of the tympanum, and thence extends obliquely downwards and forwards to the upper part of the pharynx, where it terminates immediately behind the posterior opening of the nose. The Eustachian tube is lined throughout by mucous membrane, which is continuous at one end with the lining of the pharynx and at the other with the lining of the tympanum. The use of the Eustachian tube is to convey air into the cavity of the tympanum.

TUBA FALLOPIANA.—See *Fallopian tube*.

TUBER. In *Anatomy*, applied to some parts which are rounded: as *tuber annulare*, &c.

TUBERCLE, (diminutive of tuber.) A tubercle. In *Anatomy*, applied to several elevations; and in *Morbid Anatomy*, to a diseased structure, which consists of a solid roundish substance; as tubercles of the lungs, liver, &c.

TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA. *Corpora quadrigemina; nates cerebri*. Four white oval tubercles of the brain, two of which are situated on each side, over the posterior orifice of the third ventricle and the aqueduct of SYLVIVS. The ancients called them nates, and testes, from their supposed resemblance.

TUBERCULUM ANNULARE. The commencement of the medulla oblongata.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. An eminence in the right auricle of the heart, where the two venæ cavæ meet; so called from its discoverer LOWER.

TUMOUR, (from *tumeo*, to swell, L.) A swelling or morbid enlargement of any part.

TUNIC. A membrane or covering.

TURBINATED BONES. The superior spongy portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones, are so called by some writers.—See *Spongiosa Ossa*.

TUSSIS. A cough.—See *Cough*.

TYMPANITES, (from *tumpanon*, a drum, Gk.; because the belly is distended by wind, and sounds like a drum when struck.) Tympany. An elastic distention of the abdomen, with costiveness and atrophy, but no fluctuation. There are two species. (1.) *Tympanites intestinales*, a lodgment of wind in the intestines, known by the discharge of wind giving relief. (2.) *Tympanites abdominales*, when the wind is in the cavity of the abdomen.

TYMPANUM, (from *tumpanon*, a drum, Gk.) The drum of the ear: the hollow part of the ear in which are lodged the ossicula auditus. It begins behind the membrane of the tympanum, which terminates the external auditory passage, and is surrounded by the petrous portion.

It terminates at the cochlea, and has opening into it four foramina; viz. the orifices of the eustachian tube, and mastoid sinus, the fenestra ovalis, and fenestra rotunda.

TYPHUS. A genus of continued fever, characterised by the ordinary symptoms of fever, with debility in the nervous and vascular systems, and a tendency in the fluids to putrefaction. *Typhus* fever is highly infectious, and its cause is increased and diffused the more the fever exists: and in this respect it differs essentially from the causes of all other, except exanthematous fevers. Numerous species or modifications of *typhus* have been described; as,

TYPHUS CARCERUM. The gaol fever.

TYPHUS GRAVIOR. The most malignant species of typhus.

TYPHUS ICTERODES. The yellow fever.—See *Remittent Fever*.

TYPHUS MITIOR. The low fever.

TYPHUS NERVOSUS. The nervous fever.

TYPHUS PETECHIALIS. Typhus with purple spots.

ULCER, (from *elkos*, a sore, Gk.) A purulent solution of continuity of the soft parts of an animal body. Ulcers may arise from a variety of causes, as all those which produce inflammation from wounds, specific irritations of the absorbents from scurvy, cancer, the venereal, or scrophulous virus, &c. The proximate or immediate cause is an increased action of the absorbents, and a specific action of the absorbents, by which a fluid is separated from the blood upon the ulcerated surface. Ulcers have received various denominations according to their nature, as *granginous*, *fistulous*, *venereal*, *inveterate*, &c.

ULNA, (from *olene*, the ulna, or cubit, Gk.) *Cubitus*. This bone is placed along the inner side of the fore-arm; it is a long and somewhat irregular bone, larger at the upper than at the lower extremity. It has three surfaces, and consequently three margins. Of the latter, the

internal and posterior are round, and smooth: the external is sharp, and gives attachment to the interosseous ligament. At the superior extremity of the bone are situated two processes, so placed as to bound the cavity by which it articulates with the humerus. Of these, one called *olecranon*, is nearly on a line with the shaft of the bone: the other, the *coronoid* process, projects from its anterior surface. The olecranon terminates in a rough tuberosity, which gives insertion to the triceps extensor. The anterior surface of this process is smooth and excavated, to form part of the surface of articulation with the humerus. The coronoid process rises upwards and forwards from the anterior surface of the bone, and terminates in a sharp ridge which bounds the articular surface, and which is received into the fossa at the fore-part of the trochlea or pulley when the arm is flexed. At the external side of the coronoid process, is a semi-lunar, articulating depression, called the lesser sigmoid cavity, in which the head of the radius plays. At the fore-part of the coronoid process is a small tuberosity, into which the tendon of the brachialis internus is inserted. Between the coronoid and olecranon processes, is a deep articulating cavity, called the greater sigmoid cavity, which receives the internal articular process of the humerus. The whole of this cavity is lined with cartilage, and is divided into four surfaces by a prominent line. At the inferior extremity, just before it terminates, the bone contracts, and forms a *neck* to the small head with which it ends. On the outside of this little head is a small projecting process, called the *styloid process*. There is a rounded articulating surface on the internal side of the head, which is received into a semi-lunar cavity at the lower end of the radius. The ulna is articulated above with the lower end of the os humeri. This articulation is of the ginglymoid species:

it is articulated also above and below to the radius and to the carpus at its lowest extremity. Its chief use is to support and regulate the motions of the radius.

ULNAR. Belonging to the ulna.

ULNAR ARTERY.—See *Cubital Artery*.

ULNAR NERVE. See *Cubital Nerve*.

ULNARIS EXTERNUS.—See *Extensor Carpi Ulnaris*.

ULNARIS INTERNUS.—See *Flexor Carpi Ulnaris*.

UMBILICAL, (from *umbilicus*, the navel, L.) Of or belonging to the navel.

UMBILICAL CORD. *Funis umbilicalis*. The navel-string. A cord-like substance, of an intestinal form, about half a yard in length, that proceeds from the navel of the foetus to the centre of the placenta. It is composed of a cutaneous sheath, cellular substance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries: the former conveys the blood to the child from the placenta, and the latter returns it from the child to the placenta.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—See *Hernia Umbilicalis*.

UMBILICAL REGION. The part of the abdominal parietes, about two inches all round the navel.

UMBILICUS. The navel.

UNCIFORM, (from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Hook-like: applied to bones, &c.

UNCIFORM BONE. *Unciforme os*. The last bone of the second row of the carpus: so named from its hook or nail-like process, which projects towards the palm of the hand, and gives origin to the ligament by which the tendons of the wrist are bound down.

UNGUIS, (from *onux*, a hook, Gk.) In *Anatomy*, the nail. The nails are horny laminae, situated at the extremities of the fingers and toes: composed of coagulated albumen, and a little phosphate of lime. The lachrymal bone is named *os unguis*, from its resemblance to a nail of the finger.

URACHUS, (from *ouron*, urine, and

echo, to contain, Gk.) The ligamentous cord that arises from the basis of the urinary bladder, which it runs along, and terminates in the umbilical cord.

URETER, (from *ouron*, urine, Gk.) The membranous canal which conveys the urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder. At its superior part it is considerably the largest, occupying the greatest portion of the pelvis of the kidney; it then contracts to the size of a goose-quill, and descends over the psoas magnus muscle and large crural vessels into the pelvis, in which it perforates the urinary bladder very obliquely. Its internal surface is lubricated with mucus, to defend it from irritation of the urine in passing.

URETERITIS. Inflammation of the ureter. Its symptoms and treatment are the same as those of inflammation of the kidney and urinary bladder.

URETHRA, (from *ouron*, the urine, Gk.; because it is the canal through which the urine passes.) The urethra is extended from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the penis: its length from seven and a half inches, to nine and a half. It is divided into three portions, which are named according to the part that surround them. (1.) The *prostatic portion*, which is the widest part of the canal, and about an inch in length. In the middle of its lower surface there is a small projecting ridge, formed by an elevation of the lining membrane, and subjacent cellular tissue. From its shape it has received the name of *caput gallinaginis*, or *vern-montanum*. There are also in this portion the two openings of the common seminal ducts (ductus ejaculatorii.) (2.) The *membranous portion* comprises the interval between the margin of the prostate and the bulb. It is the narrowest part of the canal, and about an inch in length. The membranous portion is in close relation with COWPER'S glands; and at its extremity it passes through an

aperture in the deep perinæal fascia, or, as it is more commonly called, the triangular ligament. (3.) The *spongy portion* is from six to seven inches in length, which commencing with the bulb, at the termination of the membranous portion, ends at the extremity of the penis. The lining membrane of the urethra is smooth and lubricated, as mucous surfaces usually are. Several minute foramina open into it, being the orifices of mucous follicles placed exterior to the mucous membrane, lined by delicate processes prolonged from it into their interior. These are named *lacunæ*; they are inclined from behind forward, so that urine, when being evacuated, does not find ingress to them.

URETHRITIS. An inflammation of the urethra. It is generally excited by calculous and gouty complaints, and most commonly by the venereal poison, which gives rise to

URETHRITIS VENEREA. This is the disease which constitutes the true *clap*, or as it is generally, though improperly termed, *Gonorrhœa virulenta*. It is an inflammation of the urethra, the exciting cause of which is the contact of venereal poison. No certain rule can be laid down with regard to the time that a clap will take before it makes its appearance, after infection has been conveyed. It most usually is perceptible, however, in the space of from four to ten days. In the male it begins with an uneasiness about the parts of generation, such as an itching in the glans penis, and a soreness and tingling sensation along the whole course of the urethra; soon after which the person perceives an appearance of whitish matter at its orifice, and also some degree of pungency upon making water.

In the course of a few days the discharge of matter will increase considerably, and assume a greenish or yellowish tinge. And dependent on the severity of the case, there will be more or less redness and inflammation, more particularly of

the glans penis. The stream of urine will be smaller than usual, owing to the canal being made narrower by the inflamed state of its internal membrane, and a considerable degree of pain and scalding will be experienced on every attempt to make water. The disease under proper treatment will generally disappear gradually in about the space of three weeks or a month; but if neglected, it may give rise to permanent or long continued gleet; to strictures in the canal, and other evil consequences, which prove a source of pain and annoyance to the patient for a very considerable length of time.

URINÆ ARDOR.—See *Dysuria*.

URINARY. Appertaining to urine.

URINARY BLADDER. *Vesica urinaria*. The bladder is a musculo-membranous reservoir, placed deeply in the pelvis, behind the symphysis pubis, and before the rectum in the male, but separated from it by the uterus and vagina in the female. It receives the secretion of the kidneys by the two ureters, which open at its base, and discharges it by the urethra. The bladder is divided into three portions: the rounded or upper extremity being called its *fundus*, the narrow tapering part the *neck*, the intermediate portion being the *body*. It is composed of three coats or layers, united by cellular tissue. The *peritonæal* or external, which only covers it in part; the *muscular* or middle; and the *mucous* or internal. The two latter are united together by a well marked layer of cellular tissue, frequently mentioned as a separate coat, under the name *vascular* or *nervous* tunic. In early life the bladder receives its arteries from the hypogastric: in the adult it is supplied by the proper vesical arteries, and by twigs derived from the hæmorrhoidal and internal pudic vessels. Its veins form a plexus, and open into those of the internal iliac. The lymphatics follow a similar course. The nerves come from the sacral plexus

of the cerebro-spinal system, and the hypogastric plexus of the sympathetic. The bladder is returned in its situation by ligaments, which are formed by processes of the peritonæum.

URINE, (from *urono*, to rush out, Gk.) The saline liquid secreted in the kidneys, which is carried through the ureters in the cavity of the bladder. The *secretory organ*, is composed of the arterious vessels of the cortical substance of the kidneys, from which the urine passes through the uriniferous tubuli, and renal papillæ, into the pelvis of the kidney, whence it flows, drop by drop, through the ureters into the cavity of the urinary bladder, where it is detained some time, and at length discharged through the urethra.

URTICARIA, (from *urtica*, a nettle, L.) The nettle rash. A species of exanthematous fever, known by fever, and an eruption on the skin, like that produced by the sting of a nettle. No part of the body is exempt from the eruption, which appears in the form of irritable elevations; and where many of these rise together, and continue an hour or two, the parts are often considerably swelled, which particularly happens in the arms, face, and hands. The disease soon yields under proper remedies, and is never attended with any dangerous consequences.

UTERINE. Appertaining to the uterus.

UTERUS. *Matrix*. *Hystera*. *Metra*. The womb. The uterus is situated rather obliquely in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum. It is described as being distinguished into three portions, viz. the *fundus*, or superior broadest part, which is inclined backwards; the *cervix*, or neck, being its lower contracted part, having an inclination forwards; and the *body*, situated between the fundus and cervix. There is a great variety in the size of the uterus in different women, independently of the states

of virginity, marriage, or pregnancy: it is generally, however, about three inches in length, about two in breadth about the fundus, and one at the cervix. The substance of the uterus is composed of arteries, veins, lymphatics, nerves, and muscular fibres. The muscular fibres are of a pale colour, and appear somewhat different in their texture from muscular fibres in other parts of the body. The arteries of the uterus are the spermatic and hypogastric. The veins which return the blood are very numerous, and their size in the unimpregnated state is proportioned to that of the arteries; but their enlargement during pregnancy is such that the orifices of some of them, when divided, will admit even the end of a small finger. From the substance and surfaces of the uterus an infinite number of lymphatics arise, which follow the course of the blood-vessel. The uterus is supplied with nerves from the lower mesocolic plexus, and from two small flat circular ganglions, which are situated behind the rectum.

Surrounding the cervix uteri, is a membranous canal, about six inches in length, situated in the middle of the cavity of the pelvis, between the bladder and urethra, which are in front of it, and the rectum, which is behind it. This is called the *vagina*. In the lower end of the cervix uteri is an oval opening, the largest diameter of which is in the transverse direction. This opening is named the *os internum*, *os uteri*, or *os tinæ*. The uterus is fixed in its situation by the *broad ligaments* connecting its sides with the walls of the pelvis. Between the layers of each broad ligament the following parts are enclosed: the Fallopian tube, the ovary, and its ligament, the round ligament of the uterus, with the vessels and nerves belonging to these parts. The use of the womb is for menstruation, conception, nutrition of the foetus, and parturition. It is liable to many

diseases, the principal of which are retroversion and its falling down, hydatids, dropsy of the uterus, moles, polypi, ulceration, cancer, &c.

UVEA. The posterior lamina of the iris.—See *Choroid Membrane*.

UVULA, (diminutive of *uva*, a grape, L.) The small conical fleshy substance hanging in the middle of the velum pendulum palati, over the root of the tongue.

VACCINATION. The insertion of the matter to produce the cow-pox.—See *Cow-pox*.

VAGINA. The membranous canal which leads from the external orifice of the female pudendum to the uterus.—See *Uterus*.

VAGINALIS TUNICA.—See *Tunica Vaginalis testis*.

VAGUS. Wandering: applied to a pair of nerves *par vagum*, from their spreading and going to the remotest parts.

VALVE, (from *valveo*, to fold up, L.) In *Anatomy*, a membranous elongation in canals, which prevents the reflux of humours: applied to the valve of the colon, and to thin and transparent membranes situated within arteries, veins, and absorbents.

VALVE, SEMILUNAR.—See *Semilunar valves*.

VALVE, TRICUSPID.—See *Tricuspid valves*.

VALVULA EUSTACHII.—See *Eustachian valve*.

VALVULA MITRALES.—See *Mitral valves*.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES. The semi-lunar folds formed of the villous coat of the small intestines. Their use appears to be to increase the internal surface of the intestines.

VARICELLA, (diminutive of *vario-la*, the small-pox.) The chicken-pox; called also the *water-pox*. The eruption in this disease consists of vesicles scattered over the body; they are mostly smooth and transparent, and flattened at the top; the fluid is at first pellucid, then whitish, afterwards straw-coloured; and this kind is called the *chicken-*

pox. Sometimes the vesicles are pointed, and the fluid clear throughout the disease: and this is termed the *swine-pox*. In other cases, the vesicles are very large and globular, and the fluid, at first whey-coloured, is afterwards yellow: this form is denominated the *hives*. About the third or fourth day the vesicles burst, and concrete into puckered scabs, which fall off, and leave no cicatrices or marks.

VARICOCELE, (from *varix*, distended vein, and *chele*, a tumour.) A swelling of the veins of the scrotum, or spermatic cord; hence it is divided into *scrotal varicocele*, which is known by the appearance of livid and tumid veins on the scrotum, and *varicocele of the spermatic vessels*, known by feeling hard vermiform vessels in the course of the spermatic cord. Varicocele mostly arises from excessive walking, running, wearing trusses, and the like, producing at first a slight uneasiness in the part, which, if not remedied, continues advancing towards the loins.

VARIOLA, (from *varius*, changing colour; because it disfigures the skin, L.) The small-pox. A disease distinguished by synocha, eruption of red pimples on the third day, which on the eighth contain pus, and afterwards drying, fall off in crusts. It is of a very contagious nature, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Arabia, and in which there arises a fever, that is succeeded by a number of little pustular inflammations in the skin, which proceed to suppuration, the matter formed thereby being capable of producing the disorder in another person. It makes its attacks on people of all ages, but the young of both sexes are more liable to it than those who are much advanced in life; and it may prevail at all seasons of the year, but is most prevalent in spring and summer.

The *small-pox* is distinguished into distinct and confluent; implying that, in the former, the erup-

tions are completely separate from each other; and that, in the latter, they run much into one another.

Both species are produced, either by breathing air impregnated with the effluvia arising from the bodies of those who labour under the disease, or by the introduction of a small quantity of the variolous matter into the habit by inoculation; and it is probable that the difference of the small-pox is not owing to any difference in the contagion, but depends on the state of the person to whom it is applied, or on certain circumstances concurring with the application of it.

There are four different states or changes observable in small-pox: first, the febrile; second, the eruptive; third, the maturative; fourth, that of the declination or scabbing.

VARIOLA VACCINA.—See *Cow-pox*.

VARIX. A dilatation of a vein. A disease known by a soft tumour on a vein which does not pulsate. Varicose veins mostly become serpentine, and often form a plexus of knots, especially in the groins and scrotum.

VAS. A vessel: applied to arteries, veins, ducts, &c.

VAS DEFERENS. A duct which arises from the epididymis, and passes through the inguinal ring in the spermatic cord into the cavity of the pelvis, and terminates in the vesicula seminalis. Its use is to convey the semen secreted in the testicle, and brought to it by the epididymis, into the vesicula seminalis.

VASA BREVIA. The arteries which come from the spleen, and run along the large arch of the stomach to the diaphragm.

VASA VORTICOSA. The contorted vessels of the choroid membrane of the eye.

VASTUS, (so called from its size.) A name given to some muscles of the thigh.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. A large, thick and fleshy muscle situated on the outer side of the thigh; it arises, by a broad thick tendon, from the

great trochanter, and upper part of the linea aspera. Its fibres descend obliquely forwards, part of them becoming connected with those of the cruræus, with which it continues to be connected to the lower part of the thigh, when it terminates in a broad tendon which is inserted into the upper part of the patella laterally.

VASTUS INTERNUS. This muscle is less considerable than the vastus externus, and is situated at the inner side of the thigh, being separated from the preceding by the rectus. It arises from near the root of the lesser trochanter, below the insertion of the psoas magnus, and the iliacus internus; and from all the inner side of the linea aspera. Like the vastus externus, it is connected with the cruræus. It is inserted tendinous into the upper part and inner side of the patella. The use of the *vasti* muscles is to extend the leg upon the thigh.

VEIN. A long membranous canal of various diameters, which returns the blood from the arteries to the heart. All veins originate from the extremities of arteries only, by anastomosis, and terminate in the auricles of the heart by the two large trunks called vena cava superior and inferior. Veins are composed, like arteries, of three tunics, or coats, which are much more slender than in the arteries, and are supplied internally with semilunar membranes or folds, called valves. Their use is to return the blood to the heart.

VELUM. A veil. (L.)

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI. The soft palate. The soft part of the palate, which forms two arches, affixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx.

VENA, (from *venio*, to come, L.; because the blood comes through it.) A vein.—See *Vein*.

VENA AZYGOS.—See *Azygos vena*.

VENA PORTÆ. *Vena Portarum.* The great vein situated at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal vis-

cera, and carries it into the substance of the liver. It is distinguished into the *hepatic* and *abdominal* portion: the former is ramified through the substance of the liver, and carries the blood destined for the formation of the bile, which is returned by branches to the trunk of the vena cava: the latter is composed of three branches; viz. the splenic, mesenteric, and internal hæmorrhoidal veins.

VENÆSECTION, (from *vena*, a vein, and *sicco*, to cut, L.) The opening of a vein.—See *Blood-letting*.

VENEREAL. Of or belonging to sexual intercourse.

VENEREAL DISEASE.—See *Syphilis*.

VENTER. A term formerly applied to the large circumscribed cavities of the body, but more especially to the belly.

VENTRICLE, (diminutive of *venter*.) A term given by anatomists to the cavities of the brain and heart.—See *Cerebrum*, and *Heart*.

VENTRILOQUISM, (from *venter*, the stomach, and *loquor*, to speak, L.: because the voice seems to come from the stomach.) Gastroloquism. The formation of the voice within the mouth in such a way as to imitate other voices than that which is natural to the person, and so as not to be seen to move the lips. The persons who exercise this art are called ventriloquists. They have no organization different from that of other men: they require only to have the organs of voice and speech very perfect, in order that they may readily produce the necessary sounds.

VERMIFORM, (from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, likeness, L.) Worm-like.

VERMIFORM PROCESS. The substance which unites the two hemispheres of the cerebellum like a ring, forming a process, so called from its resemblance to the contortions of worms.—See also *Appendicula Cæci Vermiformis*.

VERMIS. A worm. (L.) There are several kinds of animalcules,

some of which are worms, and some that do not resemble, but are called worms, which infest the human body.—See *Ascarides*, *Lumbricus*, and *Tænia*.

VERTEBRA, (from *verto*, to turn, L.) The spine is a long bony column, which extends from the head to the lower part of the trunk, and is composed of irregular bones, which are called *vertebræ*.

The *vertebræ* are divided into *true* and *false*. The former are all those situated between the head and sacrum; the latter those which compose the sacrum and os coccygis: these are called *false*, because they do not in every thing resemble the others, and particularly because, in the adult state, they become perfectly immoveable, while the upper or *true* *vertebræ* continue to be capable of motion. The *true* *vertebræ* are twenty-four in number, and from their situations with respect to the neck, back, and loins, are divided into three classes, viz. seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar. Each *vertebræ* has its body, its processes, and its cavities. The *vertebræ* are united together by means of a substance, compressible like cork, which forms a kind of partition between each. This is called the *intervertebral substance*, which in the adult subject approaches to the nature of cartilage. Some of the *vertebræ* have received particular names, either from their situation or office; thus the first cervical is called the *atlas*, from its supporting the head; and the second cervical is called the *dentata*, from its having a tooth-like process on its superior part, on which the atlas rotates. There is in every *vertebra* a foramen, large enough to admit a finger. These foramina correspond with each other through all the *vertebræ*, and form a long bony conduit, for the lodgment of the spinal marrow.

VERTEBRAL. Appertaining to the *vertebræ*, or bones of the spine.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A branch of the subclavian proceeding through

the *vertebræ* to within the cranium, where, with its fellow, it forms the basilar artery, the internal auditory, and the posterior artery of the dura-mater.

VERTEX, (from *verto*, to turn, L.) The crown of the head.

VERTIGO. Giddiness or swimming of the head. In the generality of cases, it is a dizziness, with a fear of falling, and more or less of mental confusion. Objects appear to be moving horizontally or perpendicularly, and sometimes the person thinks he is moving also. In many cases, the person hears whispering sounds, ringing of bells, or sounds like the beating of drums. The predisposing causes of this affection are such as produce debility or exhaustion of the nervous power: and the exciting causes are whatever has a tendency to disturb the uniformity with which the nervous power is supplied through the whole of its fibres, and from one fibre to another.

VESICATORIUS, (from *vesica*, a bladder, L.: because it raises a bladder.) Having the property when applied to the skin of raising a bladder, by causing a fluid to collect between the cuticle and cutis. Various substances produce this effect on the skin: but the powder of the *Cantharides*, or blistering fly, is what operates with most certainty, and which is most commonly used for the purpose.

VESICLE, (diminutive of *vesica*, a bladder.) An elevation of the cuticle, or bladder-like tumour in any part, containing a transparent watery fluid.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES. Two membranous receptacles, situated on the back part of the bladder, above its neck. The excretory ducts are called ejaculatory ducts. They proceed to the urethra, into which they open by an orifice at the top of the vern-montanum. The use of the *vesiculæ seminales* is to receive the semen brought into them by the *vasa deferentia*, and to exern it *sub coitu*, into the urethra, from

whence it is propelled into the vagina uteri.

VESTIBULUM. A round cavity of the internal ear, between the cochlea and semi-circular canals, in which are an oval opening communicating with the cavity of the tympanum, and the orifices of the semi-circular canals.

VIRUS.—See *Contagion*.

Vis. (L.) Power. In *Physiology*, applied to vital power and its effects.

Vis A TERGO. Any impulsive power.

Vis MEDICATRIX NATURÆ. A term employed by physicians to express that healing power in an animated body, by which, when diseased, the body is enabled to regain its healthy actions.

Vis VITÆ. The natural power of the animal machine in preserving life.

VisCIDITY. Viscosity; glutinous, clammy, sticky, like bird-lime.

Viscus. Any organ or part which has an appropriate use; as the *viscera* of the abdomen, &c.

VISION. The function which enables us to perceive, by means of sight, the magnitude, figure, colour, distance, &c. of bodies.

Visus. *Vision*.

Visus DUPLICATUS.—See *Diplopia*.

Visus LATERALIS.—See *Dysopia*.

VITA, (from *vivo*, to live, L.)—See *Life*.

VITÆ ARBOR.—See *Arbor vitæ*.

VITREOUS, (from *vitrum*, glass, L.; so named from its transparency.) Glassy.

VITREOUS HUMOUR. The pellucid body which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the crystalline lens. The vitreous substance is composed of small cells, which communicate with each other, and are distended with a transparent fluid.

VIVIPAROUS. That which bringeth forth its young alive and perfect, in opposition to that which lays eggs, and is called oviparous.

VOICE. *Vox.* By *voice*, we understand the sound which is produced in the larynx, at the instant

when the air traverses this organ, either to enter or go out of the *trachea*. The apparatus of the voice consists of the lungs, the trachea, and the larynx. The mode by which the mechanism of the voice is conducted, has been compared to that of a musical instrument, such as the bag-pipe. The lungs supplying the wind, the trachea the tube or pipe, and the larynx the finger holes by which the sound is modulated into distinct articulations.

VOMER, (so named from its resemblance to a plough-share, L.) This bone is placed vertically between the nasal fossæ, separating the nostrils from each other. It presents two surfaces, and four borders. The lateral surfaces form part of the inner wall of the nasal fossæ: the superior border, thick and deeply grooved, receives the rostrum of the sphenoid bone: the margins of the groove expand, and are articulated with two small lamellæ at the roots of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. The anterior border, also grooved, presents two portions, into one of which is implanted, the descending plate of the ethmoid, and into the other, the nasal cartilage. The posterior border, dividing the posterior nares, is thin and unattached; the inferior is received into the fissure formed by the palate plates of the superior maxillary and palate bones.

VOMICA, (from *vomo*, to spit up, L.; because it discharges a sanies.) An abscess of the lungs.

VOMITING. A forcible éjection of food, or any other substance, from the stomach, through the œsophagus and mouth. That internal sensation which announces the necessity of vomiting is called *nausea*; it consists of a general uneasiness, with a feeling of dizziness in the head, or in the epigastric region; the lower lip trembles, and the saliva flows in abundance. *Vomiting* was long believed to depend upon the rapid convulsive contraction of the stomach; but it has been

shown by experiment, that in the process this viscus is nearly passive; and that the true agents of vomiting are, on the one hand, the diaphragm, and on the other the large abdominal muscles.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.—See *Hæmatemesis*.

VORACITY.—See *Bulimia*.

VULNUS. A wound, L.

VULVA. The pudendum muliebre, or parts of generation proper to women; also a foramen in the brain.

WEANING.—See *Ablactation*.

WHEEZING.—See *Cerchnus*.

WHISPERING. A lowness of speech, caused by uttering the words so feebly as not to produce any vibration in the larynx.

WHITE-LEG. *Phlegmasia dolens*. This disease mostly occurs to women soon after delivery; and hence it has been called the puerperal tumid leg. In a few instances it has been known to attack women during pregnancy, and nurses, on losing their children, have been known to be affected by it. It supervenes to easy and natural, as well as to difficult and preternatural births. It sometimes makes its appearance in twenty-four or forty-eight hours after delivery, and at other times not till a month or six weeks after; but in general the attack takes place from the tenth to the sixteenth day of the lying-in. It usually begins with coldness and rigors; these are succeeded by heat, thirst, and other symptoms of pyrexia; and then pain, stiffness, and other symptoms of topical inflammation supervene. Sometimes the local affection is from the first accompanied with, but is not preceded by, febrile symptoms. The pyrexia is very various in degree in different patients, and sometimes assumes an irregular remittent or intermittent type. The complaint generally takes place on one side only at first, and the part where it commences may be either the lumbar, hypogastric, or inguinal region, on one side, or in the hip, or

upper part of the thigh. In this case the patient complains of pain, weight, or stiffness in one of the above-mentioned parts, which will be found on examination to be rather fuller, hotter, and more tender than natural, but there is no discolouration. From this the disease gradually increases in severity, and extends itself, till the whole limb partakes of the appearances and symptoms here described. In some cases the swelling is so considerable, that the limb is rendered more than twice its natural size. The disease, when occurring in females, generally terminates favourably in course of time either by resolution, or the effusion of a fluid, which is removed by the absorbents. Some few instances have been met with, where suppuration has taken place, and others, more rare, in which the patient has been destroyed by gangrene.

Until lately the disease was supposed to be peculiar to the puerperal state, but recent investigations have proved that it has occurred in men. In these it generally proves fatal; and is shewn by dissection to occur in consequence of partial or total obliteration of some of the large venous trunks (generally the iliac vein), which returns the blood of the affected side.

WING.—See *Ala*.

WOMB.—See *Uterus*.

WORM.—See *Vermis*.

WORM-GUINEA.—See *Dracunculus*.

WRINKLED.—See *Rugosus*.

WRIST.—See *Carpus*.

XIPHOID, (from *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness, Gk.) Sword-like: applied to a part which is supposed to resemble an ancient sword: hence xiphoid cartilage.—See *Cartilago ensiformis*.

YAWNING.—See *Pandiculation*.

YAWS. (The African name for a raspberry.) The name of a disease which resembles the raspberry.—See *Frambæsia*.

YELLOW FEVER.—See *Remittent Fever*.

ZOOLOGY, (from *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse, Gk.) That part of natural history which treats of animals.

ZOONOMIA, (from *zoon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law, Gk.) The laws of organic life.

ZOOTOMY, (from *zoon*, an animal, and *temno*, to cut, Gk.) The dissection of animals.

ZYGOMATIC. Belonging to the zygoma.

ZYGOMATIC PROCESS. An apophysis of the malar, and another of the temporal bones, are so called.

ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR. This muscle arises from the cheek bone near the zygomatic suture, taking

a direction downwards and inwards to the angle of the mouth. It ends by mixing its fibres with the orbicularis oris, and the depressor of the lip.

ZYGOMATICUS MINOR. This muscle arises a little higher up than the former, but nearer the nose: it is often wanting. It is the zygomatic muscle that marks the face with that line which extends from the cheek bone to the corner of the mouth, which is particularly distinguishable in some persons. The zygomatic muscles pull the angles of the mouth up as in laughter. The strong action of this muscle is more particularly seen in laughter, rage, or grinning.

THE END.





